

The
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION



1953-1954 YEARBOOK

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION 1953-54 YEARBOOK

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ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

1954

President

ALBERT B. MOORE, University of Alabama
Dean, Graduate School

Secretary-Treasurer

EARL S. FULLBROOK, University of Nebraska
Dean, College of Business Administration

Executive Director

WALTER BYERS, Fairfax Building, Kansas City, Mo.

The Council

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

Vice-Presidents

- District 1—Paul F. Mackesey, Brown University
Director of Athletics
- District 2—Thomas J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh
Director of Athletics and Physical Education
- District 3—Col. D. S. McAlister, The Citadel
Director of Cadet Affairs
- District 4—Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan
Professor of Law
- District 5—Frank N. Gardner, Drake University
Professor of Christian Thought and Head of the Department
- District 6—Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University
Professor of Mathematics and Chairman of the Department
- District 7—King Hendricks, Utah State College
Professor of English and Director of Libraries
- District 8—H. P. Everest, University of Washington
Vice-President
- At-Large—J. Shober Barr, Franklin and Marshall College
Professor of Physical Education and Dean of Athletics

Members-at-Large

- Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, S.J., University of Santa Clara
Professor of Philosophy
- H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado
Registrar and Director of Admissions
- Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University
Professor of Chemistry and Head of the Department
- Clarence P. Houston, Tufts College
Vice-President
- Fred J. Lewis, Vanderbilt University
Dean, School of Engineering
- J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College
Chairman of Physical Education and Director of Athletics
- George D. Small, University of Tulsa
Co-ordinator for Athletics

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Executive Committee

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

- Ralph Furey, Columbia University
Director of Athletics
- Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference
Executive Secretary
- Thomas J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh
Director of Athletics and Physical Education
- Wilbur C. Johns, University of California at Los Angeles
Director of Athletics
- Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
Commissioner
- George D. Small, University of Tulsa
Co-ordinator for Athletics
- Kenneth L. Wilson, Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference
Commissioner

Executive Offices

Suite 209, Fairfax Building, Eleventh and Baltimore
Kansas City 5, Missouri
Telephone BALtimore 7127, 7128

Service Bureau

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC BUREAU
Box 757, Grand Central Station
New York 17, N. Y.
Telephone LIggett 4-0900

The NCAA service bureau collects, compiles and distributes the official statistics of college football, basketball and track; publishes the Official Guides, Rules Books and scorebooks of the Association, and performs other services commonly associated with a sports information agency. The bureau is located at 68-61 Yellowstone Blvd., Forest Hills, N. Y.

COMMITTEES FOR 1954

Note: The Basketball, Football, Swimming and Track and Field Rules Committees are appointed on the "rotation-district representation" plan. For those Committees the districts represented are indicated together with the years remaining in the term of appointment including 1954. All other committees are appointed annually. AL—denotes Members-at-large; NHSF—denotes National High School Federation appointee and representative.

RULES COMMITTEES

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
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Basketball Rules

1st	Howard Hobson	Yale University	1
2nd	Kenneth Norton	Manhattan College	4
3rd	Clifford Wells	Tulane University	2
4th	Paul D. Hinkle	Butler University	3
5th	Henry Iba	Oklahoma A&M College	1
6th	R. E. Henderson	Baylor University	2
7th	Stanley Watts	Brigham Young University	3
8th	W. H. Dye	University of Washington	4
AL	Bruce Drake	University of Oklahoma	1

Chairman—Bruce Drake

Rules Editor—Oswald Tower, Phillips Academy

Guide Editor—Joe Sherman, National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, Box 757, Grand Central Station, New York 17.

Football Rules

1st	DeOrmand McLaughry	Dartmouth College	1
2nd	Ellwood A. Geiges	Temple University	4
3rd	Robert R. Neyland	University of Tennessee	2
4th	Carrol C. Widdoes	Ohio University	2
5th	Ernest Quigley	University of Kansas	1
6th	L. R. Meyer	Texas Christian University	3
7th	Jack C. Curtice	University of Utah	1
8th	Frank G. McCormick	Pacific Coast Conference	3
AL	H. O. Crisler	University of Michigan	1
AL	E. E. Wieman	University of Denver	3

Life Member—Alonzo Stagg

Chairman—H. O. Crisler

Secretary—E. E. Wieman

Guide Editor—Joe Sherman

NOTE: The 48th annual Convention voted that new members of the Football Rules Committee shall take office January 1 following their election. In effect, this extended the tenure of the members of the 1953 Rules Committee one year. The tenure of the Committee members representing Districts Nos. 1, 5 and 7, and one at-large position, will terminate January 1, 1955, at which date the members-elect selected by the 48th Convention to fill those vacancies will take office.

Swimming Rules

1st	Philip E. Moriarty	Yale University	1
2nd	Howard W. Stepp	Princeton University	1
3rd	Willis R. Casey	North Carolina State	4
4th	Robert Royer	Indiana University	3
5th	Hollie L. Lepley	University of Nebraska	1
6th	Alfred R. Barr	Southern Methodist University	4
7th	Peter L. Carlston	University of Utah	3
8th	George Schroth	University of California (Berkeley)	3
AL	Edward T. Kennedy	Columbia University	4

Chairman—Howard W. Stepp

Secretary—Karl B. Michael, Dartmouth College

Guide Editor—Charles McCaffree, Jr., Michigan State College

Track and Field Rules

1st	Elliot B. Noyes	Dartmouth College	1
2nd	George T. Eastment	Manhattan College	3
3rd	Percy Beard	University of Florida	2
4th	James D. Kelly	University of Minnesota	3
5th	Tom Deckard	Drake University	4
6th	Emmett E. Brunson	Rice Institute	1
7th	Sherman R. Couch	University of Utah	2
8th	Jess P. Mortensen	U. S. C.	4
AL	Brutus Hamilton	University of California	4

Chairman—Brutus Hamilton

Secretary—Elliot B. Noyes

Guide Editor—H. D. Thoreau, University of Southern Calif.

Boxing Rules

Anthony R. Curreri	University of Wisconsin
Harold R. Gilbert	Pennsylvania State University
Edmund R. LaFond	Catholic University
James T. Owen	Louisiana State University
I. F. Toomey	University of California (Davis)
Ralph H. Young	Michigan State College

Chairman—I. F. Toomey

Guide Editor—Harold R. Gilbert, Pennsylvania State Univ.

Fencing Rules

Miguel deCapriles	New York University
Joseph Fiems	U. S. Naval Academy
Alvar Hermanson	University of Chicago
Charles R. Schmitter	Michigan State College
Silvio N. Vitale	Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Chairman—Alvar Hermanson

Gymnastics Rules

Joseph M. Hewlett	Ohio State University
Charles J. Keeney	University of California (Berkeley)
Ralph A. Piper	University of Minnesota

Paul C. Romeo.....Syracuse University
 Anthony Rossi.....Colorado State College
 Lyle Welser.....Georgia Institute of Technology
 Chairman—Ralph A. Piper
 Secretary—Paul C. Romeo

Ice Hockey Rules

Herbert W. Gallagher.....Northeastern University
 Victor M. Heyliger.....University of Michigan
 Paul F. Mackesey.....Brown University
 John P. Riley, Jr.....U. S. Military Academy
 Cheddy Thompson.....Colorado College
 David A. Tirrell.....Trinity-Pawling
 Chairman—Herbert W. Gallagher
 Secretary—David A. Tirrell
 Guide Editor—David A. Tirrell, Trinity-Pawling

Lacrosse Rules

Ned Harkness.....Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
 William Kelso Morrill.....Johns Hopkins University
 J. Bruce Munro.....Harvard University
 Timothy F. Ring.....Tufts College
 William Charles Stiles.....Kenyon College
 Ferris Thomsen.....Princeton University
 Chairman—Ferris Thomsen
 Secretary—J. Bruce Munro
 Guide Editor—Albert A. Brisotti, New York University

Skiing Rules

Edward T. Blood.....University of New Hampshire
 Alan J. Bovard.....Michigan Mining & Technology
 T. S. Curtis.....University of Maine
 Thomas Jacobs.....University of Colorado
 Elvin R. Johnson.....Whitman College
 Paul W. Wright.....Western State (Colorado)
 Chairman—Paul W. Wright
 Secretary—Thomas Jacobs

Soccer Rules

Bruce L. Bennett.....Ohio State University
 Lawrence E. Briggs.....University of Massachusetts
 Thomas J. Dent.....Dartmouth College
 James J. Reed.....Princeton University
 Charles R. Scott.....University of Pennsylvania
 John Y. Squires.....University of Connecticut
 Chairman—James J. Reed
 Guide Editor—Richard Schmelzer, Rensselaer Polytechnic Ins.

Wrestling Rules

Fendley A. Collins.....Michigan State College
 Carlos Henriquez.....New York University
 Everett D. Lantz.....University of Wyoming

Port G. Robertson.....University of Oklahoma
 Paul K. Scott.....Davidson College
 Raymond E. Sparks.....Springfield College
 Henry A. Stone.....University of California (Berkeley)
 Harold D. Kester (NHSF).....Collinwood High School, Cleveland, Ohio
 Chairman—Henry A. Stone
 Secretary—Paul K. Scott
 Guide Editor—B. R. Patterson, University of Illinois

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

Baseball Tournament

1st J. O. Christian.....University of Connecticut
 2nd Everett D. Barnes.....Colgate University
 3rd Walter M. Rabb.....University of North Carolina
 4th John H. Kobs.....Michigan State College
 5th A. J. Lewandowski.....University of Nebraska
 6th Bibb Falk.....University of Texas
 7th L. C. Butler.....Colorado State College
 8th Clinton W. Evans.....University of California (Berkeley)
 Chairman—Everett D. Barnes

Basketball Tournament

Lewis P. Andreas.....Syracuse University
 Arthur C. Lonborg.....University of Kansas
 Reaves E. Peters.....Missouri Valley I.A.A.
 Everett F. Shelton.....University of Wyoming
 Chairman—Arthur C. Lonborg

Cross Country Meet

M. E. Easton.....University of Kansas
 Chairman—M. E. Easton

Golf Tournament

C. P. Erickson.....University of North Carolina
 Charles E. Finger.....Stanford University
 Labron Harris.....Oklahoma A&M College
 Robert H. Kepler.....Ohio State University
 T. B. Payseur.....Northwestern University
 R. B. Rutherford, Jr.....Pennsylvania State University
 Chairman—T. B. Payseur

Tennis Tournament

William C. Ackerman.....U. C. L. A.
 Paul Bennett.....Northwestern University
 Norman B. Bramall.....Haverford College
 John F. Kenfield.....University of North Carolina
 D. A. Penick.....University of Texas
 Harry J. Schmidt.....Iowa State College
 Chairman—Paul Bennett

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES

College Committee

- 1st Malcolm E. Morrell.....Bowdoin College
 2nd George E. Lawson.....Muhlenberg College
 3rd Thomas E. McDonough, Sr.....Emory University
 4th Mack M. Greene.....Central State College (Ohio)
 5th Ralph A. Ginn.....South Dakota State College
 6th Edwin J. Knapp.....Texas Western College
 7th M. I. Signer.....Colorado School of Mines
 8th Theodore Harder.....Santa Barbara College
 AL Marshall S. Turner, Jr.....Johns Hopkins University
 Chairman—Marshall S. Turner, Jr.

Olympic Committee

- 1st Ivan J. Geiger.....Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 2nd Robert J. Kane.....Cornell University
 3rd E. M. Cameron.....Duke University
 4th T. N. Metcalf.....University of Chicago
 5th Don Faurot.....University of Missouri
 6th Madison Bell.....Southern Methodist University
 7th Glenn J. Jacoby.....University of Wyoming
 8th Harvey Cassill.....University of Washington
 AL Willis O. Hunter.....University of Southern California
 Chairman—Willis O. Hunter

Constitution and By-Laws Committee

- Paul J. Blommers.....State University of Iowa
 Fred J. Lewis.....Vanderbilt University
 Victor O. Schmidt.....Pacific Coast Conference
 Chairman—Victor O. Schmidt

Eligibility Committee

- Paul J. Blommers.....State University of Iowa
 Oliver K. Cornwell.....University of North Carolina
 Victor O. Schmidt.....Pacific Coast Conference
 Chairman—Victor O. Schmidt

Extra Events Committee

- Geary Eppley.....University of Maryland
 Ralph Furey.....Columbia University
 Wilbur C. Johns.....U. C. L. A.
 George D. Small.....University of Tulsa
 Guy B. Sundt.....University of Wisconsin
 Chairman—Wilbur C. Johns

Publications Committee

- Asa S. Bushnell.....Eastern College Athletic Conference
 James V. Gilloon, Jr.....New York University
 James W. Liebertz.....U. S. M. M. A.
 Chairman—James V. Gilloon, Jr.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

This listing is based on information available to the Secretary, March 1, 1954. The abbreviations are (P) President, Chancellor or Provost; (F) Faculty Representative or Athletic Chairman; (AD) Athletic Director or Graduate Manager of Athletics.

First District

- American International College, Springfield, Mass.: John F. Hines (P), Henry A. Butova (F) and (AD).
 Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.: Charles W. Cole (P), Allison W. Marsh (F) and (AD).
 Babson Institute, Babson Park, Mass.: Edward B. Hinckley (P), Earl K. Bowen (F) and (AD).
 Bates College, Lewiston, Me.: Charles F. Phillips (P), Lloyd H. Lux (AD).
 Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Rev. Joseph R. N. Maxwell (P), Rev. Maurice V. Dullea (F), John P. Curley (AD).
 Boston University, Boston, Mass.: Harold C. Case (P), Paul Siskind (F), Aldo T. Donelli (AD).
 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.: James S. Coles (P), Malcolm E. Morrell (F) and (AD).
 *Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.: Abram L. Sachar (P), Samuel J. Golub (F), Benny Friedman (AD).
 Brown University, Providence, R. I.: Henry M. Wriston (P), J. Richmond Fales (F), Paul F. Mackesey (AD).
 Colby College, Waterville, Me.: Julius S. Bixler (P), G. F. Loeb (F), Leon P. Williams (AD).
 College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.: Rev. John A. O'Brien (P), Rev. Joseph A. Glavin (F), Eugene F. Flynn (AD).
 Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.: John S. Dickey (P), Fletcher Low (F), William H. McCarter (AD).
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: Nathan M. Pusey (P), Thomas D. Bolles (F) and (AD).
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.: James R. Killian, Jr. (P), B. L. Averbach (F), Ivan J. Geiger (AD).
 *Merrimack College, North Andover, Mass.: Very Rev. Vincent A. McQuade (P), Rev. William G. Culle (F) and (AD).
 Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.: Samuel S. Stratton (P), Reginald L. Cook (F), Arthur M. Brown (AD).
 Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.: Carl S. Ell (P), Joseph Spear (F), Herbert W. Gallagher (AD).
 Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.: Major General Ernest N. Harmon (P), H. C. Hamilton (F), George F. Benz (AD).
 Providence College, Providence, R. I.: Very Rev. Robert J. Slavin (P), Rev. Aloysius B. Begley (F) and (AD).
 St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H.: Rt. Rev. Bertrand C. Dolan (P), Rev. Walter Mullally (F) and (AD).
 St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vt.: Very Rev. Francis E. Moriarty (P), Rev. John Stankiewicz (F), George W. Jacobs (AD).
 Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.: Donald C. Stone (P), H. N. VanDerbeck (F), John W. Bunn (AD).
 Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.: Albert C. Jacobs (P), Ray Oosting (F) and (AD).

Tufts College, Medford, Mass.: Nils Y. Wessell (P), Edgar MacNaughton (F), W. S. Yeager (AD).
 United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.: Rear Admiral Arthur G. Hall, Superintendent; Commander John S. Merriman (F) and (AD).
 University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.: A. N. Jorgensen (P), Carl Gladfelter (F), J. O. Christian (AD).
 University of Maine, Orono, Me.: Arthur A. Hauck (P), Theodore S. Curtis (F), Rome Rankin (AD).
 University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.: Ralph A. Van Meter (P), Warren P. McGuirk (F) and (AD).
 University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.: Robert F. Chandler, Jr. (P), Loring V. Tirrell (F), Carl Lundholm (AD).
 University of Rhode Island, Kingston, R. I.: Carl R. Woodward (P) and (F), Frank W. Keaney (AD).
 University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.: Carl W. Borgmann (P), Peter P. Lawlor (F), J. Edward Donnelly (AD).
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: Victor L. Butterfield (P), J. F. Martin (F) and (AD).
 Williams College, Williamstown, Pa.: James P. Baxter III (P), Charles R. Keller (F), Frank R. Thoms, Jr. (AD).
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.: Alvin E. Cormeny (P), Robert W. Pritchard (F) and (AD).
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn.: A. Whitney Griswold (P), Clarence W. Mendell (F) and (AD).

Second District

Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y.: Paul D. Eddy (P), Arvilla Nolan (F), George Faherty (AD).
 Albright College, Reading, Pa.: Harry V. Masters (P), George C. Bollinan (F), Eugene L. Shirk (AD).
 Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.: M. Ellis Drake (P), Henry C. Langer, Jr. (F), James A. McLane (AD).
 Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.: Louis T. Benezet (P), H. S. Rhinesmith (F), H. P. Way (AD).
 Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.: S. J. Wright (P), C. R. Gilbert (F), S. B. Taylor (AD).
 Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Harry D. Gideonse (P), Nelson S. Walke (F), Joseph Smith (AD).
 Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: H. S. Rogers (P), A. H. Meinhold (AD).
 Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.: Joseph W. Henderson (Act. P), Albert E. Humphreys (F) and (AD).
 Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y.: Very Rev. Philip E. Dobson (P), Rev. Charles A. O'Neill (F), J. Joseph Curran (AD).
 City College of New York, New York, N. Y.: Buell G. Gallagher (P), Frank Rappolt (F), Arthur Desgrey (AD).
 Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y.: William G. Van Note (P), Henry R. Hodge (F) and (AD).
 Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.: Everett N. Case (P), Carl A. Kallgren (F), William A. Reid (AD).
 Columbia University, New York, N. Y.: Grayson Kirk (P), Ralph J. Furey (AD).

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.: Deane W. Malott (P), George R. Pfann (F), Robert J. Kane (AD).
 Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa.: James Creese (P), H. M. Myers (F), Major General D. T. Greene (AD).
 Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Very Rev. Vernon F. Gallagher (P), Louis Skender (F) and (AD).
 Fairleigh Dickinson College, Rutherford, N. J.: Petie Sammartina (P), Harvey D. Woods (F) and (AD).
 Fordham University, New York, N. Y.: Rev. Lawrence J. McGinley (P), Rev. Lawrence A. Walsh (F), John F. Coffey (AD).
 Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.: Theodore A. Distler (P), J. Shober Barr (F) and (AD).
 Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.: Very Rev. Edward B. Bunn (P), Rev. Brian McGrath (F), John L. Hagerty (AD).
 Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.: Walter C. Langsam (P), Henry T. Bream (AD).
 Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.: Robert W. McEwen (P), Mox Weber (F).
 Hartwick College, Oneonta, N. Y.: Miller A. F. Ritchie (P), Charles Eisenhart (F), Thomas H. Greene (AD).
 Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.: Gilbert F. White (P), Roy E. Randall (AD).
 Hobart College (Colleges of the Seneca), Geneva, N. Y.: Alan W. Brown (P), Robert L. Beinert (F), Francis L. Kraus (AD).
 Hofstra College, Hempstead, N. Y.: John C. Adams (P), Howard Myers, Jr. (F) and (AD).
 Iona College, New Rochelle, N. Y.: Brother W. H. Barnes (P), Brother R. B. Power (F) and (AD).
 Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y.: Leonard B. Job (P), Lawrence S. Hill (F), Ben Light (AD).
 Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.: Calvert N. Ellis (P), Jack E. Oller (F), P. M. Snider (AD).
 Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.: Ralph C. Hutchison (P), Hunt Wilson (F), William H. Anderson (AD).
 LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Brother E. Stanislaus (P), James J. Henry (AD).
 Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.: Frederic K. Miller (P), Howard A. Neidig (F), O. P. Bollinger (AD).
 Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.: Martin D. Whitaker (P), J. D. Leith (F), General Percy L. Sadler (AD).
 Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa.: Horace M. Bond (P), Austin H. Scott (F), Manuel Rivero (AD).
 Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pa.: John W. Long (P), Robert F. Smith (F) and (AD).
 Manhattan College, New York, N. Y.: Brother Augustine Philip (P), Brother Donatian Joseph (F), Kenneth Norton (AD).
 Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa.: Raymond S. Hauptert (P), Roy D. Hassler (F), Harvey T. D. Gillespie (AD).
 Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.: Conrad Seegers (P), John Shankweiler (F), George Lawson (AD).
 New York Maritime College, New York, N. Y.: Vice Admiral C. T. Durgin (P), W. Roger Reinhart (F) and (AD).

New York University, New York, N. Y.: Henry T. Heald (P), James V. Gilloon, Jr. (AD).

Niagara University, Niagara Falls, N. Y.: Very Rev. Francis L. Meade (P), Rev. Vincent R. Young (F), John J. Gallagher (AD).

Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.: Major General E. E. MacMorland (P), C. T. Starr (AD).

Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pa.: Milton S. Eisenhower (P), N. R. Sparks (F), E. B. McCoy (AD).

Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.: Harold W. Dodds (P), F. R. B. Godolphin (F), R. Kenneth Fairman (AD).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.: Livingston W. Houston (P), H. Oakley Sharp (F), Paul S. Graham (AD).

Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.: Lewis W. Jones (P), Mason W. Gross (F), Harry J. Rockafeller (AD).

St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, N. Y.: Very Rev. Juvenal Lalor (P), Rev. Brian F. Duffy (F), Rev. Silas Rooney (AD).

St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa.: Rev. Xavier Crowley (P), Albert Zanzuccki (F), Irwin V. Davis (AD).

St. John's University, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Very Rev. John A. Flynn (P), Rev. Edward F. McQuillan (F), Walter T. McLaughlin (AD).

St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Very Rev. Edward G. Jacklin (P), Rev. Joseph M. Geib (F), George Bertelsman (AD).

St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.: Eugene G. Bewkes (P), John F. Smith (F), Ronald T. Burkman (AD).

St. Peter's University, Jersey City, N. J.: Very Rev. James J. Shanahan (P), Rev. Joseph J. Parrell (F), John W. Kennedy (AD).

Seton Hall University, South Orange, N. J.: Rt. Rev. Monsignor John L. McNulty (P), Rev. John J. Feeley (F), Rev. James A. Carey (AD).

Siena College, Loudonville, N. Y.: Very Rev. Bertrand J. Campbell (P), Rev. Roman Pfeiffer (F), Rev. Maurus Fitzgerald (AD).

State Teachers College, Bloomsburg, Pa.: Harvey A. Andruss (P), John A. Hoch (F) and (AD).

State Teachers College, Cortland, N. Y.: Donnal V. Smith (P), D. C. Moffett (F), Whitney Corey (AD).

State Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pa.: Richard T. Parsons (P), W. Darrell Black (F) and (AD).

State Teachers College, Millersville, Pa.: D. L. Biemesderfer (P), Lee E. Boyer (F), John A. Pucillo (AD).

State Teachers College, Shippensburg, Pa.: Harry L. Kriner (P), Harold Kramer (AD).

State Teachers College, Slippery Rock, Pa.: Dale W. Houk (P), Archie Dodds (AD).

State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa.: Charles S. Swope (P), William R. Benner (AD).

Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.: Jess H. Davis (P), John C. Sim (F) and (AD).

Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.: Courtney Smith (P), Willis J. Stetson (F) and (AD).

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.: William P. Tolley (P), F. G. Crawford (F), Lewis P. Andreas (AD).

Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Robert L. Johnson (P), Arthur N. Cook (F), Josh C. Cody (AD).

Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.: Carter Davidson (P), J. Harold Wittner (F) and (AD).

United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y.: Rear Admiral Gordon McLintock, (Superintendent), Captain Peder Gald (F), Commander James W. Liebertz (AD).

United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.: Major General Frederick Irving (Superintendent), Earl Blaik (AD).

United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Vice Admiral C. T. Joy, (Superintendent), Captain I. C. Eddy (AD).

University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.: T. R. McConnell (P), Robert Riegel (F), James E. Peelle (AD).

University of Delaware, Newark, Del.: John A. Perkins (P), Russell Remage (F), David L. Nelson (AD).

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.: Gaylord P. Harnwell (P), Gene D. Gisburne (F), Jeremiah Ford II (AD).

University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.: R. H. Fitzgerald (P), Vincent W. Lanfear (F), Admiral T. J. Hamilton (AD).

University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, P. R.: Jaime Benitez (P), David C. Furman (F) and (AD).

University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.: C. W. de Kiewiet (P), E. O. Wiig (Act. F), L. A. Alexander (AD).

University of Scranton, Scranton, Pa.: Very Rev. John J. Long (P), Rev. John P. McNicholas (F), Peter Carlesimo (AD).

Upsala College, East Orange, N. J.: Evald B. Lawson (P), Donald Walker (F) and (AD).

Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.: Norman E. McClure (P), Everett M. Bailey (F) and (AD).

Villanova University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Rev. James A. Donnellon (P), Rev. Edward B. McKee (F), Ambrose Dudley (AD).

Wagner College, Staten Island, N. Y.: David M. Delo (P), Herbert E. Sutter (F) and (AD).

Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.: Paul R. Stewart (P), Charles L. Bryner (F), Raymond Williams (AD).

West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.: William J. L. Wallace (P), Paul J. Moore (F), C. C. Hawkins (AD).

Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.: Will W. Orr (P), Grover Washabaugh (AD).

Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Eugene S. Farley (P), George F. Ralston (F) and (AD).

Third District

Alabama A. & M. College, Normal, Ala.: J. F. Drake (P), G. O. McCalep (F), G. H. Hobson (AD).

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.: Ralph B. Draughon (P), Roger W. Allen (F), G. W. Beard (AD).

Allen University, Columbia, S. C.: Samuel R. Higgins (P), R. L. Peguese (F), W. W. Lawson (AD).

American University, Washington, D. C.: Hurst R. Anderson (P), Hugo Schultz (F) and (AD).

Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.: Richard V. Moore (P) and (F), Rudolph Matthews (AD).

Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.: Most Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart (P), Edmund R. LaFond (AD).

Centenary College, Shreveport, La.: Joe J. Mickle (P), J. B. Entrikin (F), F. H. Delaney (AD).

Citadel, Charleston, S. C.: General Mark W. Clark (P), Col. D. S. McAlister (F), John McMillian (AD).

Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.: James P. Brawley (P), J. J. Dennis (F), Leonidas S. Epps (AD).

Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S. C.: Robert F. Poole (P), L. W. Milford (F), Frank Howard (AD).

College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.: Alvin D. Chandler (P), R. Wayne Kernodle (F), John J. Freeman (AD).

Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.: John R. Cunningham (P), Frontis W. Johnston (F), Paul K. Scott (AD).

Duke University, Durham, N. C.: A. Hollis Edens (P), Charles E. Jordan (F), E. M. Cameron (AD).

Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Ky.: W. F. O'Donnell (P), Smith Park (F), Charles T. Hughes (AD).

Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.: Goodrich C. White (P), Sam L. Laird (F), Thomas E. McDonough (AD).

Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C.: J. W. Seabrook (P), J. E. Coppage (F), W. A. Gaines (AD).

Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.: Charles S. Johnson (P), W. D. Hawkins (F), H. A. Johnson (AD).

Florida A. & M. University, Tallahassee, Fla.: George W. Gore, Jr. (P), A. S. Gaither (F) and (AD).

Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.: Doak S. Campbell (P), A. B. Martin (F), Howard Danford (AD).

Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.: C. V. Troup (P), Edward Williams (F), Richard Craig (AD).

Furman University, Greenville, S. C.: John L. Plyler (P), Winston Babb (F), William A. Young (AD).

George Washington University, Washington, D. C.: Cloyd H. Marvin (P), Max Farrington (F), William H. Myers (AD).

Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.: Blake R. Van Leer (P), Lloyd W. Chapin (F), Robert L. Dodd (AD).

Georgia Teachers College, Collegeboro, Ga.: Zach S. Henderson (P), W. S. Hanner (F), J. B. Searce (AD).

Grambling College, Grambling, La.: R. W. E. Jones (P), E. F. Purvis (F), E. G. Robinson (AD).

Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.: Alonzo G. Moron (P), Collis H. Davis (F), Harry R. Jefferson (AD).

Howard University, Washington, D. C.: Mordecai W. Johnson (P), James T. Chambers (F) and (AD).

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.: Lowell J. Reed (P), Marshall S. Turner, Jr. (F) and (AD).

Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.: R. B. Atwood (P), William Exum (F) and (AD).

LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.: Hollis F. Price (P), W. W. Gibson (F).

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.: R. L. Ropp (P), R. A. McFarland (F), Joe Aillet (AD).

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.: Troy H. Middleton (P), J. G. Lee, Jr. (F), T. P. Heard (AD).

Loyola University, New Orleans, La.: Very Rev. W. P. Donnelly (P), Rev. K. Maring (F), Rev. A. C. O'Flynn (AD).

Memphis State College, Memphis, Tenn.: J. M. Smith (P), R. M. Robinson (F), C. C. Humphreys (AD).

Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.: Q. M. Smith (P), Gene Sloan (F), Charles Murphy (AD).

Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.: D. M. Nelson (P), A. E. Wood (F), S. L. Robinson (AD).

Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg, Miss.: R. C. Cook (P), Lloyd Milam (F), Reed Green (AD).

Mississippi State College, State College, Miss.: Ben Hilbun (P), R. C. Weems (F), C. R. Noble (AD).

Morehead State College, Morehead, Ky.: Charles R. Spain (P), Linus A. Fair (F), Robert G. Laughlin (AD).

Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.: Benjamin E. May (P), Franklyn R. Forbes (AD).

Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.: Martin D. Jenkins (P), Thomas P. Fraser (F), Edward P. Hurt (AD).

Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.: John H. Lewis (P), James H. Penn (F), Edward J. Clemons (AD).

Murray State College, Murray, Ky.: R. H. Woods (P), William G. Nash (F), Roy Stewart (AD).

Newberry College, Newberry, S. C.: James C. Kinard (P), H. H. Setzler (F), H. B. Kirkland (AD).

North Carolina A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C.: F. D. Bluford (P), William M. Bell (AD).

North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.: Alfonso Elder (P), I. G. Newton (AD).

North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.: Carey H. Bostian (P), H. A. Fisher (F), Roy B. Clogston (AD).

Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.: Hugh F. McKean (P), Edwin R. Walker (F), John W. McDowall (AD).

St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.: Harold L. Trigg (P), W. W. Johnson (F) and (AD).

St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va.: Earl H. McClenney (P), H. Arnold Taylor (F), L. N. Stollworth (AD).

Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga.: W. K. Payne (P), W. E. Griffin (F), T. A. Wright (AD).

Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.: William R. Strassner (P), H. L. Irons (F), James E. Lytle (AD).

Southern University A. & M. College, Baton Rouge, La.: F. G. Clark (P), E. C. Harrison (F), A. W. Mumford (AD).

Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La.: Joel L. Fletcher (P), R. J. Cambre (F), Charles R. Doran (AD).

Southwestern College, Memphis, Tenn.: Peyton N. Rhodes (P), C. I. Diehl (F), Glenn A. Johnson (AD).

Spring Hill College, Spring Hill, Ala.: Rev. Andrew C. Smith (P), Rev. Daniel Cronin (F), William Gardiner (AD).

State Teachers College, Florence, Ala.: E. B. Norton (P), H. H. Floyd (F), H. A. Flowers (AD).

Tennessee A. & I. State University, Nashville, Tenn.: Walter S. Davis (P), Carl M. Hill (F), H. A. Kean (AD).

Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tenn.: Everett Derryberry (P), P. V. Overall (F), Hooper Eblen (AD).

Tulane University, New Orleans, La.: Rufus C. Harris (P), Forrest U. Lake (F), Richard O. Baumbach (AD).

Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.: L. H. Foster (P), Guy R. Trammell (F), Cleve L. Abbott (AD).

University of Alabama, University, Ala.: Oliver C. Carmichael (P), A. B. Moore (F), H. G. Crisp (Act. AD).

University of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.: Theodore H. Wilson (P), G. Harold Gottshall (F) and (AD).

University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn.: David A. Lockmiller (P), W. O. Swan (F), A. C. Moore (AD).

University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.: John S. Allen (Act. P), Walter J. Matherly (F), George R. Woodruff (AD).

University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.: Omer C. Aderhold (P), Alfred W. Scott (F), Wallace Butts (AD).

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.: H. L. Donovan (P), A. D. Kirwan (F), Bernie A. Shively (AD).

University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.: Philip Davidson (P), Morton Walker (F), Bernard Hickman (AD).

University of Maryland, College Park, Md.: T. B. Symons (Act. P), Colonel Geary Eppley (F), James M. Tatum (AD).

University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.: Jay F. W. Pearson (P), Russell A. Rasco (F), John J. Harding (AD).

University of Mississippi, University, Miss.: J. D. Williams (P), T. A. Biggerstaff (F), C. M. Smith (AD).

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.: Gordon Gray (P), A. W. Hobbs (F), C. P. Erickson (AD).

University of Richmond, Richmond, Va.: George M. Modlin (P), Ralph C. McDanel (F), Malcolm U. Pitt (AD).

University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.: Donald Russell (P), J. T. Penny (F), Rex Enright (AD).

University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.: Edward McCrady (P), G. S. Bruton (F), W. C. White (AD).

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.: C. E. Brehm (P), N. W. Dougherty (F), Harvey L. Robinson (AD).

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.: Colgate W. Darden, Jr. (P), L. G. Moffatt (F), G. K. Tebell (AD).

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.: Harvie Branscomb (P), C. M. Sarratt (F), Art Guepe (AD).

Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.: Major General William H. Milton, Jr., (Superintendent); Colonel Kenneth S. Purdie (F), Colonel M. P. Echols (AD).

Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.: Walter S. Newman (P), C. P. Miles (F), Frank O. Moseley (AD).

Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.: Robert P. Daniel (P), G. G. Singleton (F), J. A. Moore (AD).

Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.: John M. Ellison (P), J. William Drew (F), Thomas Harris (AD).

Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.: Harold W. Tribble (P), Forrest W. Clonts (F), James H. Weaver (AD).

Washington College, Chestertown, Md.: Daniel Z. Gibson (P), Edward L. Athey (AD).

Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.: Francis P. Gaines (P), Almand R. Coleman (F), Richard A. Smith (AD).

West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.: Irvin Stewart (P), Clyde L. Colson (F).

Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Ky.: Paul L. Garrett (P), H. L. Stephens (F), E. A. Diddle (AD).

Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.: Lowell S. Ensor (P), William M. David, Jr. (F), Charles W. Havens (AD).

Xavier University, New Orleans, La.: Mother M. Agatha (P), Julian Parker (F), Alfred Priestley (AD).

Fourth District

Albion College, Albion, Mich.: W. W. Whitehouse (P), W. J. Gilbert (F), D. R. Sprankle (AD).

Alma College, Alma, Mich.: Stanley Harker (P), Charles Skinner (F), Lloyd W. Eaton (AD).

Ashland College, Ashland, Ohio: Glenn L. Clayton (P), Maurice Newkirk (F), George Donges (AD).

Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.: Conrad Bergendoff (P), Arthur V. Swedberg (F), Vincent Lundeen (AD).

Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio: John L. Knight (P), Robert Cossaboom (F), Ray Watts (AD).

Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.: Harold S. Wood, (Act. P), Clarence Von Eschen (F), Dolph Stanley (AD).

Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio: Ralph W. McDonald (P), Ralph G. Harshman (F), W. Harold Anderson (AD).

Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.: M. O. Ross (P), William L. Howard (F), Paul D. Hinkle (AD).

Capital University, Columbus, Ohio: Harold L. Yochum (P), Grover L. Orr (F), William F. Bernlohr (AD).

Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.: Laurence M. Gould (P), T. B. Thomas (F), Walter L. Hass (AD).

Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis.: Robert D. Steele (P), LeRoy M. Weir (F), Charles M. Heyer (AD).

Case Institute, Cleveland, Ohio: Keith Glennan (P), R. R. Rinehart (F), Ray Ride (AD).

Central Michigan College of Education, Mount Pleasant, Mich.: Charles L. Anspach (P), J. P. Carey (F), D. P. Rose (AD).

Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio: Charles H. Wesley (P), Mack M. Greene (F) and (AD).

College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.: Very Rev. Vincent J. Flynn (P), Frank Deig (F) and (AD).

College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio: Howard F. Lowry (P), Charles B. Moke (Act. F), Ernest M. Hole (AD).

Denison University, Granville, Ohio: A. Blair Knapp (P), Rix N. Yard (F) and (AD).

DePaul University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. Comerford J. O'Malley (P), Rev. Gerald Mullen (F), Raymond J. Meyer (AD).

DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.: Russell J. Humbert (P), Raymond R. Neal (AD).

Eastern Illinois State College, Charleston, Ill.: Robert G. Buzzard (P), James M. Thompson (F), John W. Masley (AD).

Evansville College, Evansville, Ind.: Lincoln B. Hale (P), Dean Long (F), Don Ping (AD).

Fenn College, Cleveland, Ohio: G. Brooks Earnest (P), J. W. McNeill (F), Homer E. Woodling (AD).

Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.: Edgar M. Carlson (P), N. P. Langsjoen (F), Lloyd Hollingsworth (AD).

Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.: Paul H. Giddens (P), Perry Moore (F), Joseph W. Hutton (AD).

Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.: John T. Rettaliata (P), C. E. Deakins (F), Bernard Weissman (AD).

Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.: R. W. Fairchild (P), F. Russell Glasener (F), Howard J. Hancock (AD).

Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.: Herman B. Wells (P), John Mee (F), W. W. Patty (Act. AD).

James Millikin University, Decatur, Ill.: J. Walter Malone (P), Ralph W. Allan (AD).

John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio: Very Rev. F. E. Welfle (P), Rev. Owen J. Englum (F), Herbert C. Eisele (AD).

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Weimer K. Hicks (P), Allen B. Stone (F), Rolla L. Anderson (AD).

Kent State University, Kent, Ohio: George A. Bowman (P), Walton D. Clarke (F), Trevor Rees (AD).

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio: Gordon K. Chalmers (P), Stuart R. McGowan (F), William C. Stiles (AD).

Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.: Sharvy G. Umbeck (P), A. C. Walton (F), Dean S. Trevor (AD).

Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.: Ernest A. Johnson (P), Louis A. Keller (F), John W. Breen (AD).

Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.: Douglas M. Knight (P), A. C. Denney (F) and (AD).

Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. James T. Hussey (P), Rev. Cletus F. Hartmann (F) and (AD).

Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio: William Bay Irvine (P), Elwyn B. Krause (F), Don R. Drumm (AD).

Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.: Rev. Edward J. O'Donnell (P), Rev. Clarence J. Ryan (F), Conrad M. Jennings (AD).

Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.: Stewart H. Smith (P), Paul N. Musgrave (F), Robert A. Morris, Jr. (AD).

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio: John D. Millett (P), W. H. Shideler (F), John Brickels (AD).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton, Mich.: Grover C. Dillman (P), William A. Longacre (F), Alan J. Board (AD).

Michigan State College, E. Lansing, Mich.: John A. Hannah (P), Tom H. King (F), Ralph H. Young (AD).

Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich.: Eugene B. Elliott (P), Ralph F. Gilden (F), Elton J. Rynearson (AD).

Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.: Robert Wesson Gibson (P), Hugh R. Beveridge (F), Glenn E. Robinson (AD).

Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio: William C. Wesley (Act. P), William Morgan (F), Nelson Jones (AD).

Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio: Robert N. Montgomery (P), Charles Morehead (F), Ed Sherman (AD).

North Central State College, Naperville, Ill.: C. Harve Geiger (P), Marcus Bruhn (F), L. C. Belding (AD).

Northern Illinois State Teachers College, DeKalb, Ill.: Leslie A. Holmes (P), Frederick W. Rolf (F), George G. Evans (AD).

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: J. Roscoe Miller (P), George F. Suelberger (F), Ted B. Payseur (AD).

Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio: William E. Stevenson (P), J. H. Nichols (F) and (AD).

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio: Howard L. Bevis (P), Wendell D. Postle (F), Richard C. Larkins (AD).

Ohio University, Athens, Ohio: John C. Baker (P), Carl G. Gustavson (F), Carroll C. Widdoes (AD).

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio: Clarence E. Ficken (Act. P), J. J. Somerville (F), George E. Gauthier (AD).

Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio: John Gordon Howard (P), Fred Bamforth (F), Harry W. Ewing (AD).

Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.: Frederick L. Hovde (P), V. C. Freeman (F), G. J. Mackey (AD).

St. Norbert College, West DePere, Wis.: Rt. Rev. S. M. Killeen (P), Rev. I. M. Gosz (F), Alvin C. Skat (AD).

St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota: Clemens M. Granskou (P), Albert Finholt (F), Adrian Christenson (AD).

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.: Delyte W. Morris (P), Orville Alexander (F), Glenn Martin (AD).

State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa: Virgil M. Hancher (P), Paul Blommers (F), Paul Brechler (AD).

The Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis.: Verne C. Fryklund (P), Ray C. Johnson (F) and (AD).

University of Akron, Akron, Ohio: Norman P. Auburn (P), S. M. Selby (F), Kenneth Cochrane (AD).

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.: Lawrence A. Kimpton (P), T. N. Metcalf (F) and (AD).

University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio: Raymond Walters (P), Ralph C. Bursiek (F), M. Charles Mileham (AD).

University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio: Very Rev. Andrew L. Seebold (P), Rev. Charles L. Collins (F), Harry C. Baujan (AD).

University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.: Lloyd Morey (Act. P), Robert B. Browne (F), Douglas R. Mills (AD).

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.: Harlan Hatcher (P), Ralph W. Aigler (F), H. O. Crisler (AD).

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.: J. L. Morrill (P), Thomas F. Barnhart (F), Ike J. Armstrong (AD).

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.: Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh (P), Rev. Edmund P. Joyce (F), Edward Krause (AD).

University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio: Asa S. Knowles (P), Charles R. King (F), Forrest W. England (AD).

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.: Edwin B. Fred (P), Marvin Schaars (F), Guy Sundt (AD).

Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.: O. P. Kretzmann (P), Dana Schwanholt (F), Karl H. Henrichs (AD).
 Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.: Frank H. Sparks (P), Benjamin A. Rogge (F), Garland Frazier (AD).
 Wayne University, Detroit, Mich.: Clarence B. Hilberry (P), Joe L. Norris (F), A. W. Thompson (AD).
 Western Illinois State College, Macomb, Ill.: Frank A. Beu (P), Dempsey E. Reid (F), Raymond W. Hanson (AD).
 Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Paul V. Sangren (P), Mitchell J. Gary (F) and (AD).
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio: John S. Millis (P), Arvel B. Erickson (F), Eddie L. Finnigan (AD).
 Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.: V. Raymond Edman (P), Donald C. Boardman (F), Harvey C. Chrouser (AD).
 Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio: Samuel D. Marble (P), W. R. Pyle (F), Fred Raizk (AD).
 Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio: Clarence C. Stoughton (P), Louis H. Fitch (F), Ralph E. Ness (AD).
 Wisconsin State College, Superior, Wis.: Jim Dan Hill (P), John O. Danielson (F), Leo DiMarco (AD).
 Youngstown College, Youngstown, Ohio: Howard W. Jones (P), C. P. Gould (F), Willard L. Webster (AD).

Fifth District

Augustana College, Sioux Falls, So. Dak.: Lawrence M. Stavie (P), J. S. Thompson (F), L. A. Olson (AD).
 Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.: A. G. Haussler (Act. P), Philip Becker (F), Arthur J. Bergstrom (AD).
 Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Howell H. Brooks (P), A. W. Meyer (F), M. Richard Clausen (AD).
 Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa: Russell D. Cole (P), J. B. Culbertson (F), James Dutcher (AD).
 Creighton University, Omaha, Neb.: Very Rev. Carl M. Reinert (P), Rev. David A. Shyne (F), J. V. Belford (AD).
 Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa: H. G. Harmon (P), Frank N. Gardner (F), Jack McClelland (AD).
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa: Samuel N. Stevens (P), Joseph Charlton (F), John Pfitsch (AD).
 Hastings College, Hastings, Neb.: Dale D. Welch (P), Harry B. James (F), J. Tom McLaughlin (AD).
 Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa: James H. Hilton (P), H. D. Bergman (F), Louis Menze (AD).
 Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa: J. W. Maucker (P), R. R. Fahrney (F), L. L. Mendenhall (AD).
 Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.: James A. McCain (P), R. I. Throckmorton (F), Laurence A. Mullins (AD).
 Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.: Sherman D. Scruggs (P), W. A. Hamilton (F), R. H. Kemp (AD).
 Luther College, Decorah, Iowa: J. W. Ylvisaker (P), G. L. Belgium (F), H. E. Peterson (AD).
 Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.: Oliver S. Willham (P), C. H. McElroy (F), H. P. Iba (AD).

Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City, Okla.: C. Q. Smith (P), Les Metheny (F), Doyle Parrack (AD).
 St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa: Ambrose J. Burke (P), Harry J. Toher (F), Leo F. Deutsch (AD).
 St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.: Rev. Paul C. Reinert (P), Rev. Thomas C. Donohue (F), Edgar S. Hickey (AD).
 South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. D.: John W. Headley (P), H. C. Severin (F), R. B. Frost (AD).
 University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.: Ward Darley (P), Warren O. Thompson (F), Harry G. Carlson (AD).
 University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.: Rev. Celestin J. Steiner (P), Rev. E. J. O'Connor (F).
 University of Houston, Houston, Texas: C. F. McElhinney (Act P), F. L. Stovall (F), Harry Fouke (AD).
 University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.: Franklin D. Murphy (P), T. Dewitt Carr (F), A. C. Lonborg (AD).
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.: Frederick A. Middlebush (P), Sam B. Shirky (F), Don Faurot (AD).
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.: John K. Selleck (Act. P), Earl S. Fullbrook (F), William J. Orwig (AD).
 University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N.D.: John C. West (P), Thomas J. Clifford (F), Glenn L. Jarrett (AD).
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.: G. L. Cross (P), Earl Sneed, Jr. (F), C. B. Wilkinson (AD).
 University of Omaha, Omaha, Neb.: Milo Bail (P), James Porterfield (F), Virgil Yelkin (AD).
 University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla.: Clarence I. Pontius (P), George D. Small (F) and (AD).
 University of Wichita, Wichita, Kan.: Harry F. Corbin (P), Vergil A. Shipley (F), Norvall Neve (AD).
 Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa: C. H. Becker (P), Elmer Hertel (F) and (AD).
 Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.: Ethan A. H. Shepley (Act. P), Miller Upton (F), Blair Gullion (AD).
 William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.: Walter Pope Binns (P), E. W. Holzapfel (F), Norris A. Patterson (AD).

Sixth District

Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas: Don H. Morris (P), A. B. Morris (F) and (AD).
 Arizona State College, Tempe, Ariz.: Grady Gammage (P), D. R. Van Petten (F) and (AD).
 Arkansas State College, State College, Ark.: Carl R. Reng (P), J. A. Tomlinson (AD).
 Baylor University, Waco, Texas: W. R. White (P), J. D. Bragg (F), George Sauer (AD).
 Bishop College, Marshall, Texas: M. K. Curry, Jr. (P), Malcolm L. Corrin (F), Paul V. Towery (AD).
 Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas: Evan Allard Reiff (P), Robert A. Collins (F), E. W. Ledbetter (AD).
 McMurray College, Abilene, Texas: Harold G. Cooke (P), Jerome Vannoy (F), Wilford Moore (AD).

Midwestern University, Wichita Falls, Texas: James B. Boren (P), D. L. Ligon (F), Joe Saitta (AD).
 New Mexico A. & M. College, State College, N. M.: J. W. Branson (P), G. R. Hamiel (F), Presley Askew (Act. AD).
 New Mexico Western College, Silver City, N. M.: J. Cloyd Miller (P), Jesse Bingaman (F), Ray J. Brancheau (AD).
 North Texas State College, Denton, Texas: J. C. Matthews (P), A. W. Blair (F), T. J. Fouts (AD).
 Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.: M. LaFayette Harris (P), J. F. Scott (F), C. D. Henry (AD).
 Prairie View A. & M. College, Prairie View, Texas: E. B. Evans (P), C. L. Wilson (F), W. J. Nicks (AD).
 Rice Institute, Houston, Texas: W. V. Houston (P), H. E. Bray (F), Jess Neely (AD).
 Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas: Umphrey Lee (P), E. D. Mouzon, Jr. (F), Madison Bell (AD).
 Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos, Texas: J. G. Flowers (P), Henry E. Speck (F), Oscar W. Strahan (AD).
 Sul Ross State College, Alpine, Texas: Bryan Wildenthal (P), Jack Stovell (F), Al Milch (AD).
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Seventh District

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*—Election completed; will assume active membership September 1, 1954.

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Boston University	Dartmouth College
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Brooklyn College	Drexel Institute of Technology
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Bucknell University	Fairleigh Dickinson College
Canisius College	Fordham University
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Clarkson College of Technology	Georgetown University

Gettysburg College

Hamilton College

Hartwick College

Harvard University

Haverford College

Hobart College

Hofstra College

Iona College

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St. Bonaventure University

St. John's University

St. Joseph's College

St. Lawrence University

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Seton Hall University

Siena College

Springfield College

Swarthmore College

Syracuse University

Teachers College of Connecticut

Temple University

Trinity College

Tufts College

Union College

U.S. Coast Guard Academy

U.S. Merchant Marine Academy

U.S. Military Academy

U.S. Naval Academy

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University of Buffalo

University of Connecticut

University of Delaware

University of Massachusetts

University of Pennsylvania

University of Pittsburgh

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Villanova University

Wagner College

Wesleyan University

West Chester State Teachers
College

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Mailing Address: Joe Musgrave, Trinity University, 715 Stadium
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President—Theron J. Fouts, North Texas State College

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Michigan State College	University of Illinois
Northwestern University	University of Michigan
Ohio State University	University of Minnesota
Purdue University	University of Wisconsin

Mid-American Athletic Conference

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Secretary—A. S. Roberts, Kent State University
Commissioner—David E. Reese

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Kent State University	University of Toledo
Marshall College	Western Michigan College
Miami University	Western Reserve University

Missouri Valley Conference

Mailing Address: A. E. Eilers, 210 Sheraton Hotel, St. Louis 8, Mo.
President—Rev. Edward J. O'Connor, University of Detroit
Commissioner—A. E. Eilers

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St. Louis University	University of Tulsa
University of Detroit	University of Wichita

Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association (Big Seven)

Mailing Address: Reaves E. Peters, Hotel Muehlebach,
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Secretary—Warren O. Thompson, University of Colorado
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Kansas State College	University of Nebraska
University of Colorado	University of Oklahoma
University of Kansas	

Mountain States Athletic Conference

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Secretary—King Hendricks, Utah State College
Commissioner—E. L. Romney

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Colorado A. & M. College	University of Utah
Montana State University	University of Wyoming
University of Denver	Utah State Agricultural College

Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference

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Los Angeles 17, California

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Secretary—Emmett B. Moore, State College of Washington
Commissioner—Victor O. Schmidt

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Stanford University	(Los Angeles)
State College of Washington	University of Idaho
University of California	University of Oregon
(Berkeley)	University of Southern California
	University of Washington

Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference

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Golden, Colorado

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Vice-President—Thomas P. West, Idaho State College
Secretary—M. I. Signer

Colorado College	Idaho State College
Colorado School of Mines	Montana State College
Colorado State College of Education	Western State College of Colorado

Southeastern Conference

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Secretary—N. W. Dougherty, University of Tennessee
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Georgia Institute of Technology	University of Georgia
Louisiana State University	University of Kentucky
Mississippi State College	University of Mississippi
Tulane University	University of Tennessee
University of Alabama	Vanderbilt University

Southwest Athletic Conference

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Rice Institute	University of Arkansas
Southern Methodist University	University of Texas
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Furman University	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
George Washington University	Washington and Lee University
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University of Massachusetts	University of Vermont

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University School, Cleveland, O.: Harold Cruikshank (P), J. D. McCarragher (AD).

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American Association of College Baseball Coaches
American Football Coaches Association
College Athletic Business Managers Association
College Swimming Coaches Association
National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States
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National Collegiate Track Coaches Association
National Fencing Coaches Association
National Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association
National Intercollegiate Hockey Coaches Association

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 Valparaiso University: Karl Henrichs
 Wabash College: Garland Frazier
 Wake Forest College: Jim Weaver
 Wayne University: Vaden W. Miles, A. W. Thompson
 Western Illinois State College: R. W. Hanson

Western Michigan College: Mitchell Gary, John W. Gill, Charles H. Maher
 Western Reserve University: Arvel B. Erickson, Edward L. Finnigan
 Wheaton College: Harvey C. Chrouser
 Youngstown College: Willard L. Webster

District Five

Bradley University: Philip Becker, Art Bergstrom, A. G. Haussler
 Coe College: Richard Clausen
 Drake University: Frank Gardner
 Grinnell College: E. G. Booth, Jr.
 Iowa State College: H. G. Bergman, Louis E. Menze
 Iowa State Teachers College: L. L. Mendenhall
 Kansas State College: Laurence A. Mullins, R. I. Throckmorton
 Oklahoma A & M College: C. H. McElroy, J. B. Whitworth
 St. Ambrose College: Leo Deutsch
 St. Louis University: Rev. T. J. Stemper
 South Dakota State College: Harry C. Severin
 University of Colorado: Harry G. Carlson, Warren O. Thompson
 University of Detroit: Rev. Edward J. O'Connor
 University of Houston: Harry Fouke, Frank L. Stovall
 University of Kansas: A. C. Lonborg
 University of Missouri: Don Faurot, Sam B. Shirky
 University of Nebraska: George R. Clark, Earl S. Fullbrook
 University of Oklahoma: Earl Sneed, Jr.
 University of Omaha: J. C. Porterfield
 University of Tulsa: George D. Small
 University of Wichita: Norvall Neve, Vergil Shipley
 Washington University: Carl G. Snively

District Six

Arizona State College: Frank Rispoli, Alfred Thomas, D. R. Van-Petten
 Arkansas State College: J. A. Tomlinson
 Baylor University: J. D. Bragg, George Sauer
 Hardin-Simmons University: Murray Evans
 Midwestern University: D. L. Ligon, Joseph Saitta
 North Texas State College: Odus Mitchell
 Philander Smith College: J. D. Scott
 Prairie View A & M College: W. J. Nicks
 Rice Institute: Gilbert L. Hermance
 Southern Methodist University: Madison Bell, Lee Brooks, Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr.
 Texas A & M College: Barlow Irvin, W. L. Penberthy, D. W. Williams
 Texas Christian University: Henry B. Hardt, Abe Miller, Leo R. Meyer
 Texas College: Fred T. Long
 Texas Technological College: J. William Davis, DeWitt T. Weaver
 Texas Western College: Edwin J. Knapp
 Trinity University: Henry Frnka, W. A. MacElreath, J. W. Waites
 University of Arizona: J. F. McKale, Charles Tribolet
 University of Arkansas: John Barnhill, Delbert Swartz
 University of Texas: Dana X. Bible, J. Neils Thompson
 West Texas State College: Mitchell Jones

District Seven

Brigham Young University: Edward R. Kimball
Colorado A & M College: Robert L. Davis
Colorado College: Otis A. Barnes, K. G. Freyschlag
Colorado School of Mines: Fritz S. Brennecke, M. I. Signer
Montana State University: Earl C. Lory
New Mexico A & M College: James M. Patton
University of Denver: Elton E. Wieman
University of New Mexico: V. R. Seed
University of Utah: Jack C. Curtice
University of Wyoming: G. V. Jacoby
Utah State College: King Hendricks
Western State College of Colorado: Paul W. Wright

District Eight

California Polytechnic State College: Leroy B. Hughes
College of the Pacific: Emerson Cobb, Jack Myers
Fresno State College: Lawrence Pape
George Pepperdine College: A. O. Duer
Oregon State College: G. W. Holcomb, Roy S. Keene
Santa Barbara College: Theodore Harder
Seattle University: Rev. Robert J. Carmody
Stanford University: Alfred R. Masters
State College of Washington: E. B. Moore, Golden Romney
University of California (Berkeley): Clinton W. Evans, Brutus Hamilton, Glenn T. Seaborg
University of California (Davis): Stanley B. Freeborn, Irving F. Toomey
University of California (Los Angeles): Wilbur C. Johns, Claude E. Jones
University of Hawaii: Henry Vasconcellos
University of Idaho: T. S. Kerr, Gale L. Mix
University of Oregon: Leo A. Harris
University of Santa Clara: Rev. W. H. Crowley
University of Southern California: Willis O. Hunter, H. C. Willett
University of Washington: Harvey Cassill, H. P. Everest

Allied Conferences

Atlantic Coast Conference: George Barclay, Clarence P. Erickson
Border Intercollegiate Conference: Alfred Thomas
California Collegiate Athletic Association: Theodore Harder
Central Collegiate Conference: Stanley Lowe
Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference: K. L. Wilson, William R. Reed
Mid-American Conference: David E. Reese
Missouri Valley Conference: A. E. Eilers
Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association: H. D. Bergman
Mountain States Athletic Conference: E. L. Romney
Pacific Coast Conference: Victor O. Schmidt, Frank G. McCormick
Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference: M. I. Signer
Southeastern Conference: Bernie Moore
Southern Conference: Wallace Wade
Southwest Conference: Howard Grubbs

Associate and Affiliated Members

Brandeis University: Benny Friedman
College Athletic Business Managers Association: A. J. Lewandowski, William H. Neale, Leon Bevers, Ken Farris
National Association of Collegiate Commissioners: R. E. Peters
University School: J. D. McCarraher

Non-Member Institutions and Conferences

Eastern College Athletic Conference: Asa S. Bushnell, George L. Shiebler
Otterbein College: H. W. Ewing
Wittenberg College: Ralph E. Ness

Visitors

Athletic Journal: Charles E. Thorp
National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters: R. K. Richards, Harold E. Fellows, Thad H. Brown, George J. Higgins
Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association: Lathrop K. Leishman, John Biggar, William H. Nicholas
Sugar Bowl Association: Fred Digby, Bernie Grenrood, Claude Simons
Others: Homer F. Cooke, Jr. (National Collegiate Athletic Bureau), Joe Sherman (National Collegiate Athletic Bureau), Joseph L. Rauh, Jr. (NCAA TV Counsel)

Press, Radio and Television Coverage

Press

Akron Beacon-Journal: Jim Schlemmer
Birmingham News: Zipp Newman
Champaign News Gazette: T. O. White
Chicago Tribune: Wilfrid Smith
Cincinnati Enquirer: Dick Forbes, Bill Ford, Bob Husted, Joe Smith, Lou Smith, Whitney Tower, Carl Wellinger
Cincinnati Post: Joe Doran, Wally Forste, Pat Harmon, Bob Pille, Joe Quinn, Tom Swope
Cincinnati Times Star: Eddie Babst, Earl Lawson, Howard Newman, Les Skinner
Cleveland Plain Dealer: Harold Sauerbrier
Cleveland Press: Jack Clowser
Columbus Citizen: Kay Kessler, Tom Pastorius
Columbus Dispatch: Paul Walker
Denver Rocky Mountain News: Chet Nelson
Des Moines Register & Tribune: Sec Taylor
Detroit Times: George Maskin
Fort Worth Star Telegram: George Kellam
Kansas City Star: Bob Busby
Knoxville News Sentinel: Tom Siler

Louisville Times: Dean Eagle
 Lima News: F. K. Repp, Allan White
 Pasadena Star News: Rube Samuelson
 Memphis Press Scimitar: John Rogers
 Minneapolis Tribune: Sid Hartman
 Nashville Banner: Fred Russell
 Nashville Tennessean: Raymond Johnson
 New York Herald Tribune: Irving Marsh
 New York Times: Allison Danzig
 New York World Telegram: Oscar Guilfoil, Larry Robinson, Joe Williams
 Pittsburgh Press: Chet Smith
 Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph: Jim Gregg
 Philadelphia Bulletin: Frank Yeutter
 Philadelphia Inquirer: Leo Riordan
 Raleigh News & Observer: Dick Herbert
 Saginaw News: Lou Chiesi
 Topeka Daily Capital: Dick Snider
 Washington Daily News: Dave Requa
 Washington Times Herald: Bob Addie
 Associated Press: Chuck Frankel, Hugh Fullerton, Jr., Fritz Howell, Gene Smith
 International News Service: John Barrington, Paul Summerkamp

Radio and Television

ABC: Leslie Arries
 CBS: Judson Bailey, Sig Mickelson
 NBC: Tom S. Gallery, Lindsey Nelson
 Sportsvision: W. J. Parry
 Tel Ra: George Kerrigan
 WADC, Akron: John Murphy
 WIMA, Lima: Bill Frink
 WKRC, Cincinnati: Pat Boisseau, Ed Kennedy, Larry Phillips
 WLW, Cincinnati: Tom Diskin, Allen Stout
 WMOH, Hamilton: Ray Motley
 WSAI, Cincinnati: Dick Baker

Magazines

Broadcasting-Telecasting: J. Frank Beatty
 Collier's: Bill Fay, Francis Wallace
 The Mentor: Pete Collett

SECTION II — 1953 REPORTS

Reports of Districts

FIRST DISTRICT

WILLIAM H. McCARTER, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

INTEREST IN intercollegiate athletics has in no way diminished in the First District during the past year, but in many quarters there is a definite tendency to shy away from any signs of overemphasis. There is also an apparent increasing inclination to eliminate spring practice in football and basketball at institutions where it still exists. And there is a strong feeling for more uniform and universal observance of basic eligibility rules.

Although very few of the New England colleges use freshmen on varsity teams, a recent poll showed an overwhelming majority in favor of permitting men who have had one year of freshman varsity competition and three years of upperclass varsity, to be eligible for National Collegiate Championship events.

Football attendance has held its own, or even slightly better than its own in some cases, over the last few rather lean years. Basketball continues to increase in interest and there is a very definite spurt in interest in ice hockey, with the construction of numerous additional rinks in the colleges and secondary schools. With very few exceptions, the First District football people are strongly in favor of the present substitution rule, and the public and press are very vociferous in their approval.

The First District is steadily moving toward a closer identity of the New England colleges with the NCAA and the Eastern College Athletic Conference, rather than trying to strengthen any independent sectional organization.

SECOND DISTRICT

T. J. HAMILTON, UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

THIS HAS BEEN A YEAR of progress and cooperation in the NCAA, and the Second District has shared in the advance. There has been a very healthy growth in the number of members, which is indicative of the desire of an increasing number of colleges and universities to place themselves under our umbrella of athletic rules and regulations. There

is better recognition that a set of standards is needed and a growing insistence that all abide by the action taken by democratic vote. It is felt that the NCAA has started a trend for improved conditions in athletics, and there is general backing of its measures to produce enforcement.

College administrators, both academic and athletic, are expressing some discontent that the headline stories and publicity seem to deal with the evils or elements of friction in athletics. The great amount of good being done is comparatively untold in the main body of athletic news. More cooperative and aggressive public relations policies in the NCAA are needed, and a common front of coaches, directors, faculty and presidents can accomplish many things.

The Second District has had fine competition in all sports during the past year. Many noteworthy achievements have been performed by many of our teams, and some of the most exciting games in years were played under the new one-platoon rule. Army, Navy, Penn, Syracuse, Penn State, Harvard, Lafayette and Fordham were among those having strong teams, and successful results. Delaware, Gettysburg and Westminster were well represented.

Cross country found Penn State and Pittsburgh finishing fourth and fifth in the National Collegiate Championship.

Lebanon Valley, Fordham, Navy and Pennsylvania won places in the regionals of the National Collegiate Basketball Championship with splendid teams.

Penn State won the National Collegiate Wrestling Championship, and the East had five individual champions: Hugh Peery, Pittsburgh; Len DeAugustino, Lock Haven (Pennsylvania) State Teachers; Frank Bettucci and Don Dickason, Cornell University, and Hudson Samson, Penn State. Bettucci also won the outstanding wrestler award of the Championships.

Individual championships in fencing were won by: Edward Nober, Brooklyn, foil; Robert Parmacek, Pennsylvania, saber; and Ed Tori, Pennsylvania, epee. Penn won the team title.

In winning the National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships, Penn State had two great performers in Jean Cronstedt and Karl Schwenzfeier.

Lafayette produced the top baseball team in the District, winning the District playoffs from Penn State, Pittsburgh and Fordham, and making a good showing in the "College World Series" in Omaha.

Navy won the Intercollegiate Rowing Association championship at Syracuse with Cornell taking second place.

Competition in the other sports was spirited, and many of these are gaining in strength, particularly soccer, lacrosse, hockey, squash and swimming.

THIRD DISTRICT

CLARENCE P. MILES, VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

THE THIRD DISTRICT has increased its membership by the addition of four new members. They are as follows:

University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina
Spring Hill College, Spring Hill, Alabama
Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

We welcome these new schools.

Interest has been aroused this year in the Third District by the withdrawal of seven members of the Southern Conference and the formation of a new conference—the Atlantic Coast Conference. These seven members are:

Clemson College
Duke University
University of Maryland
North Carolina State College
University of North Carolina
University of South Carolina
Wake Forest College

Some of these institutions were charter members of the Southern Conference when it was formed in 1921. Their advice and help in guiding the affairs of the Conference will be missed. Since the formation of the Atlantic Coast Conference an invitation to membership has been extended to the University of Virginia, which has been accepted and which will make an eight-member Conference.

The Southern Conference is now composed of the following members:

The Citadel
The College of William and Mary
Davidson College
Furman University
The George Washington University
University of Richmond
Virginia Military Institute
Virginia Polytechnic Institute

The Southern Conference has continued to prohibit freshman participation on its varsity teams. The Southeastern Conference continued the policy of allowing freshmen to participate.

Athletics in the Third District, in the main, have been conducted on a high plane, and the rules of the NCAA have been complied with. A great deal of credit is due the commissioners for the diplomacy, tact, and sympathy they have shown in handling delicate matters in their conferences. There is a continued increase of trust rather than distrust of each other among the members of the several conferences.

The Southeastern Conference teams were highly successful in their bowl contests.

A number of championships were won by members of the Third District:

Eastern Kentucky State College won the basketball championship of the Ohio Valley Conference.

Wake Forest College won the basketball championship of the Southern Conference. It also won third place in the Eastern Regional National Collegiate Championship playoffs and third place in the Dixie Classic. One of its players, Dick Hemric, scored an average of 25.1 per game. He set a national two-year scoring record of 1,356 points.

The University of Baltimore won its fourth straight Mason-Dixon Conference championship. Baltimore also won its second straight Mason-Dixon wrestling championship.

Tulane won the Southeastern tennis championship. Hamilton Richardson of Tulane won the National Collegiate singles championship at Syracuse, New York, and did not lose a set.

The University of Georgia won the swimming and baseball championships of the Southeastern Conference.

Art Bragg, Morgan State College, won the NAAU 100-yard dash championship.

Josh Culbreath won the NAAU 440 hurdles.

Morgan State College relay teams and individuals won five American championships at the University of Pennsylvania.

Tennessee Polytechnic Institute won the Ohio Valley Conference track championship and in football was co-champion with Western Kentucky State.

Louisiana Tech shared the Gulf States Conference title with Southeastern Louisiana College and Southwestern Louisiana Institute in football. Tech also won the Gulf

States Conference basketball championship.

The athletic program of the Third District has been conducted on a high plane and has been very successful. The District is vitally interested in the affairs of the NCAA and is willing to cooperate and support the Association in its efforts to promote a well-balanced athletic program.

FOURTH DISTRICT

RALPH W. AIGLER, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

AS REPORTED LAST YEAR, the chief athletic problems that have had to be dealt with and thought about during the year covered by this report have been the usual ones. The number of member institutions in the Fourth District is 75. At the moment of drafting this report, two applications for membership are being processed, with every prospect of favorable action.

Probably the most interesting development in the area of the Fourth District has been the steps taken by the Commission on Colleges and Universities of the North Central Association. It is general knowledge, of course, that the North Central Association is an organization primarily concerned with accreditation of institutions. It has a multitude of members in an area covering 19 states, which states, generally speaking, constitute much of the Mississippi Valley.

Although the Commission has for many years had an interest in the athletic programs and policies of its member institutions, in 1950 it gave brief consideration to proposed changes in its athletic policies. In 1951 the Commission requested that a committee, representing the secondary schools as well as the colleges and universities, be appointed to study the whole problem of athletics at both levels. As a result of the work of the committee that was then created, the Commission reformulated its athletic criteria and announced that greater weight would be placed on these criteria in the appraisal of higher institutions. The member institutions of the North Central Association ratified those steps. The Association pointed out that its policy, as thus revised, was based on a premise that "the justification for intercollegiate athletics—the only justification—is the contribution that an athletic program can make to the educational development of individual students." It was further announced that the Association would "judge athletic programs, and would expect its member institutions to judge

their athletic programs, in terms of educational contribution these programs make, rather than in terms of perfunctory adherence to any set of technicalities of athletic administration."

Outstanding among the criteria thus adopted by the Association was the one on "subsidization." The language of that criterion is as follows:

"SUBSIDIZATION. Since colleges and universities exist to educate students, and not to sponsor athletic contests nor entertain the public, the subsidization of athletes as athletes is disapproved. By this statement the Commission means quite literally that the possible contribution a student can make to the winning of athletic contests should not be taken into consideration at all in the granting of financial aid of any kind. An institution will be expected to have a published announcement of the precise requirements for each type of financial aid available to its students."

During the spring of 1953, circumstances persuaded the Association to reconsider its program, particularly its criteria. In June of 1953, the Commission on Colleges and Universities unanimously passed the following recommendations relative to the Commission's policy on intercollegiate athletics:

"1. That the American Council on Education recommendation number V, as proposed and recommended for acceptance by 27 members of the North Central Association, become the basis for immediate study and consideration by a committee of the Commission on Colleges and Universities as a possible substitute for or for combination with Criterion F of the North Central Association intercollegiate athletic policy so that a restatement of athletic policy may be submitted to a vote of all college and university members of the Association.

"2. That, pending the results of this study and the referendum to be taken at or before the annual meeting of 1954, the American Council on Education recommendation number V be used as a minimum basis for the interpretation of Criterion F.

"3. That the President of the North Central Association request the other regional accrediting associations to appoint representatives to confer with the North Central Association committee referred to in (1.) above on problems of intercollegiate athletics."

The recommendation number V of the American Council on Education, to which reference was made, is the one in which the Council stated that financial aids were permissible in the case of student athletes on the basis of "demonstrated academic ability." The standard went on to declare that it was permissible to take into account, as factors in determining whether an award should be made, excellence or promise of excellence in extra-curricular activities, including athletics. Such factor, however, was not to be the sole or even a major factor.

In carrying out the recommendations of the Commission as quoted above, a committee, made up of college presidents, faculty men, athletic directors, and secondary school men, has been created. It will be the task of that committee to re-study the present criteria of the North Central Association. That committee has already embarked upon its work, but will not be ready to report any final recommendations for some time.

FIFTH DISTRICT

FRANK N. GARDNER, DRAKE UNIVERSITY

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS maintained its characteristically high level in the Midlands area during 1953.

Insofar as conference activity was concerned:

Oklahoma won the Big Seven Conference football championship and thus qualified to be the MVIAA's first representative in the Orange Bowl in accordance with the new agreement between the MVIAA, the Atlantic Coast Conference, and the Orange Bowl committee. Other Big Seven champions were: Kansas—basketball, indoor and outdoor track, cross country; Colorado—tennis; Iowa State—golf; Oklahoma—swimming, wrestling and baseball.

In the Missouri Valley Conference, the University of Detroit and Oklahoma A&M College tied for the football championship. Oklahoma A&M also won the basketball, track, golf and tennis championships, and the University of Houston won the baseball crown.

In the North Central Conference, South Dakota State came out on top in football, while Iowa State Teachers College took Conference honors in basketball and golf. St. Ambrose College won the Midlands Conference basketball title, as well as the Iowa Intercollegiate Conference crown. Lincoln University finished the 1952-53 season a co-champion

of the Midwestern Athletic Association in football, and also as a co-champion of the Northern division of the MWAA in basketball. Lincoln also won the Association's tennis singles championship.

Nationally, the University of Kansas won the National Collegiate Western Basketball Play-offs and was runner-up to Indiana in the finals. Earl Moeller, Oklahoma A&M, won the National Collegiate Golf Championship, while a fellow-student, Ned Blass, was a National Collegiate Wrestling champion. Iowa State Teachers College provided the 157-pound National Collegiate Wrestling champion in James Harmon. Wes Santee, University of Kansas, set a new American mile record of 4:02.4 and a new Championship meet record of 4:03.7. Thane Baker, Kansas State, won the National Collegiate 220-yard dash title. Oklahoma City University's basketball team was one of the three independent institutions selected to represent the West in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship.

The 32nd annual National Collegiate Track and Field Championships were held at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, and the "College World Series" was again held in Omaha. The Fifth District is proud of the way in which our area acts as hosts to these NCAA-sponsored events.

The new gymnasium and fieldhouse at Kansas State College have proven to be great assets to Kansas State's athletic program. Oklahoma A&M is in the process of building a new baseball diamond which should be completed by spring.

The MVIAA has raised its grade average requirements for participation eligibility to a still higher level and the Missouri Valley Conference has adopted a definite procedure to ensure steady progress toward a degree for all competing athletes.

The Drake and Kansas Relays continue to be outstanding events in track and field, attracting competitors from universities and colleges from coast to coast.

SIXTH DISTRICT

EDWIN D. MOUZON, JR., SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

AS THE FOOTBALL SEASON has waxed and waned under the new rules, apparently most of the furor generated by their adoption seems to have died away in this area. Only a few of the coaches are still objecting; the boys who got to play

never did object, and the fans (who foot the bill) are overwhelmingly in favor of the present system. Of course, most institutions had more players warming the bench than ever before, but this disadvantage will correct itself shortly, and should tend to improve the quality of players available to the smaller colleges.

The entrance of the NCAA into the enforcement business under the new NCAA code has met with general approval. Some criticism, however, has been heard with reference to: (1) certain rules interpretations by the Council; (2) failure of the NCAA to come to grips with the recruiting problem. There is an expressed desire on the part of all institutions to live up to the rules, and a growing feeling of trust and confidence in the other fellow.

The public has become educated to the NCAA television program. It is relatively new to this area, but has not caused too much comment. Although attendance has dropped somewhat, economic conditions brought on by the drought are presumed to be the cause of it.

We welcome New Mexico Western College, at Silver City, New Mexico, to membership in the NCAA.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

KING HENDRICKS, UTAH STATE COLLEGE

DURING THE YEAR 1953, the Mountain States Athletic Conference completed a Code, which is in full compliance with both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The biggest accomplishment for a District 7 institution was the acquisition of the 1953 National Collegiate Boxing championship by Idaho State College.

During this year, the University of Utah won the football championship and the University of Wyoming won the basketball title and represented the Conference in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship. Other champions were:

Baseball.....	University of Utah
Swimming.....	University of Utah
Wrestling.....	University of Wyoming-
	Colorado A&M College
Track and Field...	Colorado A&M College
Golf.....	University of Denver
Tennis.....	University of Utah

In the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference,

Idaho State College won the football and basketball championships and represented the Conference in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship. Idaho State also won the track title. Colorado State College won the wrestling and baseball championships and represented the Seventh District in the "College World Series." Colorado College was swimming champion of the Conference.

Adams State College was admitted to the NCAA during the year and becomes a new member of the Seventh District.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

H. P. EVEREST, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT there seems to be general acceptance of the new role of leadership being undertaken by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. There seems to be unanimity in the feeling that there are certain areas of regulation and of enforcement that need to be developed and enforced on a national basis to be effective. Both in the conference schools and the individual institutions there is an apparent desire to conform with the regulations as laid down by the NCAA, and a desire on the part of all of them to see that they are enforced on a national basis. This unanimity is not only in the area of administration of the various institutions, but stems into the level of directorships, and, to a large extent, in the area of the coaching staffs as well.

There is, however, some apprehension in many quarters lest the Association extend its area of regulation and enforcement beyond the point where national uniformity dictates national action. There is a fear that in their effort to control the natural national areas, the Association will attempt also to regulate in detailed areas which could be more effectively and should be more effectively handled either on an institutional or conference basis. It is a fine line of demarcation and presents a problem in which the NCAA should use care and be bound by the dictates of good judgment.

In football, the Eighth District was no exception to the national pattern in that it was a season of tremendous upsets. In case after case, the highly-favored teams were upset by the teams in the lower bracket of conference standings and predicted strength. This proved to make the season more interesting from the standpoint of the spectators.

The Coast schools, and particularly those in the Pacific

Coast Conference, have been concerned about the decrease in attendance. They feel in general that whatever decrease has occurred, it is due not so much to the inroads of television, since that is on a rigidly-controlled basis, but rather on the basis of the economic conditions. There is an apparent shortage of funds and the attendance is being affected accordingly. Financing the athletic program is becoming an increasingly difficult task, particularly in the smaller institutions. In some it has reached the point of real concern.

While some institutions in the Pacific Coast Conference have been particularly hard hit in football attendance, it is interesting to note that the over-all average decrease is only about 3.3 per cent, the 1952 average being 33,656, and the 1953 average, approximately 32,511. The total attendance in 1952 for 48 home games was 1,614,480; in 1953 for 47 home games, 1,528,088. The opposite trend was experienced in basketball—1952-53 showed 355,788 as against 333,536 for the previous year, an increase of 22,288, or up 6.7 per cent.

Because of its early sponsorship of the abolition of the platoon system, namely, a resolution in the 1952 NCAA Convention, the Eighth District has been particularly interested in the reaction to the one-platoon system. I think it can be said without fear of contradiction that the public, the press, the players and coaches alike are in pretty general and substantial agreement that the change has been a real benefit to football. The public is particularly enthusiastic about the change.

In basketball, the University of Washington represented the Eighth District in the National Collegiate finals in Kansas City, winning third place. Stanford University was its representative in the Baseball Championship. The Western Regionals in basketball were held at Oregon State College in Corvallis and the Boxing Championships were conducted by Idaho State College at Pocatello.

This year Oregon State College dedicated a new steel and concrete football stadium, known as Parker Stadium, with an approximate capacity of 25,000.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Eighth District welcome the University of Nevada into the Association as a new member this year.

Reports of Rules and Tournament Committees

BASEBALL

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL National Collegiate Baseball Championship continued the progress intercollegiate baseball has made. For the fourth consecutive year, the tournament was played at the Omaha Stadium, Omaha, Nebraska. Eight of the top college teams in the nation enjoyed the splendid playing conditions at the stadium and the warm hospitality of the city with its many sponsoring organizations.

Omaha has been selected for the site of the 1954 Championship so as to be a part of the centennial celebration of the granting of the charter to that city. The year 1954 is to be an outstanding one in Omaha and the next Baseball Championship should be one of the important events of the centennial year.

Pre-tournament details for the 1953 Championship were worked out in cooperation with Edward Pettis, general chairman, his sponsoring institutions, and A. J. Lewandowski. They were aided by the pre-Championship publicity organization set up by Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director, and Wayne Duke, Administrative Assistant. Information relative to the outstanding teams was channelled from each of the eight NCAA districts into the capable hands of Floyd Olds, sports editor of the Omaha World-Herald. These releases were supported by pictures and statistics which aided in national round-up stories.

The Universities of Nebraska and Omaha, and Creighton University, served as host institutions, and the Baseball Committee is indebted to their representatives, Messrs. Lewandowski, Virgil Yelkin and J. V. Belford, in arranging the numerous details to a successful tournament, and to City Commissioner John Rosenblatt for his efficient operation.

Again this year, players and coaches were plagued with an over-abundance of scouts for our professional teams. It is hoped through mutual agreement between the NCAA and Organized Baseball that college players will be permitted to complete their education and competitive eligibility.

In tournament play, the University of Michigan defeated the University of Texas in the final round, 7-5. Michigan and Texas played each other twice earlier in the tournament

with each winning a game. These two fine teams were coached by men who have devoted their lives to baseball, Ray Fisher of Michigan and Bibb Falk of Texas.

The NCAA and Tournament Committees express their appreciation to more than 33,000 fans who attended the Championship games and to all who support America's national game.

FIRST ROUND

Duke					Texas				
	AB	H	O	A		AB	H	O	A
Spangler cf	4	0	3	1	Pace 3b	2	0	0	1
Gibbons rf	3	0	1	0	Snow lf	4	2	3	0
Tarr c	4	1	8	0	Kelly rf	4	0	0	0
Werber 1b	4	1	6	0	Eckert cf	3	0	3	0
Lea ss	2	1	2	2	Oden ss	2	0	1	1
Clapp lf	3	0	3	0	Biesenbach c	2	0	12	1
Donigan 3b	3	0	1	2	Mohr 1b	3	1	5	0
Bremer 2b	3	1	0	0	Towery 2b	4	0	2	2
Lewis p	1	0	0	0	Linker p	1	0	0	0
Goodman p	2	0	0	0	Smith p	1	0	1	1
Totals	29	4	24	5	Totals	26	3	27	6
Duke					000	000	100—1		
Texas					000	110	00x—2		

R—Tarr, Pace, Eckert. E—Tarr 2. RBI—Kelly, Mohr. SB—Gibbons. S—Lea. DP—Oden-Towery-Mohr. Left—Duke 3, Texas 9. BB—Lewis 8, Goodman 1, Linker 1. SO—Lewis 5, Goodman 2, Linker 8, Smith 2. HO—Lewis 0 in 4, Goodman 3 in 4, Linker 4 in 6, Smith 0 in 3. R—ER—Lewis 2-2, Goodman 0-0, Linker 1-1, Smith 0-0. W—Linker. L—Lewis. U—Duffy, Tobin, Luschen. T—2:05.

Houston					Boston College				
	AB	H	O	A		AB	H	O	A
Hanta ss	4	0	1	5	McGrath lf	5	1	1	0
Russell cf	3	0	1	0	McMorrow cf	2	0	0	0
Reed 3b	3	1	0	3	Flanagan 2b	3	2	0	4
Shipley 1b	4	0	7	0	Tanner 3b	3	1	0	5
Osburn 2b	3	0	5	0	Cistanelli 1b	3	0	11	0
Savarino lf	3	1	1	0	Manning ss	2	0	1	1
Boyd p	3	0	1	1	Ruggerio rf	4	2	13	1
Peters c	2	0	8	2	Hanewich c	4	2	13	1
Dean rf	3	1	0	0	McKinnon p	2	0	1	1
Lile p	0	0	0	1					
†Arrington	1	0	0	0	Totals	27	6	27	12
Totals	29	3	24	12					

†Grounded into double play for Peters in ninth.

Houston	000	010	000—1
Boston College	001	000	21x—4

R—Dean, McGrath 2, Ruggiero, Hanewich. E—Osburn. RBI—Reed, Flanagan 2, Hanewich. 2B—Savarino, Flanagan, Hanewich.

SB—McGrath 2, Reed. S—Dean. DP—Peters-Reed-Peters-Osburn, Lile-Peters-Shipley. Left—Houston 8, Boston 9. BB—McKinnon 6, Boyd 8, Lile 2. SO—McKinnon 13, Boyd 5. HO—Boyd 3 in 6 1/3, Lile 4 in 1 2/3, McKinnon 3 in 9. R-ER—Boyd 3-3, Lile 1-1, McKinnon 1-1. WP—McKinnon. PB—Peters, Hanewich. W—McKinnon. L—Boyd. U—Phillips, Dixon. T—2:35 A—4,152.

Lafayette					Colorado State				
	AB	H	O	A		AB	H	O	A
Ketrick cf	2	0	1	0	Capra ss	5	1	2	1
Vercelli 2b	3	1	2	2	Ditolla 2b	4	0	3	1
Hogarty rf	3	0	1	0	Sage 1b	3	1	9	1
Leslie lf	3	0	4	0	Porter lf	3	0	1	0
Hunt 3b	4	0	3	0	McMullen c	4	0	7	2
Doerrman ss	2	0	1	1	Tancredo 3b	4	0	0	2
Eyer 1b	4	3	4	0	Kordula rf	1	0	2	0
Dill c	3	1	7	0	Tanko cf	4	1	3	0
Owen p	3	1	0	0	Haggerty p	2	0	0	4
Gordon p	1	0	0	1	Stewart p	2	1	0	1
Dixon ss	1	0	2	0					
Duckworth c	1	0	2	0	Totals	32	4	27	12
†Richardson	0	0	0	0					

Totals 30 6 27 4

†Walked for Doerrman in seventh.

Lafayette	.....110	000	400—6
Colorado State	.....000	000	200—2

R—Ketrick, Vercelli, Leslie, Hunt, Doerrman, Richardson, Tancredo, Kordula. E—Vercelli, Sage, Porter, McMullen 2, Tancredo, Haggerty. RBI—Hunt, Richardson, Eyer 2, Dill, Tanko, Stewart. 2B—Dill, Eyer. 3B—Eyer. SB—Hunt, Kordula, Ketrick, Hogarty. S—Eyer, Ketrick, Dill, Owen, Hogarty. DP—Haggerty-McMullen-Sage. Left—Lafayette 12, Colorado State 8. BB—Haggerty 8, Gordon 2, Owen 3, Stewart 2. SO—Haggerty 3, Gordon 2, Owen 6, Stewart 2. HO—Haggerty 5 in 6 1/3, Stewart 1 in 2 2/3, Owen 4 in 7, Gordon 0 in 2. R-ER—Owen 2-2, Gordon 0-0, Haggerty 6-4, Stewart 0-0. WP—Haggerty 2. W—Owen. L—Haggerty. U—Tobin, Duffy. T—2:30.

Michigan					Stanford				
	AB	H	O	A		AB	H	O	A
Haynam ss	3	1	1	2	Scramaglia 2b	4	1	6	2
Mogk 1b	4	1	7	0	Goodrich ss	5	0	4	1
Howell cf	2	1	3	0	Dandurand rf	4	2	2	0
Eaddy 3b	4	1	1	4	Sheppard c	4	0	6	3
Lepley lf	5	3	3	0	Essegian lf	3	1	1	0
Cline rf	4	1	2	0	Swarts 3b	3	0	1	0
Sabuco 2b	4	1	3	3	Cole cf	3	0	1	1
Leach c	2	0	7	0	Hennacy 1b	4	1	6	2
Wisniewski p	2	1	0	1	Murphy p	2	2	0	1
Billings cf	2	0	0	0	Page p	1	0	0	1
					†Acker	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	10	27	10	Totals	33	7	27	11

†Walked for Page in ninth.

Michigan	.....000	003	001—4
Stanford	.....000	000	000—0

R—Mogk, Howell, Eaddy, Wisniewski. E—Murphy, Goodrich 2, Scramaglia, Mogk 2. RBI—Lepley, Cline 2. 2B—Essegian, Hennacy, Cline. S—Wisniewski 2, Hayman 2. DP—Eaddy-Sabuco-Mogk (3); Goodrich-Scramaglia-Hennacy. Left—Michigan 0, Stanford 11. BB—Wisniewski 4, Murphy 3, Page 2. SO—Wisniewski 7, Murphy 1, Page 3. HO—Murphy 6 in 5 1/3, Page 4 in 3 2/3. R-ER—Wisniewski 0-0, Murphy 3-3, Page 1-0. HBP—Wisniewski (Essegian). WP—Page. L—Murphy. U—Duffy, Phillips, Tobin. T—2:00.

Colorado State					Duke				
	AB	H	O	A		AB	H	O	A
Capra ss	5	1	2	4	Spangler cf	4	0	4	0
Ditolla 2b	3	0	4	2	Gibbons rf	4	1	0	0
Sage p	5	1	1	4	Clapp lf	4	0	1	0
Porter lf	5	2	3	0	Werber 1b	2	2	10	0
McMullen c	5	2	3	0	Lea ss	2	1	2	1
Tancredo 3b	3	2	1	1	Tarr c	2	0	7	0
Kordula rf	2	0	0	0	Donigan 3b	3	1	3	2
Tanko cf	4	0	0	1	Brewer 2b	3	0	0	3
Mantooth 1b	4	1	12	0	Carver p	3	0	0	1
Stewart rf	1	0	0	0	Lewis p	0	0	0	2

Totals	30	8	24	13	Totals	27	5	27	9
Colorado State	.....100	000	010—2						
Duke	.....020	001	00x—3						

R—Sage, Porter, Gibbons, Werber, Lea. E—Tancredo, Tarr, Donigan. RBI—Porter, Tancredo, Werber, Donigan 2. 2B—Tancredo, Werber. HR—Porter. SB—Capra. DP—Lea-Werber; Tancredo-Ditolla-Mantooth. Left—Colorado State 11, Duke 3. BB—Carver 3, Lewis 1, Sage 3. SO—Carver 5, Lewis 2. HO—Carver 8 in 7, Lewis 0 in 2. R-ER—Carver 2-1, Lewis 0-0, Sage 3-2. W—Carver, L—Sage U—Luschen, Tobin, Dixon. T—2:02.

Houston					Stanford				
	AB	H	O	A		AB	H	O	A
Hanta ss	3	0	1	0	Scramaglia 2b	4	1	2	3
Russell rf	3	0	0	0	Goodrich ss	4	1	1	6
Reed 3b	4	1	1	3	Talboy rf	3	0	0	0
Shipley lf	5	1	1	0	Sheppard c	4	2	7	1
Osburn 2b	2	1	1	2	Essegian lf	4	0	3	0
Savarino 1b	4	1	8	0	Swarts 3b	1	0	1	0
Boyd cf	4	3	5	0	Dandurand 3b	3	1	2	2
Peters c	3	1	6	1	Cole cf	2	0	0	0
Clatterback p	2	0	1	0	Hennacy 1b	3	1	11	2
Vickers p	2	0	0	1	Page p	2	2	0	4
					Acker p	1	0	0	1
Totals	32	8	24	7	Totals	31	8	27	19
Houston	.....200	013	000—6						
Stanford	.....002	320	00x—7						

R—Hanta, Reed, Shipley, Osburn, Savarino, Boyd, Goodrich, Talboy, Sheppard, Dandurand, Cole 2, Page. E—Peters, Goodrich 2, Sheppard. RBI—Osburn 2, Boyd 2, Peters, Sheppard, Dandurand 3, Page 2. 2B—Osburn, Sheppard 2. 3B—Boyd. HR—Dandurand. SB—Cole, Hanta, Goodrich. S—Russell, Peters. DP—Scramaglia-Goodrich. Left—Houston 7, Stanford 2. BB—Page 5, Acker 1, Clatterbuck 2, Vickers 1. SO—Page 4, Acker 1, Clatterbuck 4, Vickers 1. HO—Page 6 in 5 (none out in 5th); Acker 2 in 4, Clatterbuck 6 in 3 2/3, Vickers 2 in 4 1/3. R-ER—Page 6-5, Acker 0-0, Clatterbuck 5-4, Vickers 2-2. WP—Clatterbuck. PB—Peters. W—Page. L—Clatterbuck. U—Tobin, Dixon, Luschen. T—2:25.

Boston College					Michigan				
	AB	H	O	A		AB	H	O	A
McGrath lf	3	0	0	0	Haynam ss	2	1	3	5
McMorrow cf	3	1	4	0	Mogk 1b	4	1	11	0
Flanagan 2b	4	0	2	2	Billings cf	2	0	1	0
Tanner 3b	4	0	3	0	Eaddy 3b	4	1	1	3
Cistanelli 1b	4	1	10	0	Lepley lf	4	2	1	1
Manning ss	3	0	0	5	Fancher rf	2	1	1	1
Ruggiero rf	3	2	1	0	Sabuco 2b	3	0	6	3
Ciovacco c	2	1	4	1	Leach c	5	1	3	1
Lockary p	2	1	0	1	Corbett p	3	0	0	2
DiLorenzo p	1	0	0	1	Howells cf	2	1	0	0
†O'Rourke	1	0	0	0	Cline rf	2	2	0	0
Totals	30	6	24	10	Totals	33	10	27	16

†Grounded out for Ruggerio in ninth.

Boston College	.....001	000	100—2
Michigan	.....000	140	01x—6

R—Cistanelli, Lockary, Mogk, Billings, Eaddy, Lepley 2, Howells. E—Manning 2, Haynam, Sabuco. RBI—McMorrow, Ruggerio, Haynam, Howells, Fancher, Leach 2, Eaddy. 2B—Eaddy. HR—Howells. SB—Ruggerio, Lepley, Mogk. DP—Manning-Tanner-Cistanelli, Tanner (unassisted), Corbett-Haynam-Mogk, Eaddy-Sabuco-Mogk. Left—Boston 5, Michigan 14. BB—Lockary 8, DiLorenzo 3, Corbett 4. SO—Lockary 1, DiLorenzo 1, Corbett 2. HO—Lockary 5 in 4 1/3, DiLorenzo 5 in 3 2/3. R-ER—Lockary 5-5, DiLorenzo 1-1, Corbett 2-2. Balk—Lockary. W—Corbett. L—Lockary. U—Duffy, Tobin. T—2:17. A—4,222.

Texas					Lafayette				
	AB	H	O	A		AB	H	O	A
Pace 3b	3	1	1	2	Ketrick cf	5	1	1	0
Snow lf	5	1	1	0	Vercelli 2b	4	0	4	7
Kelly rf	4	0	3	0	Hogarty rf-3b	3	0	0	2
Eckert cf	5	3	1	0	Leslie lf	2	0	2	0
Oden ss	4	2	0	1	Hunt 3b	3	0	1	2
Spradlin c	4	1	12	0	Dixon ss	2	1	0	2
Mohr 1b	4	2	7	0	Doerrman ss	1	0	0	2
Towery 2b	3	0	2	2	Richardson rf	3	0	1	0
Jones p	4	0	0	3	Eyer 1b	4	1	14	0

Smith p	0	0	0	0	Dill c	3	0	4	0
					Ketchel p	2	0	0	0
Totals	36	10	27	8	Dutt p	2	1	0	0
					Totals	34	4	27	15

Texas	.....002	101	201—7
Lafayette	.....100	001	001—3

R—Pace 2, Kelly, Eckert 2, Oden, Mohr, Hogarty, Leslie, Dill. E—Hunt, Vercelli, Dill, Oden 2, Jones, Pace. RBI—Doerrman, Mohr 2, Snow, Spradlin, Dutt, Eckert. 2B—Pace, Ketrick. 3B—Snow, Oden, Eckert. HR—Mohr, Eckert. DP—Hunt-Vercelli-Eyer, Doerrman-Vercelli-Eyer. Left—Texas 7, Lafayette 13. BB—Jones 7, Ketchel 2, Dutt 2. SO—Jones 5, Ketchel 2, Dutt 2, Smith 4. HO—Ketchel 7 in 6, Dutt 3 in 3, Jones 3 in 7, Smith 1 in 2. R-ER—Ketchel 4-3, Dutt 3-3, Jones 2-2, Smith 1-1. HBP—Jones (Doerrman, Dill), Ketchel (Pace). WP—Dutt. PB—Spradlin. W—Jones. L—Ketchel. U—Duffy, Luschen, Phillips T—2:50.

THIRD ROUND

Boston College					Duke				
	AB	H	O	A		AB	H	O	A
McGrath lf	6	0	1	0	Spangler cf	3	2	1	0
McMorrow cf	4	1	5	0	Gibbons rf	5	0	1	1
Flanagan 2b	5	1	3	2	Tarr c	5	2	16	1
Tanner 3b	6	2	1	4	Werber 1b	5	1	10	1
Cistanelli 1b	6	4	12	0	Lea ss	4	0	1	1
Manning ss	6	2	1	5	Clapp lf	4	0	2	0
Ruggiero rf	4	1	3	0	Donigan 3b	4	1	1	3
Hanewich c	6	2	6	0	Brewer 2b	3	1	1	2
Callanan p	4	1	1	1	Kreutzer p	1	0	0	1
McKinnon p	2	2	0	0	Goodman p	0	0	0	0
					Lewis p	3	0	0	2
Totals	49	16	33	12	Rodio 2b	2	0	0	0
					Totals	39	7	33	12

Boston College	.....012	020	100	01—7
Duke	.....050	100	000	00—6

R—McMorrow, Flanagan, Tanner, Cistanelli, Ruggiero 3, Spangler 2, Tarr, Clapp, Donigan, Brewer. E—Flanagan, Manning, Werber, Rodio, Lewis. RBI—Flanagan, Tanner, Manning, Hanewich, Callanan, McKinnon, Spangler 2, Werber, Donigan, Brewer. 2B—Tarr, Cistanelli. 3B—Donigan, Werber. HR—Spangler. SB—Spangler, Ruggiero. S—Kreutzer, Spangler. DP—Donigan-Brewer-Werber, Manning-Flanagan-Cistanelli. Left—Boston 15, Duke 7. BB—Kreutzer 3, Goodman 1, Lewis 2, Callanan 4, McKinnon 1. SO—Kreutzer 2, Lewis 11, Callanan 3, McKinnon 3. HO—Kreutzer 10 in 4 (none out in fifth), Goodman 1 in 1/3.

Lafayette					Stanford				
	AB	H	O	A		AB	H	O	A
Ketrick cf	3	1	0	0	Irvine 2b	2	0	3	2
Vercelli 2b	4	3	1	0	Goodrich ss	4	1	2	4
Hogarty rf	4	1	0	0	Dandurand 3b	2	0	1	1
Leslie lf	5	1	1	0	Sheppard c	3	1	13	2
Hunt 3b	3	1	0	1	Essegian lf	4	0	0	1
Dixon ss	2	1	2	1	Cole cf	3	1	0	0
Eyer 1b	3	1	10	2	Hennacy 1b	3	0	8	0
Dill c	4	0	13	0	Talboy rf	2	0	0	0
Owen p	4	0	0	7	De Long p	0	0	0	0
					Brown p	0	0	0	1
					Murphy p	3	0	0	0
					†Scramaglia 2b	1	0	0	0
					Swartz rf	1	0	0	1
Totals	32	9	27	11					
					Totals	28	3	27	12

†Struck out for Talboy in seventh.

Lafayette	.....200	200	000—4
Stanford	.....003	000	000—3

R—Ketrick 2, Vercelli 2, Goodrich, Sheppard, Brown. E—Dixon, Goodrich, Sheppard 2, Murphy. RBI—Hogarty, Hunt, Sheppard 3. 2B—Ketrick. HR—Sheppard. SB—Vercelli. S—Cole, Hennacy. DP—Owen-Eyer-Dill, Goodrich-Hennacy. Left—Lafayette 10, Stanford 6. BB—Owen 4, De Long 5, Brown 2, Murphy 2. SO—Owen 12, De Long 2, Brown 2, Murphy 7. HO—De Long 0 in 2/3, Brown 4 in 2 2/3, Murphy 5 in 5 2/3. R-ER—De Long 2-2, Brown 2-2, Murphy 0-0. HBP—Owen (Dandurand 2). Balk—Owen. W—Owen. L—Brown. U—Rice, Duffy, Luschen. T—2:54.

Michigan					Texas				
	AB	H	O	A		AB	H	O	A
Haynam ss	4	1	3	3	Pace 3b	5	1	0	2
Mogk 1b	5	0	8	0	Snow lf	4	0	1	0
Howell cf	2	1	0	0	Kelly rf	5	1	2	0
Eaddy 3b	6	2	0	1	Eckert cf	3	0	1	0
Lepley lf	3	1	2	0	Oden ss	4	0	4	3
Cline rf	1	1	0	0	Biesenbach c	3	0	6	1
Sabuco 2b	4	1	2	2	Mohr 1b	4	1	9	1
Leach c	1	0	10	0	Towery 2b	3	1	4	5
Ritter p	4	1	0	2	Wiginton p	0	0	0	1
Billings cf	3	0	0	0	Reifler p	3	1	0	0
Corbett rf	4	2	2	0					
Totals	37	10	27	8	Totals	34	5	27	13
Michigan	320				340	000—12			
Texas	400				100	000—5			

R—Haynam, Howell 2, Eaddy 2, Lepley 3, Leach, Billings, Corbett 2, Snow, Kelly, Eckert, Oden, Towery. E—Haynam 3, Mogk, Eaddy 2, Lepley, Pace, Towery. RBI—Haynam 2, Cline, Sabuco 3, Leach 2, Pace. 2B—Towery. SB—Howell. S—Ritter, Reifler. DP—Haynam-Sabuco, Sabuco-Haynam. Left—Michigan 13, Texas 9. BB

—Wiginton 5, Reifler 6, Ritter 6. SO—Wiginton 1, Reifler 5, Ritter 8. HO—Wiginton 3 in 1 2/3, Reifler 7 in 7 1/3. R-ER—Wiginton 5-3, Reifler 7-4, Ritter 5-1. HBP—Wiginton (Haynam), Reifler (Leach 2). WP—Wiginton, Reifler 2. W—Ritter. L—Wiginton. U—Duffy, Dixon, Rice. T—2:24. A—5,016.

FOURTH ROUND

Lafayette					Boston College				
	AB	H	O	A		AB	H	O	A
Ketrick cf	5	1	0	0	McGrath lf	5	0	4	0
Vercelli 2b	4	1	6	3	McMorrow cf	3	0	3	0
Hogarty rf	5	0	1	1	Flanagan 2b	5	2	2	3
Leslie lf	5	0	5	1	Tanner 3b	3	1	1	3
Hunt 3b	5	3	1	2	Cistanelli 1b	5	2	10	0
Dixon ss	4	1	4	0	Manning ss	4	1	2	4
Eyer 1b	5	2	7	0	Ruggiero rf	4	0	0	0
Dill c	2	2	8	2	Hanewich c	4	0	10	3
Gordon p	5	1	0	3	DiLorenzo p	1	0	1	0
Duckworth, c	1	0	1	0					
†Owen	0	0	0	0	Totals	34	6	33	13
Totals	41	11	33	12					

†Ran for Dill in tenth.

Lafayette	.....010	000	000	01—2
Boston College	.....000	000	100	00—1

R—Hunt 2, Flanagan. E—Dixon, McMorrow, Tanner, Manning, DiLorenzo. RBI—Eyer, Dill, Manning. SB—Cistanelli. S—Vercelli, Tanner, Dixon. DP—Dill-Vercelli, Hunt-Vercelli-Eyer. Flanagan-Manning-Cistanelli, Hogarty-Eyer. Left—Lafayette 10, Boston College 9. BB—DiLorenzo 2, Gordon 7. SO—DiLorenzo 8, Gordon 9. R-ER—Gordon 1-1, DiLorenzo 2-0. HBP—DiLorenzo (Gordon). Balk—DiLorenzo. U—Tobin, Duffy, Dixon. T—2:45.

Texas					Michigan				
	AB	H	O	A		AB	H	O	A
Pace 3b	5	1	0	1	Haynam ss	3	2	0	1
Snow lf	5	0	3	0	Mogk 1b	5	1	9	1
Kelly rf	3	3	0	0	Howell cf	5	3	0	1
Eckert cf	4	1	4	0	Eaddy 3b	4	1	0	3
Oden ss	4	0	1	0	Lepley lf	3	0	2	0
Spradlin c	2	1	11	1	Cline rf	4	1	4	0
Mohr 1b	4	1	7	0	Sabuco 2b	4	0	4	4
Towery 2b	4	2	1	1	Leach c	3	0	7	1
Linker p	3	2	0	0	Yirkosky p	3	0	1	4
Smith p	0	0	0	0	Tadian p	0	0	0	1
					†Corbett	1	0	0	0
Totals	34	11	27	3	Totals	35	8	27	16

†Flew out for Yirkosky in eighth.

Texas	.....020	103	000—6
Michigan	.....000	020	200—4

R—Oden, Spradlin 2, Mohr, Towery, Linker, Haynam 2, Mogk, Howell. E—Spradlin, Sabuco, Leach. RBI—Mohr, Linker 4, Howell, Eaddy, Lepley 2. 2B—Howell, Kelly. HR—Linker. S—Spradlin, Smith, Oden. DP—Haynam-Sabuco-Mogk. Left—Texas 11, Michigan 11. BB—Linker 6, Smith 1, Yirkosky 5, Tadian 2.—SO—Linker 10, Smith 1, Yirkosky 7. HO—Linker 6 in 6 1/3, Smith 2 in 2 2/3, Yirkosky 10 in 8, Tadian 1 in 1. R-ER—Linker 4-2, Smith 0-0, Yirkosky 6-3, Tadian 0-0. WP—Yirkosky. W—Linker. L—Yirkosky. U—Duffy, Dixon, Luschen. T—2:23. A—4,022.

FIFTH ROUND

Lafayette					Texas				
	AB	H	O	A		AB	H	O	A
Ketrick cf	3	1	1	0	Pace 3b	3	0	1	2
Vercelli 2b	4	1	3	0	Snow lf	5	2	0	0
Hogarty rf	4	0	2	0	Kelly rf	5	2	0	0
Leslie lf	4	0	0	0	Eckert cf	4	2	4	0
Hunt 3b	4	2	0	4	Oden ss	5	3	2	1
Dixon ss	3	0	1	1	Biesenbach c	5	1	9	1
Eyer 1b	4	0	6	1	Mohr 1b	4	2	9	0
Dill c	4	0	11	0	Towery 2b	4	0	2	2
Owen p	3	0	0	1	Jones p	2	0	0	0
Ketchel p	0	0	0	0	Smith p	1	1	0	0
aRichardson	0	0	0	0	cSpradlin	1	1	0	0
bDutt	1	0	0	0	dWebb	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	24	7	Totals	39	14	27	6

aWalked for Dixon in ninth.

bStruck out for Ketchel in ninth.

cSingled for Jones in seventh.

dRan for Spradlin in seventh.

Lafayette	201	000	000—3
Texas	020	000	38x—13

R—Ketrick 2, Vercelli, Pace, Snow 2, Kelly, Eckert 2, Oden 2, Biesenbach, Mohr 2, Smith, Webb. E—Vercelli, Dixon, Dill 2, Pace 2, Kelly, Oden, Jones. RBI—Hunt 2, Kelly 3, Eckert, Oden 3, Mohr 3. 2B—Ketrick, Hunt. HR—Oden, Mohr. SB—Vercelli, Oden, Smith. S—Towery. Left—Lafayette 6, Texas 7. BB—Owen 3, Jones 1, Smith 1. SO—Owen 10, Jones 6, Smith 3. HO—Owen 11 in 7 2/3, Ketchel 3 in 1/3, Jones 4 in 7, Smith 0 in 2. R-ER—Owen 10-9, Ketchel 3-3, Jones 3-3, Smith 0-0. HBP—Owen (Pace). WP—Owen, Jones 3. PB—Dill. W—Jones. L—Owen. U—Duffy, Dixon, Tobin, Luschen. T—2:21. A—3,878.

FINAL ROUND

Texas					Michigan				
	AB	H	O	A		AB	H	O	A
Pace 3b	5	1	1	0	Haynam ss	5	2	5	3
Snow lf	5	1	1	0	Mogk 1b	3	0	8	0
Kelly rf	4	2	4	1	Howell cf	3	0	1	0
Eckert cf	4	1	0	1	Eaddy 3b	4	2	0	1
Oden ss	5	2	3	2	Lepley lf	5	2	3	0
Spradlin c	3	2	5	2	Kline rf	3	2	0	0
Mohr 1b	4	1	6	1	Sabuco 2b	4	0	1	1
Towery 2b	4	1	4	1	Leach c	3	1	9	2
Jungman p	1	0	0	1	Wisniewski p	2	0	0	1
Reifler p	1	0	0	0	Corbett p	0	0	0	0
Smith p	2	0	0	1	Ritter p	0	0	0	0
†Biesenbach	1	0	0	0					
Totals	39	11	24	10	Totals	32	9	27	8

†Grounded out for Terry in ninth.

Texas	000	200	201—5
Michigan	002	300	02x—7

R—Snow 2, Kelly, Oden, Spradlin, Mogk, Howell 3, Eaddy, T. Lepley. E—Haynam, Howell, Smith 3, Mohr, Towery. RBI—Kelly, Eckert, Spradlin 3, Eaddy, Cline 2, Sabuco 2. 2B—Leach, Kelly 2, Lepley, Spradlin. 3B—Snow. HR—Spradlin. S—Wisniewski 2, Eaddy Left—Texas 12, Michigan 13. BB—Jungman 4, Reifler 1, Smith 4, Wisniewski 3, Corbett 2. SO—Reifler 3, Smith 1, Wisniewski 8, Ritter 1. HO—Jungman 4 in 2 1/3, Reifler 0 in 1, Smith 5 in 4 2/3, Wisniewski 11 in 8 (none out in ninth), Corbett 0 in 1/3, Ritter 0 in 2/3. R-ER—Jungman 2-2, Reifler 1-1, Smith 4-1, Wisniewski 5-3, Corbett 0-0, Ritter 0-0. WP—Reifler 2. W—Wisniewski. L—Jungman. U—Tobin, Dixon, Duffy, Luschen. T—2:46. A—5,303.

FINAL STANDINGS

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Michigan	4	1	Stanford	1	2
Texas	4	2	Duke	1	2
Lafayette	3	2	Colorado State	0	2
Boston College	2	2	Houston	0	2

EVERETT D. BARNES, Colgate University
Chairman, Baseball Committee

BASKETBALL

THE ANNUAL CAUCUS of the NCAA members of the Joint Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada was held at the Hotel President, Kansas City, Missouri, March 18. Those in attendance were:

Chairman—Bruce Drake, University of Oklahoma
District 1—Howard Hobson, Yale University
District 2—William H. Anderson, Lafayette College
District 3—Clifford Wells, Tulane University
District 4—Paul D. Hinkle, Butler University
District 5—Henry Iba, Oklahoma A&M College
District 6—R. E. Henderson, Baylor University
District 7—Stanley Watts, Brigham Young University
District 8—Clarence Price, University of California

Others present during the meeting were: Arthur C. Lonborg, chairman of the Basketball Tournament Committee; Homer F. Cooke, Jr., director of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, and Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director.

Several proposed amendments to the National Basketball Committee's Constitution were presented to this group and discussed. The amendments presented were:

1. It was recommended that the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners be recognized by an official, so designated by them for membership on the Joint Committee. It was agreed by this group that if a representative is admitted to membership, he would act in an advisory capacity without vote. (Action of Joint Committee—Voted down.)

2. Mr. Byers discussed amendments designed to establish a financial formula for the publishing of the rules. It was suggested that each group member, such as the NCAA, YMCA, High School Federation, AAU, etc., be permitted to publish rules if they desired, providing copyright procedures were observed, arrangements made with other group members, and each make royalty payments to the NBC. (Action of the Joint Committee—Voted down.)

Mr. Lonborg discussed the method of selection of the teams for the National Collegiate Basketball Championship. It was suggested by Mr. Lonborg that the coaches of the various areas participate by making a progress report on teams in their area. Mr. Wells recommended that the National Association of Basketball Coaches be asked to appoint a coach from each state to inform the district representative

of the outstanding teams in that state. This information was to include personnel of teams, eligibility of personnel and seasonal records. This recommendation was passed unanimously by the group. (Note: The Coaches Association will not act on this until their next meeting in March, 1954.)

At the suggestion of Mr. Lonborg, the selection of officials for the National Collegiate Championship was also discussed. Mr. Iba suggested that the officials work in tournament games involving teams outside their immediate area or teams for which they had not worked previous to the tournament. Mr. Lonborg also brought up the problem of the eligibility of the four-year men in NCAA tournament competition and the selection of prospective teams based on the status of eligible personnel. No action was taken.

Mr. Cooke discussed the need for determining what competition should be counted in compiling official college statistics and records. It was suggested that the NCAA Basketball Rules Committee act upon the Coaches Association's recommendation that the NCAB be authorized to include in the official records and statistics the following:

- (a) Only games between the varsity teams of four-year degree-granting institutions and that the policy be retroactive;
- (b) Only the records and statistics of institutions whose teams play a majority of their schedules against such institutions as defined in (a).

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the recommendation was adopted unanimously.

Messrs. Hobson and Byers discussed the Olympic play-off situation in regard to the loss of class time involved for the National Collegiate champion and runner-up. Mr. Byers reported that the NCAA Council suggested a limited play-off for the Olympics. Mr. Hobson also recommended that the NCAA be relieved of some of the pressure of raising the majority of the funds to defray expenses for this Olympic participation. It was agreed to carry over these matters for future discussion.

Review of the Meeting of the National Basketball Committee, March 18-19

During the past season, the first year the "1 and 1" was in effect, much criticism was voiced, most of which was without factual foundation. This is not new, for any time a new

rule is passed this always happens.

The year "goal-tending" was outlawed, newspaper men, radio people and coaches alike made remarks that we were discriminating against the big man. Yet, this year, eight of the 10 men selected on the Helms Foundation All-American teams were centers ranging from six feet, four inches to seven feet tall.

Adverse reaction develops each year when major changes are made and last year was no exception. Early protests were received concerning the "1 and 1" and also the two shots in the last three minutes. Some said it was adding from five to 10 minutes to the game. Others said there was too much whistle-tooting, etc.

Two years ago, the coaches of the nation went on record as saying that there were three things hurting the game of basketball:

1. The penalty for the foul was too cheap.
2. The declining of free throws.
3. Stalling.

The "1 and 1" penalty did much to accomplish our objectives in meeting the demands of coaches. I believe the Committee has and will continue to make strides in the right direction after weighing all the data concerning games played during this season.

The "1 and 1" penalty and the double free throw penalty for the last three minutes will be the same as for last season. It seems in order to submit a rather extensive report of the reason for this decision.

Before a decision was reached on this matter, a careful study was made of the sentiment as expressed on the annual questionnaire and as indicated in the many reports which were brought to the attention of the Committee. In addition, the Committee had the advantage of comprehensive data which had been carefully collected in an attempt to show how these penalty rules had affected the game. The questionnaire and the reports indicated a 3 to 1 opinion that the "1 and 1" penalty is not entirely satisfactory and a 4 to 1 opinion that the double free throw in the last three minutes is satisfactory.

The sentiment concerning the "1 and 1" penalty had to be evaluated in its relationship to other items on the questionnaire and in the reports. There was a 4 to 1 vote to the effect that, in general, the present basketball rules are satisfactory even though the "1 and 1" penalty does not meet

with entire approval. In attempting to secure opinion as to what might be substituted for the "1 and 1" penalty if a change were made, opportunity was given to vote on at least 10 reasonable alternatives. There was not even a strong minority in favor of any one of the alternatives. Even the total vote in favor of all of these was only a small fraction of the negative votes. To be specific, there were 5,744 affirmative votes for the sum of all of the 10 alternatives as compared with 50,861 negative votes.

The questionnaire also provided opportunity to express opinion as to whether the present penalty rules should be retained for at least another year, regardless of whether they are considered entirely satisfactory. Opinion on this item was about 50-50. Comments on the questionnaire items and in the reports from groups in each of the states indicated some of the reasons for the feeling that the "1 and 1" penalty is not entirely satisfactory. Among these comments were opinions that the game was being unduly lengthened, that the players were more careless in their free-throwing and that the number of personal fouls has increased, rather than diminished.

A study of carefully collected statistics indicated that most of these claimed imperfections had no basis in fact. Careful studies show that the percentage of successful free throws on the first of the "1 and 1" throw is higher than the general average of last year. Likewise, the number of personal fouls is about eight per cent less than for last year. This, despite the fact that for the past 10 years prior to this year, there has been an annual increase of about eight per cent in number of personal fouls for each year.

As far as lengthening the game is concerned, the statistics indicate that the playing time is almost exactly the same as for last year, despite many statements that the game has been lengthened by 10-15 minutes. Comparative studies of early season sentiment and sentiment later on in the season after the full effect of the "1 and 1" penalty rule had been demonstrated, indicate that there was an appreciable swing in sentiment as the season progressed towards favorable reaction for the current penalty rules.

The Committee also considered the fact that, regardless of whether the number of personal fouls has increased or decreased, the fundamental reasons for the "1 and 1" penalty and double free throw penalty continue to be sound. It is generally conceded that the penalty for a foul should be

severe enough so that no advantage is gained by the team which commits the foul. It has been established that the value of possession is about .7 of a point. That is the average number of points a team will score when they secure possession and before the other team is able to score. Under the present penalty rules, the loss to a team which commits a foul is .8 of a point in the early part of the game and 1.1 of a point in the last three minutes. It is the belief of the Committee that it would be unwise to make the penalty for a common foul any less drastic. Otherwise, a team which might choose to play percentage basketball would gain an advantage by committing fouls.

A reasonable interpretation of sentiment as expressed on the questionnaire and in the reports is that the general public is dissatisfied with the great number of personal fouls which are committed. Because of this dissatisfaction, there is a natural tendency to attempt to fix the blame on some recently introduced factor. The nearest thing at hand for the current season has been the "1 and 1" and the double free throw penalties. In the opinion of the Committee, these have not been responsible for the great number of fouls. In fact, they have, for the first time in 10 years, contributed to the downward trend in the number of personal fouls. This is shown by the statistics for tournament play.

The basic cause for the dissatisfaction is probably in the fact that contact has been called more closely each year and player activity has increased each year as new skills have developed. The game has progressed to the point where it is impossible for 10 players to move rapidly in a restricted area without having contact occur. Every effort is being made to move in the direction of fewer personal fouls. If attention of coaches, officials and all others connected with the game is directed to the desirability of assisting in the downward trend in the number of personal fouls, much or all of the dissatisfaction may disappear.

Several editorial revisions were made of minor importance. The rules in general for the 1953-54 season will be the same as last year.

BRUCE DRAKE, University of Oklahoma
Chairman, Rules Committee

EAST-WEST CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Indiana Hoosiers, who matched Kansas in drive and hustle, slipped past the Jayhawk "Cinderella" crew, 69-68, to win the 1953 National Collegiate Basketball Championship in the Kansas City Municipal Auditorium.

Bob Leonard's free throw with 27 seconds to play turned out to be the clincher that turned back the defending champions.

The triumph thus returned the title to the East which now owns eight victories as compared with seven for the West.

The Jayhawks had surprised even themselves, by coming through to win the Big Seven title. Phog Allen's gang had relied on the services of B. H. Born, who had been Clyde Lovellette's understudy and came through better than expected.

Indiana entered the tournament as Big Ten champion and labelled the nation's top-ranked team. Branch McCracken's Hoosiers more than lived up to their billing and became the first Big Ten team to gain the national crown since Wisconsin in 1941.

The setting for the climactic clash came this way: On opening night Indiana topped Louisiana State, the Southeastern champion, 80-67, and Kansas riddled Washington, the Pacific Coast winner, 79-53.

Washington downed LSU, 88-69 in the consolation finals.

The championship affair, according to veteran observers, was one of the most hectic in the 15-year history of the tourney and took place before a packed crowd of more than 10,500.

The game was just as close all the way as the final score indicates. Kansas held the widest margin—six points in the first half. Three points was as far as the Hoosiers could get ahead in the second half. The grim battle saw the score tied 14 times and the lead change hands 11 times.

Don Schlundt, Indiana's great center, wheeled the attack with 30 points. Born, the KU pivot, had 26 when he left the game with 5:36 to play in the fourth. His loss left the Jayhawks without height and this time KU's scrapping propensities failed to offset the disadvantage.

The fourth quarter drama started with Indiana leading, 59-58. The lead then switched twice and Born tied it with a free toss at 61-all. Actually, it was Schlundt's free throw with 6:40 to play that placed Indiana in the driver's seat to stay. The count was snarled again at 65 and 65, but the Hoosiers never fell behind.

Schlundt connected with a hook at 2:30 to go to make it 67-65 and then added a free toss. Harold Patterson made one of two free throws for Kansas.

With 57 seconds left, Dean Kelley drove in for Kansas to tie the score at 68. Thirty seconds later Kelley fouled Leonard. The fine Hoosier outside shooter, who had been guarded to 12 points by the Jayhawk captain, missed his first attempt at the line, but made the second, and it was 69-68.

Kansas got the ball out of bounds and raced forward at usual speed, but the Hoosiers wouldn't permit an opening. With about six seconds left, at the behest of his mates, Jerry Alberts, a little-used replacement, tried a short one-hander from the side and it missed. That was all.

In shooting Indiana hit 25 of 69 for 36.5 per cent. Kansas connected with 21 of 65 for 32.3 per cent.

The Hoosiers broke the following records:

Total points, four games, 310 (old record 307 points by Washington in the consolation game, which eclipsed Illinois' 298 in 1951).

Total free throws, four games, 108 (old mark 89 by Indiana in first three games which had erased the Illinois mark of 80 in 1952).

Schlundt set the tournament mark for individual free throws at 49. He previously had cracked the record of 35 set by Lovellette in 1952. Schlundt had 41 for the first three games.

Incidentally, as a storm warning for the coming season, only one of the Indiana squadmen is lost by graduation. He is Jim Schooley, a 6-5, forward-center, who never even saw action in the Kansas City series.

Writers covering the tourney voted Born of Kansas as "most valuable player" and picked him, Bob Houbregs of Washington, Schlundt and Leonard of Indiana, and Dean Kelley of Kansas on the all-tournament team.

In the consolation game, a 66-point barrage on the part of Houbregs and Joe Cipriano carried Washington to its 88-69 victory over Louisiana State. Houbregs poured in 42 points to fall two points short of the 4-game individual record set in 1952 by Lovellette. Bob did set a new field goal mark of 57, which topped Lovellette's 53.

Semi-final night saw Schlundt score 29 points from close in and Leonard ram home 22 from the fringe, as Indiana trimmed LSU, 80-67.

Pettit got 29 points for LSU, but the Bengals suffered from the loss of play-maker Benny McArdle early in the third. Indiana fired with 49.9 per cent accuracy, hitting 25 of 51. LSU found the rim for 22 of 72 for 31.4 per cent.

In the other semi-final, Kansas called on all its pressing, firewagon tactics to overwhelm Washington, 79-53.

Born of Kansas counted 25 points, while Houbregs was limited to 18. Houbregs fouled out early in the third. It was the only time in his three-year career that he had left a game on personals.

So sizzling were the Kansans that a special court-side tab showed that the Jayhawks swiped the ball from the Huskies 21 times.

The Jayhawks hit 30 of 60 shots for 50 per cent. Washington had 19 of 62 for 36 per cent.

Championship Game

Indiana				Kansas			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Kraak	5	7	17	Patterson	1	7	9
Deakyne	0	0	0	A. Kelley	7	6	20
Farley	1	0	2	Davenport	0	0	0
Schlundt	11	8	30	Born	8	10	26
White	1	0	2	Smith	0	1	1
Leonard	5	2	12	Alberts	0	0	0
Poff	0	0	0	D. Kelley	3	2	8
Scott	2	2	6	Reich	2	0	4
Byers	0	0	0				
Totals	25	19	69	Totals	21	26	68

East-West Consolation

LSU				Washington			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Belcher	2	2	6	McCutchen	1	1	3
Bridges	1	0	2	McClary	1	1	3
Clark	5	4	14	Elliott	0	1	1
Schultz	2	0	4	Houbregs	17	8	42
Pettit	14	8	36	Roake	0	4	4
McNeilly	0	0	0	Cipriano	11	2	24
Magee	0	0	0	Halle	1	1	3
Freshley	0	0	0	Koon	1	0	2
McArdle	3	1	7	Parsons	2	2	6
Totals	27	15	69	Totals	34	20	88

Eastern Championship

Indiana				LSU			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Kraak	2	5	9	Belcher	4	2	10
Farley	4	2	0	Clark	0	2	2
Deakyne	0	0	0	Freshley	0	1	1
Schlundt	8	13	29	Loughmiller	0	0	0
White	0	3	3	Pettit	10	9	29
Leonard	9	4	22	Magee	6	5	17
Byers	0	0	0	McArdle	1	1	3
Poff	0	0	0	Bridges	1	3	5
Scott	2	3	7				
Totals	25	30	80	Totals	22	23	67

Western Championship

Kansas				Washington			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Patterson	6	5	17	McCutchen	0	3	3
Smith	0	0	0	Halle	0	1	1
Alberts	0	0	0	McClary	2	2	6
A. Kelley	3	1	7	Parsons	0	1	1
Davenport	0	2	2	Houbregs	8	2	18
Born	9	7	25	Elliott	1	1	3
D. Kelley	8	2	18	Cipriano	4	3	11
Heitholt	1	0	2	Apeland	1	0	2
Reich	3	2	8	Koon	3	2	8
Totals	30	19	79	Totals	19	15	53

WESTERN REGIONAL NO. 1

Manhattan, Kansas

Kansas, the defending national champion, had its share of precarious moments in beating its path to Kansas City. The Jayhawks did it by halting Oklahoma City University, an at-large team, 73-65, and then stopping the on-rushing Oklahoma Aggies, 61-55.

The clincher was a real thriller. The Jayhawks held an 11-point

lead at the beginning of the final period. Then, within the first three minutes of the fourth, KU lost its tall center, B. H. Born, and its top rebounder, Harold Patterson.

The Aggies began to close in, with Harold Rogers, Ken Hicks and Bob Mattick connecting for damaging points. With 2:40 left in the game, KU's lead had sagged to 2 points, 57-55. Al Kelley cashed in a pair of vital free throws, followed by a couple from Jerry Alberts. KU was in front, 61-55, with 50 seconds left. Ball control paid off, and the final blow came when Al Kelley swiped the ball down court and KU hung on until the horn.

Consolation laurels went to Texas Christian, as the Horned Frogs downed Oklahoma City, 58-56. Hank Ohlen's hook shots gave him 28 points, to pace the Texans.

The second round had seen Kansas roll to a 21-point lead over Oklahoma City until the final four minutes, when the Jayhawks apparently let up from their blistering pace.

Mattick was the big wheel in the Aggie second round conquest of Texas Christian, 71 to 54. Bob got 13 goals and nine free throws for 35 points, his all-time high.

Oklahoma A & M			
	FG	FT	TP
Sheets	6	3	15
Fuller	0	0	0
Maloney	0	0	0
Stockton	1	2	4
Hendrick	0	0	0
Hicks	1	2	4
Mattick	13	9	35
Rogers	3	4	10
Roark	1	1	3
Totals	25	21	71

Kansas			
	FG	FT	TP
A. Kelley	7	3	17
Squires	0	0	0
Patterson	1	7	9
Born	4	3	11
D. Kelley	2	3	7
Davenport	4	0	8
Reich	8	4	20
Smith	0	1	1
Anderson	0	0	0
Totals	26	21	73

Kansas			
	FG	FT	TP
Patterson	0	4	4
A. Kelley	4	5	13
Born	6	6	18
Alberts	0	1	1

TCU			
	FG	FT	TP
Warren	7	8	22
White	0	1	1
Allen	2	7	11
Ohlen	3	2	8
Brown	1	0	2
Lampkin	0	1	1
Brumbley	1	0	2
Swaim	1	1	3
Hill	1	2	4
Totals	16	22	54

Oklahoma City			
	FG	FT	TP
Short	7	3	17
Likens	5	4	14
Key	2	8	12
Rose	3	5	11
Couts	0	1	1
Bolin	0	0	0
Nath	2	0	4
Rich	1	1	3
Bullard	1	1	3
Totals	21	23	65

Oklahoma A & M			
	FG	FT	TP
Haskins	0	0	0
Fuller	1	4	6
Stockton	0	0	0
Mattick	7	8	22

Reich	2	4	8
Smith	0	0	0
D. Kelley	6	4	16
Davenport	0	1	1
Totals	18	25	61

Hendrick	0	1	1
Roark	3	2	8
Rearns	4	4	12
Hicks	2	2	6
Totals	17	21	55

TCU			
	FG	FT	TP
Warren	3	1	7
Allen	2	1	5
Ohlen	12	4	28
Lampkin	1	0	2
Swaim	2	0	4
Brumbley	0	4	4
White	1	1	3
Hill	1	3	5
Totals	22	14	58

Oklahoma City			
	FG	FT	TP
Likens	9	3	21
Key	2	6	10
Bolin	1	0	2
Rose	1	3	5
Short	5	5	15
Bullard	0	1	1
Couts	0	1	1
Nath	0	1	1
Totals	18	20	56

WESTERN REGIONAL NO. 2 Corvallis, Oregon

Big Bob Houbregs was the shining light as the Washington Huskies, Pacific Coast Conference champions, roared through this regional, 92-70 over Seattle and 74-62 over Santa Clara.

Houbregs' 45 points against Seattle in the first round produced two new records and his 34 against Santa Clara left him in a position to bid for other marks.

The 45 total erased the single-game standard for National Championship tournament play, set by Clyde Lovellette of Kansas the previous year against St. Louis, and Houbregs' 20 field goals wiped out the 16-goal mark by Lovellette in the same game.

The 6-foot, 7-inch center counted on 20 of 35 field goal attempts against Seattle and 12 of 26 against Santa Clara, and his mates did nearly as well, with 52 and 40 per cent shooting averages.

In order to gain berths at Corvallis, Seattle and Santa Clara had conquered first round foes. Seattle trimmed Idaho State, the Rocky Mountain Conference kingpin, 88-77, while Santa Clara bested Hardin-Simmons, the Border Conference winner, 81-56. Santa Clara topped Wyoming, the Skyline Conference titleholder, 67-52, in the regional opener.

The regional final game saw the Huskies holding a slim 53-51 edge at the close of the third quarter. But in the fourth the California Broncs faded, scoring only 11 points while the Huskies pumped in 21, to win going away.

The Washington-Seattle game was a meeting of highly ranked cross-town rivals, The Huskies stormed emphatically, with a record-breaking effort that saw a new tourney single-game one-team total mark established on the 92 points amassed. Johnny O'Brien, Seattle's mighty mite, scored 24 points in the battle, as compared with Houbregs' 45.

Seattle won the consolation game from Wyoming, 80-64.

Washington			
	FG	FT	TP
McCutchen	3	4	10
Parsons	1	0	2
Apeland	0	0	0
McClary	5	0	10
Ward	0	0	0
Houbregs	20	5	45
Cipriano	4	4	12
Koon	6	1	13
Totals	39	14	92

Wyoming			
	FG	FT	TP
Jorgensen	4	5	13
Burns	3	1	7
Rivers	2	0	4
Wing	0	2	2
Sharp	7	9	23
Mulvehall	0	1	1
Moore	1	0	2
Kuska	0	0	0
Totals	17	18	52

Washington			
	FG	FT	TP
McCutchen	2	1	5
McClary	2	3	7
Parsons	1	2	4
Houbregs	12	10	34
Cipriano	6	3	15
Koon	3	3	9
Totals	26	22	74

Wyoming			
	FG	FT	TP
Jorgensen	5	7	17
Mulvehall	5	4	14
Burns	1	1	3
Moore	1	0	2
Rivers	1	1	3
Wing	5	1	11
Sharp	3	8	14
Totals	21	22	64

Seattle			
	FG	FT	TP
Moscatel	1	0	2
Johansen	2	0	4
Kelly	2	1	5
Sanford	1	0	2
Glowaski	10	2	22
Pehanick	0	2	2
E. O'Brien	3	3	9
J. O'Brien	6	12	24
Totals	25	20	70

Santa Clara			
	FG	FT	TP
Young	0	3	3
Sears	8	3	19
Schoenstein	4	2	10
Garibaldi	1	6	8
Soares	1	0	2
Gatzert	4	1	9
Mount	2	4	8
Benedetti	1	6	8
Totals	21	25	67

Santa Clara			
	FG	FT	TP
Sears	7	9	23
Young	3	2	8
Gatzert	4	0	8
Mount	1	3	5
Schoenstein	2	2	6
Garibaldi	3	0	6
Soares	2	1	5
Benedetti	0	1	1
Totals	22	18	62

Seattle			
	FG	FT	TP
Moscatel	1	0	2
Doherty	1	0	2
Sanford	2	2	6
Pehanick	0	1	1
Bissett	2	0	4
Glowaski	4	4	12
E. O'Brien	5	6	16
J. O'Brien	6	18	30
Malone	2	1	5
Johansen	1	0	2
Totals	24	32	80

EASTERN REGIONAL NO. 1

Raleigh, North Carolina

Louisiana State, the Southeastern Conference champion, emerged from this session by virtue of victories over Lebanon Valley, 89-76, and over Holy Cross, 81-73.

Lebanon Valley and Holy Cross had gained the regional stage by winning first round contests over Fordham, 80-67, and Navy, 87-74, respectively.

In the second round, the LSU Tigers overpowered Lebanon Valley's five "iron men" as Bobby Pettit, the Tiger ace, scored 28 points to help LSU come from a five-point deficit in the first quarter. The Flying Dutchmen captivated the crowd with their clever ball-handling and racehorse style, but they lacked the reserves to hold the pace.

Forward Togo Palazzi, with 32 points, led the Holy Cross' Crusaders to a 79-71 victory over Wake Forest, the Southern Conference champion, in the other second round contest.

Holy Cross got off to a fast start, building up a 24-14 lead. But the Deacons fought back gamely to make it close in the final minutes, led by Dick Hemric's 29 points.

In the regional wind-up, LSU forged an 18-point lead in the third period and held off a last-minute Holy Cross rally to whip the Crusaders, 81-73, and advance to Kansas City.

Pettit sacked 29 points, several of them coming in the vital late stages. The Tigers' brilliant shooting, coupled with a tight defense, held Holy Cross' usually high scoring forward, Palazzi, to only eight points, including six free throws.

In the consolation game Wake Forest thumped Lebanon Valley, 91-71.

Holy Cross			
	FG	FT	TP
Palazzi	14	4	32
Magilligan	2	3	7
Kielley	2	0	4
Nangle	2	2	6
Perry	5	6	16
Markey	5	4	14
Totals	30	19	79

Wake Forest			
	FG	FT	TP
Williams	6	7	19
George	1	0	2
Hemric	9	11	29
DePorter	1	3	5
Lyles	2	1	5
Lipstas	4	3	11
Totals	23	25	71

LSU			
	FG	FT	TP
Belcher	8	1	17
Clark	2	0	4
Bridges	1	2	4
Pettit	13	2	28
Magee	8	7	23
McArdle	6	1	13
Totals	38	13	89

Lebanon Valley			
	FG	FT	TP
Vought	1	2	4
Finkelstein	7	3	17
Miller	7	12	26
Landa	5	8	18
Sorrentino	3	5	11
Gluntz	0	0	0
Totals	23	30	76

LSU			
	FG	FT	TP
Clark	2	0	4
Belcher	6	5	17
Freshley	0	1	1
Pettit	12	5	29
McArdle	4	5	13
Magee	5	5	15
Bridges	1	0	2
Schultz	0	0	0
Totals	30	21	81

Wake Forest			
	FG	FT	TP
Lyles	7	3	17
Williams	10	3	23
George	4	2	10
Howard	1	0	2
DeVos	0	0	0
Hemric	11	7	29
DePorter	2	6	10
Totals	35	21	91

EASTERN REGIONAL NO. 2

Chicago, Illinois

Indiana, the nation's top-ranked team and eventually the new champion, got through this regional by squeaking past DePaul, 82-80, and trouncing Notre Dame, 79-66.

As at-large teams, Notre Dame had topped Eastern Kentucky, 72-57, and DePaul nipped Miami (Ohio), 74-72, in first round play, to gain spots on the Chicago program.

Don Schlundt's 41 points carried the Big Ten champions to victory over the Irish in the third round showdown, before a crowd of 14,337.

Schlundt was a first half terror. He counted 18 points in the first quarter and 12 in the second. Indiana had a 42-32 edge at the intermission.

The 15 free throws Schlundt scored against Notre Dame was a new tourney single-game record. His 41 points set a new Chicago Stadium record, shattering the old standard of 37, set by George Mikan of DePaul eight years ago.

Penn crushed DePaul, 90 to 70, for consolation honors.

In the previous night's second round games, Indiana outlasted DePaul, and Notre Dame spurted to gain a 69-57 decision over Penn. Despite the heroic efforts of Penn's Ernie Beck, who made 25 points, the Irish made it a runaway in the final five minutes. At that point Notre Dame led, 52-50.

Over-all, the game saw the lead change hands 13 times until the Irish went in front for keeps in the third, 39-38.

Schlundt paced the Hoosiers with 23 points, in the harum-scarum battle with DePaul.

Holy Cross			
	FG	FT	TP
Palazzi	1	6	8
Magilligan	2	1	5
Early	3	0	6
Lewis	1	0	2
Kielley	3	1	7
Nangle	2	4	8
Perry	6	5	17
Markey	5	6	16
Suprunowicz	2	0	4
Totals	25	23	73

Lebanon Valley			
	FG	FT	TP
Gluntz	2	1	5
Landa	5	3	13
Kosier	0	1	1
Finkelstein	6	6	18
Sorrentino	5	5	15
Miller	1	4	6
Vought	6	1	13
Totals	25	21	71

DePaul outshot the Big Tenners from the field, 27 goals to 26, but Indiana had four more three throws. Indiana was in front, 62-55, at the third. It was in the fourth, when DePaul outscored Indiana 25 to 20, that the bind took place. Ron Feierisel paced the losers with 27 points.

Notre Dame			
	FG	FT	TP
Rosenthal	3	12	18
Bertrand	5	7	17
Lewinski	3	4	10
Stephens	8	3	19
Sullivan	1	1	3
Gibbons	0	2	2
Totals	20	29	69

Indiana			
	FG	FT	TP
Farley	2	8	12
Kraak	3	0	6
White	3	4	10
Deakyne	1	0	2
Schlundt	5	13	23
Scott	3	0	6
Poff	0	1	1
Leonard	9	4	22
Totals	26	30	82

Indiana			
	FG	FT	TP
Farley	0	2	2
White	0	1	1
Kraak	2	4	8
Schlundt	13	15	41
Deakyne	0	1	1
Leonard	4	3	11
Poff	1	1	3
Scott	4	2	10
Byers	1	0	2
Totals	25	29	79

Pennsylvania			
	FG	FT	TP
Heylmun	4	3	11
Vitetta	1	5	7
Leach	10	1	21
Beck	9	4	22
Hoagland	8	1	17
Holt	3	3	9
Gramigna	1	1	3
Totals	36	18	90

Pennsylvania			
	FG	FT	TP
Heylmun	5	3	13
Leach	1	0	2
Beck	9	7	25
Lavin	0	0	0
Hoagland	4	1	9
Holt	2	4	8
Totals	21	15	57

DePaul			
	FG	FT	TP
Schyman	4	9	17
Rose	0	0	0
Johnson	4	1	9
Blum	4	2	10
Wyllder	0	0	0
Feierisel	9	9	27
Lamkin	6	3	15
Kieres	0	2	2
Totals	27	26	80

Notre Dame			
	FG	FT	TP
Rosenthal	6	7	19
Sullivan	1	1	3
Bertrand	3	2	8
Lewinski	8	3	19
Wise	0	0	0
Gibbons	0	2	2
Reynolds	0	1	1
Stephens	5	4	14
Totals	23	20	66

DePaul			
	FG	FT	TP
Blum	7	0	14
Schyman	3	3	9
Lecos	3	0	6
Johnson	1	1	3
Feierisel	7	3	17
Lamkin	5	5	15
Kieres	3	0	6
Totals	29	12	70

FIRST ROUND GAMES

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Notre Dame				Eastern Kentucky			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Rosenthal	6	5	17	Davis	5	1	11
Bertrand	8	7	23	Mulcahy	2	0	4
Lewinski	4	4	12	Bingham	7	6	20
Stephens	3	2	8	Floyd	0	2	2
Sullivan	1	0	2	Stanford	0	1	1
McCloskey	4	2	10	Geyer	2	3	7
Gibbons	0	0	0	Kearns	0	2	2
Totals	26	20	72	Holbrook	5	0	10
				Totals	21	15	57

DePaul				Miami (Ohio)			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Lecos	2	3	7	Gunderson	5	5	15
Blum	4	2	10	Klitch	7	2	16
Schyman	0	2	2	Griesinger	2	3	7
Johnson	4	5	13	Walls	5	4	14
Feierisel	6	5	17	Yates	1	0	2
Lamkin	9	7	25	Doll	1	1	3
Totals	25	24	74	Knodel	4	1	9
				Hedric	1	0	2
				Welch	1	0	2
				Bryant	1	0	2
				Totals	28	16	72

Seattle, Washington				Idaho State			
Seattle				Idaho State			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Moscatel	3	1	7	Roh	7	6	20
Doherty	3	1	7	Beckham	8	6	22
J. O'Brien	17	8	42	Bauer	6	5	17
Sanford	3	2	8	Connor	4	2	10
Glowaski	0	1	1	Hays	2	3	7
Pehanick	1	0	2	R. Dakich	0	1	1
E. O'Brien	8	5	21	Totals	27	23	77
Totals	35	18	88				

Palo Alto, California				Santa Clara			
Hardin-Simmons				Santa Clara			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Brunson	2	5	9	Young	7	3	17
Covert	2	0	4	Sears	3	1	7
Green	10	7	27	Schoenstein	1	0	2
Roberts	1	1	3	Garibaldi	3	0	6
Hibler	4	0	8	Soares	9	3	21
Burks	2	1	5	Gatzert	1	1	3

Burroughs	0	0	0	Mount	4	3	11
Crow	0	0	0	Benedetti	3	2	8
	—	—	—	Simoni	1	2	4
Totals	21	14	56	Doyle	0	2	2
				Totals	32	17	81

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania				Fordham			
Lebanon Valley				Fordham			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Finkelstein	8	3	9	Larkin	7	0	14
Vought	3	2	8	Cunningham	4	0	8
Miller	4	4	12	Biggiano	1	2	4
Landa	7	7	21	McCabe	0	1	1
Sorrentino	9	12	30	Conlin	7	2	16
	—	—	—	Parchinski	8	0	16
Totals	26	28	80	Lyons	4	0	8
				Woods	0	0	0
				Totals	31	5	67

Holy Cross				Navy			
Holy Cross				Navy			
	FG	FT	TP		FG	FT	TP
Magilligan	1	1	3	Clune	9	2	20
Markey	5	7	17	Hogan	1	0	2
Suprunowicz	0	2	2	Kniss	3	0	6
Early	0	0	0	Sandlin	1	0	2
Kielley	7	0	14	Cramer	0	0	0
Carroll	0	1	1	Lange	11	6	28
Nangle	1	1	3	Wigley	0	2	2
Perry	5	7	17	McCally	2	1	5
Palazzi	11	8	30	Van Scoyoc	2	1	5
Casey	0	0	0	Wells	1	2	4
Kasprzak	0	0	0	Hoover	0	0	0
	—	—	—	Totals	30	14	74
Totals	30	27	87				

BOB BUSBY, *Kansas City Star*

BOXING

THE YEAR 1952-53 was the greatest year in intercollegiate boxing history!

Nine National Collegiate champions entered the Olympic final tryouts in Kansas City and five won berths on the United States Olympic team. Two former college boxers also made the Olympic team. Three Olympic champions were college boxers and the United States, for the first time in the history of the Olympics, won the team championship in this sport.

The final report of the four-year exhaustive study in in-

tercollegiate boxing conducted at the University of Wisconsin was submitted to the faculty and approved. The substance of this report revealed that injuries of an immediate serious nature occurred very infrequently at the intercollegiate level. There was no evidence that any contestant suffered an injury leading to residual disability in the period covered in this report. It was recommended that electro-encephalographic studies should be made on preliminary contestants who are unsuited to participate in this sport.

At the annual Rules Committee meeting held at Pocatello, Idaho, April 9-11, a new eligibility rule was adopted unanimously by the coaches and attendants as well as the Rules Committee. It reads as follows:

"After the normal graduation date of his entering class in high school or preparatory school, anyone who participates in a public boxing contest, whether an admission is charged to this contest or not, shall be ineligible for college boxing."

(By normal graduation date of his entering class is meant that the individual shall not have more than four years of continuous secondary education. The effective date for this change in the rule is May 15, 1953.)

For the first time there is uniformity in the thinking of all the various sectional areas interested in college boxing on an eligibility rule that will cover some of the infractions that have been experienced before. It is further pointed out that college boxing now is treated like all other intercollegiate sports from the standpoint of eligibility. Heretofore, regional areas had special eligibility rules which are not in conformity with NCAA rules and now we have developed a rule that is acceptable to all the conferences and sections where boxing is carried on at the intercollegiate level.

The 1953 National Collegiate Boxing Championships at Pocatello was one of the most successful held to date. Sixteen colleges and universities were represented and 68 contestants from all over the United States who were champions or runners-up in their respective conferences or sections participated. The competition was keen and close, and many split decisions attest to the closeness of the individual bouts. Thirteen of the institutions represented managed to enter the point scoring and a difference of only one point existed between the team champion and runner-up, and five points difference between the first five competing teams.

The Championships were a financial success and the hospitality of the people of Idaho and particularly Idaho State College lacks adequate description. The physical plant at Idaho State is extremely suitable for such an event and the seating capacity could almost have doubled because of the enthusiasm and response of the people of the state and surrounding states. Many people came from hundreds of miles away and spent the entire three days in attendance at the site. As further evidence of the interest in boxing in this area, the inter-mountain hook-up of radio stations comprised 32 stations on the night of the final matches. Everyone in attendance, including contestants, felt that this was truly a great show.

As is now generally known, intercollegiate boxing has led the way for many of the improvements in developing safety measures in other amateur circles as well as professional areas of the sport. Our Committee is steadfast in its conviction that all of the safety measures originally introduced as well as those that have been subsequently added to our total effort to protect the individual participant must be observed. We hold no brief for those institutions that fail to provide the maximum protection for the participants and condemn the lack of vision of those who neglect through lack of supervision to safeguard the young men who engage in this sport.

TEAM SCORING

Idaho State	25	California	4
Wisconsin	19	South Carolina	4
LSU	16	Virginia	4
Michigan State	10	Maryland	3
North Carolina A & T	10	California Polytechnic	1
San Jose	10	Idaho	1
Penn State	8	Minnesota	1
Washington State	5	Syracuse	1

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

119 Pounds—Quarter-Finals: Vic Kobe, Idaho State, defeated Ward Brennan, Minnesota. **Semi-Finals:** Kobe defeated Sammy Marino, Penn State; Gary Garber, Maryland, defeated Al Accurso, San Jose. **Finals:** Kobe defeated Garber. **Champion:** Vic Kobe, Idaho State.

125 Pounds—Semi-Finals: Bobby Jackson, LSU, defeated William Banerdt, Virginia; Mike Guerrero, San Jose, defeated Roland Walton, North Carolina A & T. **Finals:** Guerrero defeated Jackson. **Champion:** Mike Guerrero, San Jose.

132 Pounds—Quarter-Finals: Gil Inaba, Washington State, defeated Robert York, Minnesota; Danny Orsak, LSU, defeated Ken Hansen, California; Jimmy Evans, Michigan State, defeated Dave Miyagawa, Wisconsin. **Semi-Finals:** Inaba defeated Orsak; Paddy Garver, Idaho State, defeated Evans. **Finals:** Garver defeated Inaba. **Champion:** Paddy Garver, Idaho State.

139 Pounds—Quarter-Finals: Allen White, San Jose, defeated Dick Londahl, California; Anthony Flore, Penn State, defeated Tim Brennan, Idaho State; John Granger, Syracuse, defeated Charles Magestro, Wisconsin. **Semi-Finals:** Flore defeated White; Calvin Clary, LSU, defeated Granger. **Finals:** Clary defeated Flore. **Champion:** Calvin Clary, LSU.

147 Pounds—Quarter-Finals: Ken Baugess, Washington State, defeated Larry O'Sullivan, Syracuse; Pat Sreenan, Wisconsin, defeated Russell Lundgren, Idaho State; Emmett Gurney, South Carolina, defeated Lynn Nichols, Idaho. **Semi-Finals:** Sreenan defeated Herb Odom, Michigan State; Gurney defeated Baugess. **Finals:** Sreenan defeated Gurney. **Champion:** Pat Sreenan, Wisconsin.

156 Pounds—Quarter-Finals: Pete Potter, Virginia, defeated Bob Morgan, Wisconsin; Peter Lee, Minnesota, defeated Bill Greenway, Michigan State; Cecil Faulkner, LSU, defeated Malcolm DeWitt, South Carolina. **Semi-Finals:** Potter defeated Lee; Ellsworth Webb, Idaho State, defeated Faulkner. **Finals:** Webb defeated Potter. **Champion:** Ellsworth Webb, Idaho State.

165 Pounds—Quarter-Finals: Tom Hickey, Michigan State, defeated Bob Meath, Wisconsin; Don Anderson, Idaho, defeated Chuck Morgan, Washington State; Fred Shieman, California, defeated Ronald Schulingkamp, LSU. **Semi-Finals:** Hickey defeated Anderson; Shieman defeated Schulingkamp. **Finals:** Hickey defeated Shieman. **Champion:** Tom Hickey, Michigan State.

178 Pounds—Quarter-Finals: Ray Zale, Wisconsin, defeated Ronald Bruch, Minnesota; Don Quarles, North Carolina A & T, defeated Moyle Workman, Idaho State; Adam Kois, Penn State, defeated Fred Bowen, Idaho; Darrell Dukes, San Jose, defeated Alex Tsakiris, Michigan State. **Semi-Finals:** Zale defeated Quarles; Kois defeated Dukes. **Finals:** Zale defeated Kois. **Champion:** Ray Zale, Wisconsin.

Heavyweight—Quarter-Finals: Bob Hinds, Wisconsin, defeated Paul Reuter, San Jose; Art Statum, North Carolina A & T, defeated Sam Orlich, Minnesota; Jack Shaw, California Polytechnic, defeated Calvin Quenstedt, Maryland. **Semi-Finals:** Statum defeated Shaw; George Peyton, LSU, defeated Reuter. **Finals:** Statum defeated Peyton. **Champion:** Art Statum, North Carolina A & T.

DR. W. J. BLECKWENN, University of Wisconsin
Chairman, Rules Committee

FENCING

THE NINTH ANNUAL National Collegiate Fencing Championships were held March 27-28 in Hutchinson gymnasium at the University of Pennsylvania.

Thirty-seven colleges and universities, the same number

which competed in the 1952 Championships, were entered.

Pennsylvania, the host institution, won the team championship with a total of 94 victories. Navy, third a year ago with Penn, was second with 86. Defending champion Columbia dropped into a fourth place tie with N.Y.U.

Penn swept two individual titles and won a second in the other. Penn's Robert Parmacek won the saber event and John Tori took the epee title. The foil championship was won by Ed Nober, Brooklyn, who nosed out Penn's Francis Bartone by one victory.

The tournament procedure was organized in a bout layout, giving each contestant a full round robin. This gave the foil men 35 bouts each, and the saber and epee men 34 bouts each, making a grand total of 1751 bouts, each of which contributed to both team and individual standings.

Hutchinson gymnasium was large enough to provide ample space to place all 12 strips in one central location and there was enough space between the strips for scorers' tables and for the officials to judge the bouts.

At the completion of each bout, the winning fencer was required to pick up his tally sheet and take it to the master scorer. This method proved highly successful in that each winning contestant made sure that his tally was turned in and checked properly.

Following is a summary of the rules for the conduct and administration of National Collegiate Fencing Championships, as drawn up by the Rules Committee:

Administration of Fencing Championships

1. An institution should, if possible, be represented by a full team. (One man in each weapon).
2. Only one fencer in each weapon from the same institution may compete in the tournament.
3. A fencer may compete in one weapon only.
4. There shall be no substitutions during the tournament.
5. All coaches who will be acting as officials must report 15 minutes prior to starting time of each session.
6. A scoring squad should be organized and rehearsed in order that a master score sheet will be kept accurate and up to date.
7. All fencers must wear identification arm bands to identify their school.
8. All equipment (uniform, mask, glove, weapon) will be rigidly inspected and any unsafe material absolutely excluded. This is done in the interest of safety. Each fencer is personally responsible for the adequacy of his equipment.

9. It is recommended that when new strips are purchased they be 48' or 50' in length to allow sufficient room off the end of the strip to permit normal operation of the ground rules regarding going off the end of the strip.

10. When the strip is of exactly official length (40') and there is no place to retreat beyond the end of the strip a line shall be drawn four feet from the ends of the strip and the bout shall be stopped when the fencer steps behind the line with both feet.

In foil the fencer shall be placed one meter in front of the four foot line and if he steps behind that line again with both feet a touch shall be awarded to his opponent.

In saber and epee the fencer who steps behind the four foot line with both feet will be brought back to the center of the strip and thereafter the foil rule shall apply.

11. Fencers who are "on deck" must report when called and wait at opposite ends of the strip for their bout to start.

12. All bouts shall have a five minute time limit measured as follows: The first three minutes shall be straight running time, (except for official time out). The bout shall be stopped and the director shall give a two minute warning. At the end of the next minute of actual fencing time, measured by a stop watch, with time out for the deliberations of the jury or other official interruptions of the bout, the bout shall again be stopped and the director give a one minute warning. The last minute is also actual fencing time. No other time warning shall be given. If at the end of the time allotted the fencers are tied in touches, the score shall be brought to four—all in foil and saber, and two-all in epee. The fencers shall compete for a single decisive touch without limit of time.

If the bout is not stopped and a time warning given, the bout shall continue on the basis of the warnings already given. If no warning was given, two minutes remain. If one warning was given, one minute remains.

13. In the event that a fencer withdraws from the tournament due to accident or other inability to continue in the tournament, such accident or inability duly certified by the bout committee, the results achieved by the withdrawing fencer shall be scored as follows:

- a. If the withdrawing fencer has completed 50 per cent or more of the bouts he was scheduled to fence, the results of the bouts fenced shall stand. All bouts remaining unfenced shall be scored as defeat for the withdrawing contestant by default.
- b. If the withdrawing fencer has actually fenced less than 50 per cent of the bouts he was scheduled to fence, the results shall be completely cancelled in the same manner as if the withdrawing fencer had never entered the competition.
- c. However, in the event that a withdrawing contestant's bouts shall have been annulled, the relative standing of the medalists shall be determined without counting the annulled bouts, except that if two or more fencers are tied for a medal and all of them have met the withdrawing fencer, the tie shall be resolved by including the results of the annulled bouts in the count of victories and touches.

14. The Rules Committee strongly recommends that epeeists especially be trained to relax the grip, withdraw the arm, or otherwise halt the progress of weapon once the touch lands. This is not an attempt to control the technique of fencing. It is purely an attempt to insure safety and to try and stop what appears to be a dangerous trend.

15. For the 1954 National Collegiate Championships all electrical weapons must be equipped with the new safety points without prongs. Two types are permitted: the flat tip with serrated surface developed last year by Charles Willows, AFLA technical expert; or the hemispheric convex tip with a burred surface adopted by the International Fencing Federation and prescribed for the 1953 World Championship.

16. In the National Collegiate Championships, the position of the teams on the prearranged order of bouts shall be determined by drawing lots at the coaches' meeting.

17. AFLA Rules with NCAA modifications of these rules shall prevail and be strictly enforced.

18. There shall be no smoking by fencers or officials during the meet on the gym floor. Rooms will be set aside for said purpose.

Team and individual standings of the 1953 Championships follow:

TEAM SCORING

		Epee	Foil	Saber	Total
1.	Pennsylvania	31	31	32	94
2.	Navy	28	27	31	86
3.	Yale	24	23	26	73
4.	Columbia	25	17	30	72
	New York University	21	27	24	72
6.	Illinois	19	26	25	70
7.	Notre Dame	22	21	24	67
	Rutgers	23	24	20	67
9.	Brooklyn	17	32	16	65
10.	Wisconsin	21	26	14	61
11.	Wayne	15	30	15	60
12.	Princeton	17	25	16	58
13.	Army	23	14	20	57
	Lehigh	19	16	22	57
15.	Michigan State	15	23	17	55
16.	Trinity	24	18	12	54
17.	Texas Tech	12	16	24	52
18.	Lafayette	16	19	16	51
19.	Boston U.	17	19	13	49
20.	St. Peter's	12	13	22	47
21.	Ohio State	13	12	18	43
22.	Temple	15	11	16	42
23.	Chicago	15	12	13	40
24.	Stevens	18	17	4	39
25.	Johns Hopkins	16	5	17	38
26.	M.I.T.	14	6	14	34
	Case	15	14	5	34
28.	Haverford	14	4	13	31

	Louisville	12	16	3	31
	Iowa	10	14	7	31
31.	Buffalo	8	5	17	30
32.	North Carolina State	7	12	5	24
33.	St. Lawrence	7	5	7	19
34.	Indiana	17	..	..	17
35.	Northwestern	14	..	..	14
36.	George Washington	..	6	4	10
37.	Miami (Florida)	..	9	..	9

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Place	Name	Saber Team	Victories
1.	Robert Parmacek	Pennsylvania	32
2.	Frank Zimolzak	Navy	31
3.	Steve Sobel	Columbia	30
4.	William Goering	Yale	26
5.	John Cameron	Illinois	25
6.	Gerald Finney	Notre Dame	24
7.	Bob Miller	N.Y.U.	24
8.	Roddy Hobson	Texas Tech	24
9.	William Carducci	St. Peter's	22
10.	Hans Dreher	Lehigh	22
11.	Bruce White	Rutgers	20
12.	William Grace	Army	20
13.	Ted Hootman	Ohio State	18
14.	Gustava Rodriguez	Johns Hopkins	17
15.	John Tremor	Buffalo	17

Place	Name	Epee Team	Victories
1.	John Tori	Pennsylvania	31
2.	Melvin Heller	Navy	28
3.	Irwin Bernstein	Columbia	25
4.	George Jacoby	Yale	24
5.	Dave Fisher	Trinity	24
6.	Philip Vollman	Army	23
7.	Walter Brackleman	Rutgers	23
8.	John McGinn	Notre Dame	22
9.	Herman Wallner	N.Y.U.	21
10.	Bob Searles	Wisconsin	21
11.	Philip Urso	Illinois	19
12.	Kenneth Hergenhen	Lehigh	19
13.	Robert McIntyre	Stevens	18
14.	Charles Dather	Brooklyn	17
15.	E. Vernon Smith	Indiana	17

Place	Name	Foil Team	Victories
1.	Edward Nober	Brooklyn	32
2.	Francis Bartone	Pennsylvania	31
3.	David Clinton	Wayne	30
4.	Thomas Barry	Navy	27
5.	Ben Schoeck	N.Y.U.	27
6.	Walter Ebling	Wisconsin	26

7.	Arthur Schiller	Illinois	26
8.	Henry Kolowrat	Princeton	25
9.	Paul Primamore	Rutgers	24
10.	Richard Berry	Michigan State	23
11.	Joseph Bodner	Yale	23
12.	John Mooney	Notre Dame	21
13.	Howard Greenwald	Lafayette	19
14.	Philip Craig	Boston U.	19
15.	George Cramer	Trinity	18

Note: Ties were resolved by counting touches in accordance with AFLA rules.

ALVAR HERMANSON, University of Chicago
Chairman, Rules Committee

FOOTBALL

THE MEMBERSHIP of the Football Rules Committee continued unchanged in 1953 except for the replacement, through the rotation plan, of E. L. Romney by Jack C. Curtice as the Seventh District representative. Mr. Romney had served the Committee with distinction from 1948 through 1952.

The Committee has cooperated closely throughout the year with the American Football Coaches Association, the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, and the high schools playing under collegiate rules. Each of these groups was represented in the annual meeting by advisory committees, the members of which made very significant contributions to the thinking of the Committee.

Also, representatives of the Committee attended various meetings of the other groups. Items were referred back and forth between the Rules Committee and the others for study and recommendation or, in some instances, for final action. This increasingly cooperative relationship has been very helpful to the Committee which wishes to acknowledge its great indebtedness to the representatives of the coaches, the commissioners and the high schools.

Among the matters referred by the Rules Committee to the commissioners were: (1) The problem of uniform numbering of players, (2) Bench and side line control, and (3) Uniformity in the interpretation and administration of the piling-on rule.

The chairman and secretary of the Committee met for one day with the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners at their annual meeting in Colorado Springs, July 12-18. An entire day was devoted to discussions of the football rules and their administration. Particular attention was de-

voted to the new substitution rule. Agreement was reached with respect to certain interpretations and to approved practices and procedures, the pertinent points of which were published for the information and guidance of all concerned in the first Interpretation Bulletin of 1953.

The annual meeting of the Committee was held at the Vinoy Park Hotel, St. Petersburg, Florida, January 12-14, 1953. For the first time in his 50 years of membership on the Committee, Amos Alonzo Stagg was unable to attend. All other members, including the several advisory committees, were present.

Early in the first session Chairman H. O. Crisler reviewed fully the various developments of the year relating to the substitution rule. He then announced that since consideration of the substitution rule was the most important item of business before the Committee, it would be placed first on the agenda, thus assuring for it the best thought and attention of the members. This rule was discussed at length the first day of the meeting and in several other sessions with all persons present participating in the discussions. The final vote came on the last day and represented the carefully considered opinion of each member of the Committee.

Among the more significant of the other changes voted by the Committee for 1953 were:

1. The requirement that the fair catch signal be "obvious."
2. A provision that the game clock continue to run when a first down is awarded to team B.
3. Making the touching of a scrimmage kick beyond the line of scrimmage by A a violation but not a foul.
4. A more specific definition of a "false start."
5. A provision that the penalty for pass interference by B include the awarding of a first down to A.

Rather extensive editorial work has continued since the recodification of the rules in 1949. The 1954 book will probably contain some additional changes for purposes of clarity but it is hoped that the language of the rules may soon remain largely unaltered so that familiarity with wording may lead to fuller understanding by coaches, players, officials and the public.

The practice of distributing Interpretation Bulletins prior to and during the playing season to assure more uniform interpretation of the rules throughout the country appears to have been effective and will be continued.

The Committee will always be mindful of opportunities to prevent unnecessary injuries and to preserve the highest quality of sportsmanship in the game. But these objectives cannot be fully obtained through legislation alone. The continued best efforts of coaches, players, officials and all friends of football in support of fair, clean play and good sportsmanship is urgently requested to the end that the game to which we are all devoted may always be worthy of the high place it holds in the hearts of our American people.

E. E. WIEMAN, University of Denver
Secretary, Football Rules Committee

GOLF

THE 56TH ANNUAL National Collegiate Golf Championships, sponsored by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, were held June 21-27, at the Broadmoor Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Colorado College acted as host and Juan Reid, athletic director of Colorado College, served on the official Golf Committee. The National Collegiate Athletic Association, through its Golf Committee, wishes to thank Thayer Tutt, president of Broadmoor Golf Club, and his wonderful staff, for staging one of the finest Championships in the history of the tournament. Special consideration should be given Leon C. Wilmot, sports director; James Baird, club manager; T. O. Johnston, publicity director; Ed Dudley, Broadmoor golf professional; and L. B. "Bud" Maytag, chairman Broadmoor Golf Club greens committee. One hundred and thirty-seven players actually entered and competed. Nineteen full teams competed in the team championship. Forty-five schools were represented.

Sunday afternoon prior to the qualifying rounds, the annual East-West Exhibition Match was held. Twenty-four picked stars from the East played a best ball match against 24 stars from the West. The East team won, 7-5. This makes the series stand 11 matches for the East, six for the West, and two ties in the 19-year-old series. Purvis J. Ferree from the University of North Carolina won the driving contest with an average of 286 yards for three balls. Graham Mackey from Texas Christian University won the longest individual drive with a drive of 295 yards.

On Sunday evening Colorado College officials sponsored a buffet dinner at the Broadmoor Golf Club for the visiting coaches, officials of the tournament, press and radio. After-

wards the golf coaches held their annual business meeting with Charles Erickson of the University of North Carolina presiding. All members of the NCAA Golf Committee were present and mutual problems and special ground rules pertaining to the immediate Championship and intercollegiate golf were discussed. Labron Harris, Oklahoma A&M, was elected president for 1953-54 of the Golf Coaches Association and Charles Finger, Stanford University, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Merle Backlund of the University of Colorado was medalist of the tournament when he established a new NCAA qualifying record with a 69-98—137, three under par total for 36 holes. The old record of 138 strokes was set by Arnold Palmer of Wake Forest College in 1950 over the University of New Mexico course at Albuquerque, New Mexico. Two strokes behind Backlund was Stanford's Grant Spaeth with 139.

The team championship race was one of the closest in the history of the tournament. Five teams were in hot contention and the championship team was not determined until the last threesome finished. Stanford University finally was crowned team champion when its brilliant team finished with a total of 578 strokes. The University of North Carolina finished second with 580 strokes, Louisiana State University finished third with 581 strokes, Oklahoma A&M finished fourth with 582 strokes, and the defending champion for the past four years, North Texas State College, finished fifth with 583 strokes. Stanford University was presented with the Maxwell Team Trophy designating the team champion.

In the individual championship, Earl Moeller, Oklahoma A&M defeated William Williamson, North Carolina, 3 and 2 in the 36-hole final match. Moeller was presented the "Chick" Evans Bowl, emblematic of the individual championship. In addition to the NCAA championship awards of plaques and medals, Thayer Tutt of the Broadmoor Golf Club presented the championship team and runner-up, and the individual champion and runner-up, with beautiful awards for their splendid performances.

TEAM SCORING

Stanford	578	N. Texas State.....	583
North Carolina	580	Texas	586
L. S. U.....	581	Notre Dame	591
Oklahoma A&M	582	Houston	592

Purdue	594
Colorado	598
Denver	598
Ohio State	599
U. S. C.	601
Wichita	610

Minnesota	611
Northwestern	612
Wisconsin	613
Trinity	617
Iowa State	621

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Round No. 3: Charles Cassaday, U.S.C., defeated Don Nichols, Oklahoma A&M, 2 and 1; Marion Hiskey, N. Texas State, defeated Mel Woelfling, Ohio State, 2 and 1; Floyd Addington, S.M.U., defeated Graham Mackey, T.C.U., 4 and 3; William Williamson, N. Carolina, defeated Stanton Mosel, N. Texas State, 5 and 4; William Penn, Texas, defeated Jack Gregory, Wayne, 4 and 3; Fred Brown, Stanford, defeated Paul Johanson, Washington, 2 and 1; Earl Moeller, Oklahoma A&M, defeated Allwyn Pirtle, Denver, 6 and 4; Louis Woodworth, Northwestern, defeated Johnny Johnson, Oklahoma, one up, 20th.

Quarter-Finals: Hiskey defeated Cassady, 2 and 1; Williamson defeated Addington, 2 and 1; Penn defeated Brown, one up, 19th; Moeller defeated Woodworth, 5 and 4.

Semi-Finals: Williamson defeated Hiskey, one up; Moeller defeated Penn, one up.

Finals: Moeller defeated Williamson, 3 and 2.

TED B. PAYSEUR, Northwestern University
Chairman, Tournament Committee

GYMNASTICS

THE 1953 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Gymnastics Championships were held March 27-28 at Syracuse University with entries from 18 colleges and universities.

Penn State, paced by its great all-around star, Jean Cronstedt, won the team championship with 91½ points. Illinois again was runner-up with 68 points. Defending champion Florida State placed fifth.

Cronstedt won two individual championships, the all-around and parallel bars, and placed second in the horizontal bar. He also placed in other events.

The outstanding performance of the meet was by Don Perry of U.C.L.A., who twice broke his own world's record in the 20-foot rope climb. Perry was timed in three seconds flat in the preliminaries and 2.9 in the finals. He held the previous record of 3.1 seconds.

The Championships were efficiently directed by Paul Romeo. Lewis P. Andreas, athletic director at Syracuse, Romeo, and your Rules Committee chairman composed the Games Committee. Lyle Welser was meet referee.

Rules Committee meetings were held both days of the Championships. Several rules changes were made, the major one involving the all-around event. This event was changed so as to include the events that are used in the all-around competition of the Olympic Games.

Copies of the rules for 1953-54 may be obtained from Paul Romeo, gymnastics coach at Syracuse.

The 1954 Championships will be held April 2-3 at the University of Illinois.

First and Second Districts

Penn State's well-balanced team came through with an undefeated season and won the Eastern Intercollegiate League championship. The triumph dropped Army, champion for the past three years, into second place. Navy finished third and Syracuse and Temple tied for fourth.

Other schools in the East that came up with teams this year were: Yale, University of Rhode Island, and Harvard.

The 26th annual Eastern Intercollegiate League Individual Championships were held at West Point. The Championships were excellently conducted and attended.

Winners in this meet are: Tumbling—1. James Sebbo, Syracuse; 2. Fred Graf, Navy. Side Horse—1. Robert Lawrence, Penn State; 2. Frank Wick, Penn State. Horizontal Bar—1. Hal Lewis, Navy; 2. Jean Cronstedt, Penn State. Rope Climb—1. Tie between Bill Renner and John Ballantyne, both of Army. Parallel Bars—1. Jean Cronstedt, Penn State; 2. Albert Wick, Penn State. Flying Rings—1. James Hazen, Penn State; 2. Tie between Erhart Demand, Army, and Edwin Shuman, Navy. All-Around—1. Jean Cronstedt, Penn State; 2. John Barkal, Syracuse.

The all-around event this year consisted of free exercise, still rings, side horse, high bar, parallel bars, and long horse. The Eastern League has decided to comply with the Olympic events in the all-around so as to strengthen U. S. contenders for the 1956 Olympic team.—*Paul Romeo, Syracuse University.*

Third and Sixth Districts

As this year's activities come to a close, we find gratification in seeing gymnastics surge ahead in spite of some temporary setbacks. Following are some of the highlights:

1. The Southern Intercollegiate Gymnastic League (S.I.G.L.) continues to grow. Georgia Tech, which has been out of the running since 1951, has been reinstated effective January 1, 1953.

2. The S.I.G.L. voted to admit the University of Texas, Northwestern State of Louisiana and Mississippi Southern to the championship meets, but without obligation for dual meets with league members. This action was taken because of the great distance between schools. It was felt that until there were sufficient teams in the area everything possible should be done to provide opportunity for championship competition. Exception to this is Mississippi Southern which lies within S.I.G.L. boundaries. All schools should

be given the right to vote at the business meetings, but perhaps this action should be modified in some respects.

3. Mississippi Southern, under the careful planning of Dr. J. L. Milam, played host to the S.I.G.L. championships at Hattiesburg. This was a difficult assignment, but it was well done. Williams and Million were the top point-getters for Texas. For Northwestern, Hicks outclassed all other tumblers with his fast series and a double back. Mississippi Southern's outstanding man was Perkins who tied Florida State's Holder in the free exercise. Tech, while practically starting from scratch, had Elder, Weber, and Homan who show good promise. The rest of the meet was dominated by Florida State which easily won the team title with a score of 120.6 and North Carolina with 38. Such men as Holder, Signorelli, the Regnas, Watson and Ireland carried F.S.U. while Goodin, Hartsell and Rivera were outstanding for North Carolina.

A film was made of the meet with the idea of circulating it among the television stations of those cities interested.

The business meeting and banquet was a success with the press, radio, television and school officials well represented.

4. The collegiate level has set the pace for interscholastic competition and Atlanta schools are now conducting dual and championship meets in their own league. Unique is the fact that all events are included with free exercise, long horse, still rings, rope and all-around as a regular part. All meets are conducted with two events being contested at the same time, cutting down on the over-all time. More money is being allotted for the purchase of gymnastic equipment and every effort is being made to sell the sport.

5. Championship AAU competition is continuing on all levels, including competition for novices under as well as over 16 in Florida and Georgia. Alabama is now on its own and following suit.

6. Under the sponsorship of the S.I.G.L. and the sanction of the NAAGC, the second National Gymnastic Clinic was conducted December 27-30 at Sarasota, Florida. Some 50 persons coming from as far as New York, Minnesota and Texas, attended the three-day affair. It was considered a success and was due largely to the support of our NAAGC newsletter and the cooperation of the S.I.G.L., local people and the Sarasota Chamber of Commerce. Next year, Chet Phillips will be the program chairman and Tom Maloney, chief promoter.—*Lyle Welser, Georgia Tech.*

Fourth District

The great amount of gymnastic activity in the various sections of the Fourth District during 1953 was very encouraging. The many competitive opportunities, exclusive of regular conference competition, did a great deal towards sustaining and increasing interest in gymnastics.

One of the first opportunities offered was the Invitational Gymnastic Meet December 13 sponsored by the Athenaeum Turners of Indianapolis. Twelve teams representing four states and Canada were entered, with a total of 145 competitors. All divisions counted toward team totals. The Windsor, Canada team won the meet and the team of Chicago Independents, composed of former collegians

Bill Haase, University of Colorado, Pete Bartell, University of Michigan, and Paul Fina, University of Illinois, took second place. Indiana University was second in the championship division.

Winners in the 43rd annual Northwest Meet held February 28 at the University of Minnesota included: Class A—Minnesota; Class B—University of North Dakota; Class C—Mankato Teachers. Other teams entered were: University of Illinois, University of Iowa, LaCrosse Teachers, and Luther College.

The 4th annual YMCA Invitational Meet was held March 14 at the Central Parkway YMCA, Cincinnati. Although Purdue and Ohio State were the only two universities entered, several former collegiate gymnasts participated. Purdue was represented by Gene Zorilla, Willis Hobson and Dick Birge; Ohio State by Don Perry, Bob Henning and Andy Briener.

Central YMCA of Dayton, Ohio sponsored the Central States Gymnastic Meet, April 11. Purdue was the only university with a full team entered and placed fifth in the novice division. Ohio State was represented in an unattached status in the championship division by Don Perry and Bob Henning. Former collegiate gymnasts competing were: Joe Kotys and Walter Bijak, Kent State; Pete Bartell, Michigan; Bill Haase, Colorado, and Paul Fina, Illinois.

The University of Illinois was the outstanding team in Western Conference competition, winning the team title for the third consecutive year. Minnesota was second and Michigan State third. Minnesota's Ken Bartlett and Michigan State's Carlton Rintz were double winners, Bartlett in the all-around and parallel bars and Rintz in side horse and flying rings. Other champions were: Bob Sullivan, Illinois, free exercise; Bob Hazlett, Iowa, tumbling; Bill Sorenson, Iowa, trampoline. One of the unusual aspects of the meet was that no one team dominated either team standings or individual championships. Seven of eight teams scored in team standings and individual championships were divided among four schools.

An encouraging sidelight of the meet was the presence of a representative from Purdue University. This might be considered as an indication that Purdue will be ready to compete in Western Conference gymnastics competition in 1954.

Western Conference representatives gave a good account of themselves in the National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships. Illinois was runner-up in team standings and four individual titles were won by Conference entrants. They were: Bob Sullivan, Illinois, free exercise; Bob Hazlett, Iowa, trampoline; Carl Rintz, Michigan State, side horse, and Ken Bartlett, Minnesota, flying rings. Competition in the all-around, trampoline and tumbling events were dominated by Western Conference gymnasts.—*Joe Hewlett, Ohio State.*

Fifth and Seventh Districts

Gymnastics in the Rocky Mountain region during 1953 brought out the need for more emphasis to be placed on the sport in the high schools. Most of the colleges and universities in this area are graduating gymnasts with little hope of replacing them from the high school ranks. The state meet held at the University of Colorado showed increased participation but few potentials.

Colorado State College of Education was the strongest team this

year. Colorado State defeated all colleges in the area, but lost to the University of Nebraska in a dual meet and in the College Invitational Meet. C.S.C.E. won the AAU regional meet; the University of Colorado was second; Denver, third, and Colorado A&M, fourth.—*Tony Rossi, Colorado State.*

Eighth District

Intercollegiate gymnastic competition on the West Coast continues to be primarily among the southern division Pacific Coast Conference teams. Washington State of the northern division did travel south to compete with the University of California and U.S.C. teams at Berkeley and gave a good account of itself although it lost both meets. W.S.C. fared much better in the few meets available in the Northwest, competing against Montana State, University of British Columbia, and the University of Idaho.

The southern division race was dominated by U.C.L.A., with U.S.C. second, California third and Stanford fourth. Dual meet results were verified in the Conference championship meet. U.C.L.A. won with 97½ points, U.S.C. was second with 65½ and California, third with 34. Stanford did not enter.

Outstanding gymnasts in this area in 1953 included: rope climb—Don Perry, Bob Hammond and Paul Paley, all of U.C.L.A.; free exercise—Don Faber, U.C.L.A., and Bob Toliver, U.S.C.; flying rings—Mel Robin, U.C.L.A.; parallel bars—Jules Rosenblatt, U.S.C.; horizontal bar—Mark Linnes, U. S. C.; trampoline—Mark Harrison, California. Perry set a new world's record in the rope climb event with a time of 2.8 seconds.—*Charles J. Keeney, University of California.*

TEAM SCORING

Penn State	91½	Army	31½
Illinois	68	Iowa	29
Syracuse	51	U.S.C.	28
U.C.L.A.	48½	Navy	23
Florida State	43½	Ohio State	7
Minnesota	40	California	4
Michigan State	38		

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

All-Around: 1—Jean Cronstedt, Penn State, 1275; 2—Carlton Rintz, Michigan State, 1266; 3—Kenneth Bartlett, Minnesota, 1218; 4—Frank Bare, Illinois, 1210; 5—Karl Schwenzfeier, Penn State, 1193.

Free Exercise: 1—Robert Sullivan, Illinois, 276; 2—Don Faber, U.C.L.A., 275; 3—Robert Toliver, U.S.C., 273; 4—Karl Schwenzfeier, Penn State, 264; 5—Jean Cronstedt, Penn State, 252.

Rope Climb: 1—Don Perry U.C.L.A., 2.9 secs; 2—Robert Hammond, U.C.L.A., 3.3 secs.; 3—Robert Pendleton, U.S.C., 3.5 secs.; 4—Paul Paley, U.C.L.A., 3.6 sec.; 5—Tie between John Ballantyne, Army, and Ferd. Fournies, Syracuse, 3.8 secs.

Side Horse: 1—Carlton Rintz, Michigan State, 285; 2—Frank Bare, Illinois, 271; 3—John Barkal, Syracuse, 270; 4—James Sibley, Army, 258; 5—David Traficante, Syracuse, 255.

Horizontal Bar: 1—Harold Lewis, Navy, 286; 2—Jean Cronstedt,

Penn State, 276; 3—Carlton Rintz, Michigan State, 269; 4—Mark Linnes, U.S.C., 264; 5—Don Holder, Florida State, 257.

Parallel Bars: 1—Jean Cronstedt, Penn State, 288; 2—Ray Colvin, Army, 273; 3—Kenneth Bartlett, Minnesota, 271; 4—Karl Schwenzfeier, Penn State, 269; 5—Frank Bare, Illinois, 257.

Flying Rings: 1—Kenneth Bartlett, Minnesota, 273; 2—Joseph Regna, Florida State, 264; 3—Tie between James Hazen, Penn State, and Mel Robin, U.C.L.A., 258; 5—Karl Schwenzfeier, Penn State, 247.

Tumbling: 1—James Sebbo, Syracuse, 283; 2—Robert Sullivan, Illinois, 281; 3—Fred A. Graf, Navy, 261; 4—Don Perry, Ohio State, 253; 5—Robert Hazlett, Iowa, 251.

Trampoline: 1—Robert Hazlett, Iowa, 275; 2—James Norman, Iowa, 272; 3—Verne Evans, Minnesota, 268; 4—Jeff Austin, Illinois, 263; 5—John Walker, Michigan State, 257.

RALPH A. PIPER, University of Minnesota
Chairman, Rules Committee

ICE HOCKEY

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee was held March 22-23 at the Hotel Kenmore, Boston, Massachusetts, following the American Hockey Coaches Association convention.

It is gratifying to report that there was no need for making any major changes in the rules. Many rules, however, were reworded for clarification. The Coaches Association and officials groups in the nation are pleased with our rules as they exist today. The Rules Committee feels that college hockey now has playing rules that are sound. Credit for the work in formulating the rules to the satisfaction of all groups should therefore be extended to the past chairmen, Lou Keller and Howard Starr, and the other members of past rules committees for a job well done.

The 1953 National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship was excellent. Juan Reid, tournament chairman, and his committee did a grand job in administering the Championship. College hockey wishes to again thank the Broadmoor Hotel Company for their cooperation in making the tournament a huge success. The Rules Committee also wishes to thank the members of the Eastern and Western Selection Committees for their assistance in selecting the teams to play in the tournament. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and Boston University represented the Eastern area with University of Minnesota and University of Michigan representing the West. The championship game between Michigan and Minnesota indicated that college hockey had reached a new high

in accomplishment of skilled intercollegiate sport. The play was exceptionally fast and clean. University of Michigan won the contest, 7-3.

It was voted unanimously to recommend to the Executive Committee of the NCAA the acceptance of the invitation of Colorado College to hold the 1954 tournament at the Broadmoor rink in Colorado Springs, March 11-13.

After lengthy discussion and careful study of proposed plans of methods for selecting representatives for the Championship, it was decided that a definite pattern to select representatives is not feasible at this time. The selection of representatives is an acute problem in the East where annually several teams are in contention to represent the area. It is usually very difficult for the Eastern Selection Committee to choose the two best teams. In 1952 and 1953 a play-off procedure to determine the Eastern representatives was desired by the Committee. The Rules Committee therefore urges member colleges to terminate their hockey schedules in sufficient time to enable the Committee to direct a play-off if necessary.

HERBERT W. GALLAGHER, Northeastern University
Chairman, Rules Committee

1953 CHAMPIONSHIP

Dates and Site. For the sixth consecutive year, the National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship was held at the Broadmoor Ice Palace, Colorado Springs, Colorado, with Colorado College acting as the host institution. Dates of the tournament were March 12-14, 1953.

The Tournament Committee was composed of: J. J. Reid, chairman, director of athletics, Colorado College; Herbert W. Gallagher, ice hockey coach, Northeastern University, chairman of NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee; Otis A. Barnes, chairman, eligibility committee, Colorado College; Cheddy Thompson, ice hockey coach, Colorado College, and president of the American Hockey Coaches Association; and Thayer Tutt, Broadmoor Hotel.

Entries. The Eastern Selection Committee, under the chairmanship of Asa Bushnell, selected Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and Boston University as representatives of the Eastern area. The Western Selection Committee, under the chairmanship of J. J. Reid, by telegraphic vote, selected the Universities of Michigan and Minnesota as the representatives of the Western area.

Pairings. The game pairings were drawn by lot in the office of President William H. Gill of Colorado College on March 9th in the presence of the Tournament Committee, members of the press and radio, and other witnesses. The pairings were as follows: March 12—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute vs. Minnesota; March 13—Michigan vs. Boston University.

Game Officials. Acting upon the recommendations of Asa Bushnell, commissioner of Eastern College Athletic Conference, and Louis F. Keller, assistant director of athletics, University of Minnesota, the following referees were appointed by the Tournament Committee: William Stewart, Jr., Mattapan, Massachusetts; Charles McVeigh, Detroit, Michigan; Henry Frantzen, St. Paul, Minnesota.

The officials other than the referees were selected by the Tournament Committee from a list of experienced officials in the Pikes Peak region. These were: George Hammond, assistant penalty timekeeper; Roland Giggey and Robert Scarlett, timekeepers; Jack Might, scorer; Don Canty, Tom Brennan, Robert Kinnamen, goal judges.

The non-working referee acted as head penalty timekeeper at all games.

Transportation. Members of the Boston University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and Michigan teams were transported to the tournament site by chartered aircraft. This aircraft also transported Herbert W. Gallagher, William Stewart, and Charles McVeigh. Members of the Minnesota team were transported directly from Minneapolis to Denver by chartered aircraft, and were transported by private cars from Denver to Colorado Springs.

Results of the Tournament. Michigan won the championship by defeating Minnesota, 7-3, in the championship game. Minnesota defeated Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 3-2, and Michigan defeated Boston University, 14-2, in the first round games. In a consolation game, Rensselaer defeated Boston University, 6-3.

Awards. Official NCAA plaques were awarded to the Michigan team, and NCAA silver medals were presented to the members of the Minnesota team. Members of the other two teams received official NCAA bronze medals. Team trophies were awarded by the Tournament Committee to the winner, runner-up, and third place winner, and radio station KVOR awarded a trophy to the most valuable player.

The all-tournament team was selected by the Associated Press by polling members of the press, coaches, and game officials. The most valuable player was selected by polling members of the participating teams.

First Team	Pos.	Second Team
Jim Mattson, Minnesota	G	Willard Ikola, Michigan
Tom Wegleitner, Minnesota	D	Reginald Shave, Michigan
Alexander MacLellan, Michigan	D	Louis Lafontaine, R.P.I.
John Matchefts, Michigan	C	John Mayasich, Minnesota
Albert Moore, R. P. I.	W	George Chin, Michigan
Richard Meredith, Minnesota	W	Frank Chiarelli, R.P.I.

John Matchefts, Michigan, was selected the most valuable player.

Acknowledgments. The members of the Tournament Committee express their gratitude to the Broadmoor Hotel Company for their continued confidence in intercollegiate ice hockey to the extent that they were willing to underwrite again this year the cost of staging the Championship. The Broadmoor Hotel officials made every effort to make this tournament as enjoyable and as successful as possible.

Game officials, coaches, and members of the teams were greeted upon arrival by members of the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce, the mayor of Colorado Springs, city manager of Colorado Springs, and other city officials and dignitaries. Each visitor was awarded a western hat as he disembarked from the plane. Sight-seeing trips in the Pikes Peak region were arranged for the participants during their free time. A reception was held at the Broadmoor Hotel for Miss Mary Ann Harmon, Colorado College senior, who had been selected as tournament queen, and it was attended by members of the participating teams and a number of Colorado College women students. The Broadmoor Hotel Company was host at a cocktail party held for members of the press, radio, and athletic officials representing the competing institutions. A dance honoring the champions was held under the auspices of the Independent Students of Colorado College in the ball room of the Broadmoor Hotel following the championship game.

The sportsmanship of the teams was of the highest order throughout the tournament. There were many favorable comments on the performance of the game officials, and all the coaches and teams rated them very high.

J. J. REID, Colorado College
Chairman, Tournament Committee

LACROSSE

DURING THE YEAR 1953, 54 colleges and universities supported lacrosse teams with formal schedules. Of these, 38, located in 11 states, were members of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

The Lacrosse Association this year established a system of rating the various teams and the results of their play, with the object in view of ranking them for determining the national championship. Princeton University was awarded the championship, and received the Wingate Cup.

The North-South All-Star post-season game was played under the supervision of the U. S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association, in June on Homewood Field, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. The South squad won this game, 12-9.

As in former years, the Rules Committee solicited recommendations from the Coaches Association and an advisory committee of the Lacrosse Association. The Committee met in December and recorded and changed the rules where needed, mostly for clarification. The relatively few requests for interpretations received during the playing season attest to the rules being well understood and administered.

MORRIS D. GILMORE, U. S. Naval Academy
Chairman, Rules Committee

SOCCKER

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Soccer Rules Committee was held January 16, 1953, in New York, N. Y., in conjunction with the meeting of the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association of America.

No actual changes were made in the rules although numerous clarifications were presented and passed.

The report of the secretary of the Intercollegiate Soccer Association indicates the growth of collegiate soccer:

"Soccer interest and development shows evidence of being on the upgrade in that more colleges and schools are playing the game, the skill of the individual player has improved, team play shows great development, and the officiating has kept in line with the other advancement in soccer."

The fact that two collegiate players made the Olympic team in 1952 is also an indication of the development of the sport at the intercollegiate level.

A total of 81 NCAA member institutions fielded soccer teams during the fall of 1953.

JAMES J. REED, Princeton University
Chairman, Rules Committee

SKIING

CREATION OF THE NCAA Skiing Rules Committee at the 47th annual Convention last January was one of several positive steps taken by the NCAA in providing collegiate skiing with a firm foundation.

Two years ago, a special committee on skiing headed by Secretary-Treasurer Earl S. Fullbrook was appointed to survey intercollegiate skiing and present its report to the Executive Committee of the Association. Mr. Fullbrook's Committee filed a six-point report with the Executive Committee, covering: (1) the extent of collegiate skiing; (2) problems of intercollegiate ski competition; (3) request for recognition by the NCAA; (4) results of a survey of institutions interested in skiing; (5) conclusions; (6) recommendations.

The Executive Committee recommended last January that a Skiing Rules Committee of six persons be created and the Convention adopted this recommendation. The Council appointed the following men to this first Committee inasmuch

as the Committee on Committees did not have ample time to sample possible nominees:

Paul W. Wright, Western State of Colorado (Chairman)
T. S. Curtis, University of Maine
Ed Blood, University of New Hampshire
Alan J. Bovard, Michigan College of Mining and Technology
Thomas Jacobs, University of Colorado
Bob Johnson, Whitman College

From the first year's operation of this Committee has evolved a set of ski rules to govern intercollegiate skiing and plans for a "test" national skiing championship, fulfilling the two assignments given to the Committee at the time of its creation.

The first was accomplished at the organizational meeting of the Rules Committee, June 23 in Denver. All members of the Committee were present except for Alan Bovard.

At this time, the Committee made a comprehensive survey of existing skiing rules and asked Tom Jacobs of the University of Colorado, as secretary, to prepare this draft for typing and mimeographing. This 34-page draft was put into final form and reproduced by the NCAA's executive staff and mailed November 18 to a list of 49 member institutions which sponsor skiing. Additional copies may be obtained from the Association's executive offices.

The "test" meet is scheduled to be held March 4-7, in Reno, Nevada, with the University of Nevada as host institution. The University will underwrite the event, providing room and board for entries, expenses for officials, trophies and tow rides. From the meet it is expected that sufficient information and experience might be acquired to determine whether or not it should be made a permanent addition to NCAA activities.

PAUL W. WRIGHT, Western State College of Colorado
Chairman, Rules Committee

SWIMMING

THE 1953 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Swimming Championships were contested in the fine Ohio State University natatorium, March 26-28. There were 389 entries (before scratches) from 49 institutions, representing the entire United States. This 30th annual meet was an excellent one in every respect. The competition was keen throughout the entire three days.

The times were, generally speaking, outstanding.

Yale won the team championship with 96½ points. Ohio State finished second with 73½; Michigan, third with 39, and Stanford, fourth with 23. The contest between Yale and Ohio State was a good one right down to the last event, and might have been closer had Ford Konno been well enough to swim.

Ohio State won six individual titles; Michigan and Yale, three each, and Georgia and Illinois, one apiece. This will clearly indicate that the power house teams were Ohio State, Michigan and Yale.

There were a good many outstanding performances during the three-day meet. Among them were Yoshi Oyakawa's performances in the backstroke events. The youngster did :56.9 in winning the 100 back (this ties the National Collegiate record and sets a new meet record), and 2:05.1 in winning the 200 backstroke (this sets new National Collegiate and meet records). In addition to this, Oyakawa led off on the winning medley relay team which established a meet record of 2:47.2.

Jimmy McLane, Yale, won the 1500 meters in the excellent time of 18:27.5. He also won the 220 in the fine time of 2:06.9.

Don Hill, Michigan, turned in a sparkling :22.4 in winning the freestyle, and was split in :48.9 on his leg of the winning 400-yard relay team.

Gerald Holan, Ohio State, won the 200-yard breaststroke in 2:14 flat. This was an excellent performance.

Reid Patterson, Georgia, won the 100 in the very fine time of :50.5. Bumpy Jones, Michigan, took first in the 150 individual medley in 1:30. This is two-tenths of a second off the record.

Bob Clotworthy and Jerry Harrison, both of Ohio State, won the three-meter and one-meter dives, respectively, after thrilling performances.

There were other fine performers in the meet, but the foregoing were outstanding.

The National Collegiate Swimming Rules Committee met continuously during the week, conducting the affairs of the Championships, and discussing the many rules suggestions submitted to the secretary. The annual interscholastic and College Swimming Coaches Association meetings were also held during the week.

The chairman is most grateful to all the coaches and to

the members of the Rules Committee, and to Dick Larkins athletic director of Ohio State, Mike Peppe and Carl Wirtheim, and other members of the University staff for their excellent cooperation and help. The Championships were top-notch because of this enthusiastic cooperation.

TEAM SCORING

Yale	96½	Army	5
Ohio State	73½	Washington	5
Michigan	39	Beloit	4
Stanford	23	Harvard	4
Michigan State	14	Springfield	4
North Carolina	14	Texas	4
Illinois	10	Pittsburgh	3
Georgia	7	Purdue	3
Williams	7	U.S.C.	3
Dartmouth	6	Navy	2
Oklahoma	6	Iowa	1
N. C. State	5	Wisconsin	1
Northwestern	5		

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

1500-Meter Freestyle: 1—Jimmy McLane, Yale; 2—Wayne Moore, Yale; 3—Bert McLachlan, Michigan State; 4—William Yorzyk, Springfield; 5—Graham Johnston, Oklahoma; 6—Martin Smith, Yale. Time: 18:27.5.

50-Yard Freestyle: 1—Don Hill, Michigan; 2—Kerry Donovan, Yale; 3—Alfred Kuhn, Northwestern; 4—Dick Cleveland, Ohio State; 5—J. C. Glover, Dartmouth; 6—Keith Peterson, Northwestern. Time: 22.4 secs.

200-Yard Backstroke: 1—Yoshi Oyakawa, Ohio State; 2—Dick Thoman, Yale; 3—Larry Heim, Stanford; 4—Pete Witteried, Army; 5—Jim Weiser, Stanford; 6—Warren Heeman, North Carolina. Time: 2:05.1. (New National Collegiate and meet records.)

220-Yard Freestyle: 1—Jimmy McLane, Yale; 2—Wayne Moore, Yale; 3—Burwell Jones, Michigan; 4—Frank Chamberlain, Yale; 5—Ron Gora, Michigan; 6—Gerry McMamee, U.S.C. Time: 2:06.9.

200-Yard Breaststroke: 1—Jerry Holan, Ohio State; 2—Stanton Smith, Yale; 3—Ralph Otis, Beloit; 4—Bob Clemons, Illinois; 5—C. H. Douglas, Williams; 6—Dennis O'Connor, Yale. Time: 2:14.0.

One-Meter Diving: 1—Gerald Harrison, Ohio State; 2—Bob Clotworthy, Ohio State; 3—Morley Shapiro, Ohio State; 4—Kenneth Welch, Yale; 5—Merrill Hodges, Washington; 6—Paul Dillingham, Harvard. Winner's Points: 485.75.

400-Yard Freestyle Relay: 1—Michigan (Ron Gora, Burwell Jones, Tom Benner, Don Hill); 2—Yale; 3—North Carolina; 4—Stanford; 5—Dartmouth; 6—Ohio State. Time: 3:24.0. (New meet record.)

100-Yard Backstroke: 1—Yoshi Oyakawa, Ohio State; 2—Dick Thoman, Yale; 3—Larry Heim, Stanford; 4—Fred Bautz, Purdue; 5—Pete Witteried, Army; 6—Leonide Baarcke, North Carolina. Time: 56.9 secs. (Ties National Collegiate record, New meet record.)

100-Yard Breaststroke: 1—Bob Clemons, Illinois; 2—Dennis O'Connor, Yale; 3—Jerry Holan, Ohio State; 4—Ronnie Gainsford, Pittsburgh; 5—John Dudeck, Michigan State; 6—Stanton Smith, Yale. Time: 1:00.7.

100-Yard Freestyle: 1—Reid Patterson, Georgia; 2—Milward Martin, Williams; 3—Don Hill, Michigan; 4—Tie between Dick Cleveland, Ohio State, and Kerry Donovan, Yale; 6—Ron Gora, Michigan. Time: 50.4 secs.

440-Yard Freestyle: 1—Wayne Moore, Yale; 2—Jimmy McLane, Yale; 3—Graham Johnston, Oklahoma; 4—Martin Smith, Yale; 5—John Marshall, Yale; 6—William Yorzyk, Springfield. Time: 4:37.0.

150-Yard Individual Medley: 1—Burwell Jones, Michigan; 2—Robert Mattson, North Carolina State; 3—Donald Evans, North Carolina; 4—Frank Reynolds, Michigan State; 5—Gerry McNamee, U. S. C.; 6—Ronald Johnson, Iowa. Time: 1:30.0.

Three-Meter Diving: 1—Bob Clotworthy, Ohio State; 2—Jerry Harrison, Ohio State; 3—Bobby Broadnax, Texas; 4—Merrill Hodges, Washington; 5—Owen Davies, Navy; 6—Morley Shapiro, Ohio State. Winner's Points: 525.80.

300-Yard Medley Relay: 1—Ohio State (Yoshi Oyakawa, Gerry Holan, Dick Cleveland); 2—Yale; 3—Stanford; 4—Michigan State; 5—Harvard; 6—Wisconsin. Time: 2:47.2. (New meet record.)

HOWARD W. STEPP, Princeton University
Chairman, Rules Committee

TENNIS

THE 1953 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Tennis Championships were held at Syracuse University, June 22-27, under the direction of Milton R. Howard, chairman of the division of intramural and recreational sports at Syracuse. Perry Rockefeller, Colgate University tennis coach, was the official referee. They were assisted by an able committee composed of University personnel and outstanding local tennis players.

There were 72 players entered in singles and 30 teams entered in doubles competition, representing 31 universities.

With the exception of one day of high winds, the Championships ran smoothly with perfect playing conditions for the finals. A dinner was held at the University Club Monday evening for all visiting coaches and officials, and a dinner was held Tuesday evening at Drumlins Country Club for all visiting coaches, players and officials. The latter was followed by a Davis Cup movie.

Total receipts for the Championships were \$3,795.98 and total expenditures were \$3,851.78, making a net loss of \$55.80.

Hamilton Richardson, Tulane, defeated Ronald Livingston, U.C.L.A., in the finals of the singles, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1. Robert Perry and Lawrence Huebner, U.C.L.A., defeated Cliff Mayne and Hugh Ditzler California, in the finals of the doubles, 2-6, 7-5, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4. The result in the doubles was a reversal of the same two teams meeting in the finals last year.

At the conclusion of the matches, NCAA plaques and medals and other prizes were awarded the winners and runners-up. The Penick Bowl and NCAA championship bowl were awarded to the team champion, U.C.L.A.

Following are results of the singles and doubles competition, starting with a round of eight, summary of Penick Bowl points, team scores and official NCAA rankings.

TEAM SCORING

School	Singles	Doubles	Total
U.C.L.A.	5	6	11
California	2	4	6
Tulane	4	1	5
U.S.C.	2	2	4
Washington	1	1	2
Texas	1	1	2

SINGLES

Quarter-Finals

Gilbert Shea, Southern California, defeated Fred Hagist, California, 11-9, 6-1.

Ronald Livingston, U.C.L.A., defeated William Quillian, Washington, 11-9, 2-6, 6-3.

Hamilton Richardson, Tulane, defeated John Ricksen California, 6-1, 6-2.

Robert Perry, U.C.L.A., defeated John Hernandez, Texas, 6-1, 6-3.

Semi-Finals

Livingston defeated Shea, 6-4, 6-3, 3-6, 6-0.

Richardson defeated Perry, 6-1, 6-3.

Finals

Richardson defeated Livingston, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1.

DOUBLES

Quarter-Finals

Perry-Huebner, U.C.L.A., defeated Ricksen-Ricksen, California, 8-6, 8-6.

Shea-Grigry, Southern California, defeated Quillian-Flye, Washington, 4-6, 8-6, 6-3.

Mayne-Ditzler, California, defeated Hernandez-Springer, Texas, 6-3, 6-1.

Livingston-Read, U.C.L.A., defeated Richardson-Wickersham, Tulane, 3-6, 6-1, 9-7.

Semi-Finals

Perry-Huebner defeated Shea-Grigry, 6-1, 9-7, 6-3.

Mayne-Ditzler defeated Livingston-Read, 4-6, 14-12, 6-1, 6-4.

Finals

Perry-Huebner defeated Mayne-Ditzler, 2-6, 7-5, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4.

PENICK BOWL SCORING

School	Singles	Doubles	1953 Total	1952 Total	Grand Total
U.C.L.A.	3	4	7	6	13
California	0	2	2	3	5
U.S.C.	1	1	2	3	5
Tulane	3	0	3	0	3
Tennessee	0	0	0	1	1
Texas	0	0	0	1	1

1953 NATIONAL RANKINGS

Singles	Doubles
1. Richardson	1. Perry-Huebner
2. Perry	2. Mayne-Ditzler
3. Livingston	3. Livingston-Read
4. Shea	4. Shea-Grigry
5. Quillian	5. J. Ricksen-R. Ricksen
6. Hagist	6. Quillian-Flye
7. J. Ricksen	7. Richardson-Wickersham
8. R. Ricksen	8. Hernandez-Springer

PAUL BENNETT, Northwestern University
Chairman, Tournament Committee

TRACK AND FIELD

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Track and Field Rules Committee was held June 17-20 at Lincoln, Nebraska, in conjunction with the National Collegiate Championships.

The Committee concerned itself, not only with formal consideration of the rules and action with respect to them, but also with discussions concerning problems of interpretation, promotion and management of track meets, and problems arising in connection with them.

Rules changes made may be found in the official minutes of the meeting and will be included in the Official Track and Field Guide. Rules information and interpretations may be obtained from Elliott B. Noyes, Dartmouth College, secretary of the Rules Committee.

U.S.C. won its 18th team championship of all-time and its fifth in a row with a point total of 80. Illinois was second

with 41, and the third place teams, Fresno State and Stanford, dropped down to 22 points.

Six individual titles were won by U.S.C. men, with Jack Davis winning both hurdles events.

Three meet records were broken, including two by Trojans Parry O'Brien in the shot put and Sim Iness in the discus. Iness' mark of 190-7/8 is also a new National Collegiate record and eclipsed the world record at the time. The other meet record broken was the mile where Wes Santee of Kansas ran 4:03.7.

The preliminaries were held at twilight, June 19, before approximately 3,000 spectators. A wind, varying in velocity from five to 60 m.p.h., nullified two marks breaking records.

Saturday's finals were run off again at twilight under ideal circumstances before approximately 13,000 spectators.

TEAM SCORING

U.S.C.	80	Purdue	7
Illinois	41	Miami (Ohio)	6
Fresno State	22	Ohio State	6
Stanford	22	Wyoming	6
Texas A&M	18 3/5	V.M.I.	6
Kansas State	18	Bradley	5
Kansas	18	Notre Dame	5
Michigan	18	Washington	5
California	13	Auburn	4
U.C.L.A.	12 3/5	Idaho	4
Georgetown	12	Texas	4
Marquette	12	Oregon State	3
Iowa	10	Morgan State	2
San Jose	10	Nebraska	2
Washington State	8 3/5	Columbia	1
Pennsylvania	8 3/5	Manhattan	1
Arizona State	8	Whittier	1
Loyola (La.)	8	Colorado A&M	3/5
Florida	8	Drake	1/3
Villanova	8	Penn State	1/3
Wayne	8	Utah	1/3

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

100-Yard Dash: 1—Willie Williams, Illinois; 2—Thane Baker, Kansas State; 3—Leslie Laing, Fresno State; 4—Rod Richard, U.C.L.A.; 5—Guy Blackburn, California; 6—Joe Schatzle, Manhattan. Time: 9.7 secs.

220-Yard Dash: 1—Thane Baker, Kansas State; 2—Rod Richard, U.C.L.A.; 3—Leslie Laing, Fresno State; 4—Charley Thomas, Texas; 5—Merv Brock, Oregon State; 6—Clint Richardson, Washington State. Time: 21.5 secs.

440-Yard Dash: 1—Jim Lea, U.S.C.; 2—Don Smith, Kansas; 3—Verle Sorgen, U.S.C.; 4—Don Johnson, Auburn; 5—Jim Rogers, Morgan State; 6—Fred Schlereth, Columbia. Time: 47 secs.

880-Yard Run: 1—Lang Stanley, San Jose; 2—Paul Raudenbush, Pennsylvania; 3—Paul Carlin, Wyoming; 4—Gene Maynard, Illinois; 5—Lon Spurrier, California; 6—Stacey Siders, Illinois. Time: 1:52.4.

One Mile Run: 1—Wes Santee, Kansas; 2—Fred Dwyer, Villanova; 3—Len Simpson, California; 4—Joe LaPierre, Georgetown; 5—Wayne Robins, Marquette; 6—Russ Bonham, Whittier. Time: 4:03.7. (New meet record.)

Two Mile Run: 1—Rich Ferguson, Iowa; 2—Charles Capozzoli, Georgetown; 3—Gene Mathews, Purdue; 4—Lou Gourley, Idaho; 5—Walt Jewsbury, Illinois; 6—Denny Myer, Washington. Time: 9:02.7.

120-Yard High Hurdles: 1—Jack Davis, U.S.C.; 2—Joel McNulty, Illinois; 3—Willard Thomson, Illinois; 4—Gerry Wood, Stanford; 5—Van Bruner, Michigan; 6—Jim Philbee, Bradley. Time: 14 secs.

220-Yard Low Hurdles: 1—Jack Davis, U.S.C.; 2—Joel McNulty, Illinois; 3—John Mapp, V.M.I.; 4—Jim Philbee, Bradley; 5—Joe Corley, Illinois; 6—Tom Hughes, Purdue. Time: 23.3 secs.

High Jump: 1—Tie among Milt Mead, Michigan, J. Lewis Hall, Florida, and Mark Smith, Wayne, 6-8½; 4—Ernie Shelton, U.S.C., 6-7½; 5—Manuel Ronquillo, U.S.C., 6-5; 6—Tie among Cal Clark, Utah, Arnold Betton, Drake, and Jim Herb, Penn State, 6-4.

Pole Vault: 1—Fred Barnes, Fresno State, 14-6; 2—Dave Kenly, Arizona State, 14-1½; 3—Tie between Jerry Welbourn, Ohio State, and Joe Springer, Notre Dame, 13-9½; 5—Tie among Len Eilers, U.C.L.A., Malcolm Marks, Texas A&M, Gordon Riddell, Colorado A&M, Van Zimmerman, Pennsylvania, and Vic Anderson, Washington State, 13-5½.

Broad Jump: 1—John Bennett, Marquette, 25-3¾; 2—Bob Ragsdale, Texas A&M, 24-6¾; 3—Clint Richardson, Washington State, 24-1½; 4—Darrold Skratvedt, Washington, 24-¾; 5—Glenn Beerline, Nebraska, 23-11¾; 6—Phil Greenwood, California, 23-10½.

Shot Put: 1—Parry O'Brien, U.S.C., 58-7¼; 2—Darrow Hooper, Texas A&M, 56-4¼; 3—Tom Jones, Miami (O.), 55-7½; 4—Fritz Nillson, Michigan, 54-9½; 5—Howard Hertz, Stanford, 52-10; 6—Joe Morgan, Ohio State, 50-9½. (New meet record.)

Discus Throw: 1—Sim Iness, U.S.C., 190-7½; 2—Parry O'Brien, U.S.C., 173-8; 3—Chuck Renfro, Stanford, 165-5½; 4—Fritz Nillson, Michigan, 162-8¼; 5—Darrow Hooper, Texas A&M, 162-2; 6—Howard McCants, Washington State, 158-6½. (New National Collegiate and meet records.)

Javelin Throw: 1—Dick Genter, U.S.C., 216-9¾; 2—Ray Rocker, Loyola (La.), 211-1; 3—Bob Kimball, Stanford, 209-7¼; 4—Leo Long, Stanford, 206-7½; 5—Sam Adams, California, 206-5½; 6—Ralph Sutton, Oregon State, 205-9½.

CROSS COUNTRY

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS won both the team and individual titles in the 15th annual National Collegiate Cross Country Championship, November 23 at Michigan State College, East Lansing.

Wes Santee ran the four-mile distance in 19.43.5 in 42-degree weather for Kansas' third individual championship in four years. Herb Semper won the individual championships for Kansas in 1950 and 1951. Santee's time was just seven seconds over the Championship record of 19:36.7 set by Charles Capozzoli of Georgetown in 1952.

The team victory was Kansas' first in the history of the meet. Bill Easton's team scored 70 points to second-place Indiana's 82. Defending champion Michigan State placed sixth with 125.

Forty institutions with a total of 101 individual contestants competed in the event.

TEAM SCORING

1. Kansas	1-7-10-25-27-(56)	70
2. Indiana	4-5-9-30-34-(57)-(66)	82
3. Syracuse	2-12-23-26-31-(50)-(53)	94
4. Penn State	3-6-19-33-36-(58)-(60)	97
5. Pittsburgh	14-15-16-20-39-(45)	104
6. Michigan State	8-17-28-35-37-(49)-(67)	125
7. South Dakota State	11-18-22-43-69-(73)-(74)	162
8. Wisconsin	21-29-40-41-42-(54)-(55)	173
9. Miami (Ohio)	24-32-38-44-46-(52)-(71)	184
10. Oberlin	13-59-62-63-64-(68)-(70)	261
11. Western Michigan	47-48-51-61-65-(72)	272

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

Place	Name	Team	Official Time	Team Place
1.	Wes Santee	Kansas	19:43.5	1
2.	John Kelley	Boston U.	19:56	
3.	John Barry	Villanova	20:01	
4.	Ray Osterhout	Syracuse	20:07	2
5.	Kikuo Moryia	Wheaton	20:13	
6.	Robert Holen	Penn State	20:16	3
7.	William Sawyer	N.C. State	20:19	
8.	Donald Townsend	St. John's	20:19.5	
9.	Harold Snyder	Alfred	20:21	
10.	Walt Stienkrause	Wheaton	20:23	
11.	Francis Zellers	Indiana	20:25	4
12.	Jack Wellman	Indiana	20:26	5
13.	Lamont Smith	Penn State	20:31	6
14.	Art Dalzell	Kansas	20:32	7
15.	Lyle Garbe	Michigan State	20:34	8
16.	James Lambert	Indiana	20:34.1	9

17.	Robert Rowland	Michigan Normal	20:37	
18.	Allen Frame	Kansas	20:37.5	10
19.	Gordon Dickson	Drake	20:40	
20.	Arlin Patrick	S.D. State	20:42	11
21.	Steve Armstrong	Syracuse	20:42.1	12
22.	John Miller	Oberlin	20:42.2	13
23.	Dan Sommer	Pittsburgh	20:42.3	14
24.	Allan Gunderson	Pittsburgh	20:45	15
25.	Walter Starz	Pittsburgh	20:46	16

BRUTUS HAMILTON, University of California
Chairman, Rules Committee

WRESTLING

THE 1953 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Wrestling Championships held at Pennsylvania State College, March 27-28, proved to be the most successful in the 23-year history of this event. One-hundred sixty-six contestants representing 56 institutions from coast-to-coast were on hand to test their skill in a gymnasium overflowing with enthusiastic spectators.

The quality of competition has continued at its usual high level. Championships were well distributed with no one institution or section of the nation dominating the tournament as in the past. Of the three defending champions, only one, Hugh Peery, Pittsburgh, was able to meet the challenge and retain his title. The "Outstanding Wrestler" award was presented to Frank Bettucci, Cornell University.

For the first time, the team championship was wrested from the Mid-West. Pennsylvania State College, a well-balanced entry coached by Charles Speidel, displaced the University of Oklahoma as champion. Cornell University was a close third.

An outstanding feature of the meet was the clinic conducted by the Coaches Association, during which outstanding coaches demonstrated and explained not only standard techniques, but their specialties as well. The clinic was instructive, well-attended, and appreciated.

The credit for making the 1953 Championships an outstanding sporting and financial success was due to the ability and industry of "Ike" Gilbert, tournament director, and James Coogan, who handled the publicity.

The Rules Committee selected the University of Oklahoma as the site for the 1954 Championships.

TEAM SCORING

Penn State	21	West Chester	5
Oklahoma	15	Toledo	4
Cornell (N.Y.)	13	Brown	3
Iowa Teachers	11	U.C.L.A.	3
Oklahoma A&M	11	Ithaca	2
Pittsburgh	9	Washington State	2
Michigan	8	Iowa State	2
Michigan State	7	Colorado	1
Minnesota	7	Columbia	1
Lock Haven	6	Indiana	1
Illinois	6	Lehigh	1
Colorado A&M	6	Franklin & Marshall	1
Northwestern	5	Harvard	1
Army	5	Syracuse	1

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

115 Pounds: 1—Hugh Peery, Pittsburgh; 2—Robert Christensen, Northwestern; 3—Richard Meeks, Illinois; 4—Art Helf, Franklin and Marshall.

123 Pounds: 1—Dick Mueller, Minnesota; 2—Don Reece, Oklahoma; 3—Pat McCarron, Iowa Teachers; 4—John Lee, Harvard.

130 Pounds: 1—Norvard Nalan, Michigan; 2—Dick Lemyre, Penn State; 3—James Howard, Ithaca; 4—Ed Casalicchio, Michigan State.

137 Pounds: 1—Len DeAugustino, Lock Haven; 2—Norton Comp-ton, Illinois; 3—Gerry Maurey, Penn State; 4—Ronald Scott, Oklahoma.

147 Pounds: 1—Frank Bettucci, Cornell (N.Y.); 2—Robert Hoke, Michigan State; 3—Don Frey, Penn State; 4—Charles Uram, Pittsburgh.

157 Pounds: 1—James Harmon, Iowa Teachers; 2—Dan Sniff, Colorado A&M; 3—John Eagleton, Oklahoma; 4—Vito Perrone, Michigan State.

167 Pounds: 1—Don Dickason, Cornell (N.Y.); 2—Frank Marks, Oklahoma; 3—Joe Lemyre, Penn State; 4—J. Dana Eastham, Brown.

177 Pounds: 1—Ned Blass, Oklahoma A&M; 2—Al Paulekas, Army; 3—Bob Wirts, Iowa State; 4—Ed Lanzi, Toledo.

191 Pounds: 1—Hudson Samson, Penn State; 2—Charles Weber, West Chester; 3—Dick Torio, Toledo; 4—Gus Gatto, Iowa Teachers.

Heavyweight: 1—Dan McNair, Auburn; 2—Gene Nicks, Oklahoma A&M; 3—Eldred Kraemer, Pittsburgh; 4—Jack Ellena, U.C.L.A.

HENRY A. STONE, University of California
Chairman, Rules Committee

Meetings of the Executive Committee and Council

Executive Committee at Chicago, Illinois February 7-8, 1953

1. The Committee reviewed three matters relative to the conduct and administration of the 1953 National Collegiate Basketball Championship.

Voted to deny the request of the Basketball Tournament Committee that watches, instead of the official NCAA plaques, be awarded to the winning team.

Voted that an exception be granted for 1953 whereby the championship basketball team of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League shall be automatically qualified for the National Collegiate Basketball Championship, although the EIBL and the parent organization, the Eastern College Athletic Conference, are not allied NCAA members.

Voted to authorize A. C. Lonborg, chairman of the Basketball Tournament Committee, to appoint a chairman of the Eastern Selection Committee to fill the vacancy created by Asa S. Bushnell's resignation.

(Note: Douglas R. Mills, University of Illinois, was appointed by Mr. Lonborg.)

Executive Committee at Kansas City, Missouri March 22-23, 1953

1. The Executive Director submitted a comparison of budgeted and actual income and general expenses for the six-month period ended February 28, 1953. The report disclosed that the Association's income for the six-month period was \$46,499.40, or 44.3 per cent of the budgeted income for the current fiscal year, while total disbursements were \$54,169.71 or 51.5 per cent of budgeted disbursements for the year. Mr. Byers gave a detailed analysis of estimated income and expenses for the last six months.

Voted that the financial report for the six months ended February 28, 1953, be accepted.

2. The Executive Director presented a preliminary financial report of receipts and disbursements connected with the administration of the 1952 NCAA Television Plan.

Voted that the report of the 1952 NCAA television finances be approved.

3. Mack M. Greene, athletic director of Central State College of Wilberforce, Ohio, appeared before the Committee to discuss the problems encountered by the Negro colleges in qualifying for National Collegiate team events. He presented a prepared memorandum which included five suggestions for consideration by the Executive Committee:

"a. Request that it make an open statement to the membership that the practice of discriminatory scheduling other than by educational, athletic and conference standards is undemocratic and un-American.

"b. Request that the NCAA organize a 'stop-gap measure' pending the date when there will be a fuller integration in American college athletics, which will allow the colleges for Negroes holding active membership to win a berth in National Collegiate team sport championships.

"c. The NCAA might institute a study to collect data on the situation in its membership in which discriminatory practices are adversely affecting certain colleges.

"d. The Committee on Committees of the NCAA could give larger representation on NCAA committees to individuals from colleges for Negroes.

"e. The NCAA might look forward to the day of including on the Council a person conversant with the problems of these colleges."

Voted that the first suggestion submitted should be referred to the Council and that the last four suggestions should be referred to the Special Committee on Small College Relations inasmuch as they relate primarily to the problems of small colleges generally.

4. Voted approval of 1953 television budget, subject to Council action.

5. Voted that the chairman appoint a committee to study a long-range, comprehensive public relations program for the Association and submit its recommendations to the Council at an early meeting.

6. Voted that the Association subscribe to an insurance policy offered by the Globe Indemnity Company whereby the same coverage afforded to the athletes of member institutions participating in the NCAA Intercollegiate Athletic Group Insurance program shall be provided to all athletes engaged in National Collegiate Championship competition.

7. Voted that an amount not to exceed \$1,200 be made available for a mid-year meeting of the College Committee to be held during 1953.

8. Voted that the Executive Committee recommend to the Council the appointment of a special committee to study the appropriate ways and means of commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Association.

9. The Executive Director reported that the NCAA Olympic Finance Committee, under the chairmanship of Ralph H. Young, had collected \$126,272.15 as the contributions of member universities and colleges toward the financing of the United States' participation in the 1952 Olympic Games.

Voted that the report of the NCAA Olympic Finance Committee be accepted and that Mr. Young and his Committee be commended for a difficult job well done.

10. Voted that Omaha, Nebraska, be approved as the site for the 1953 and 1954 National Collegiate Baseball Championship.

11. Voted that the recommendations of the chairman of the Baseball Committee relative to the makeup of the 1953 Baseball Selection Committees and Tournament Committee be approved. A listing of these Committees follow:

Selection Committees

- District 1—J. O. Christian, University of Connecticut (Chairman)
Ethan Allen, Yale University
Dan Jessee, Trinity College
E. C. Roundy, Colby College
- District 2—Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University (Chairman)
Paul Amen, U. S. Military Academy
Charles Gelbert, Lafayette College
- District 3—Walter Rabb, University of North Carolina (Chairman)
S. W. Anderson, University of Tennessee
D. T. Campbell, University of Alabama
- District 4—John Kobs, Michigan State College (Chairman)
Marty Karow, Ohio State University
Clarence J. Klein, University of Notre Dame
- District 5—A. J. Lewandowski, University of Nebraska (Chairman)
Leroy Timm, Iowa State College
Henry P. Iba, Oklahoma A & M College
- District 6—Bibb Falk, University of Texas (Chairman)
Emil L. Larson, Border Conference
A. E. Jones, Baylor University
- District 7—L. C. Butler, Colorado State College (Chairman)
Glenn Jacoby, University of Wyoming
E. L. Romney, Mountain States Conference
- District 8—Clinton Evans, University of California (Chairman)
Raoul Dedeux, University of Southern California
Ralph Coleman, Oregon State College

Tournament Committee

- A. J. Lewandowski, University of Nebraska (Chairman)
Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University
John Kobs, Michigan State College
12. Voted that Karl B. Michael, Dartmouth College, be approved as secretary of the Swimming Rules Committee for 1953.
13. Voted that Ralph A. Furey be appointed as the NCAA representative to the board of directors of the Amateur Athletic Union.
14. Voted that an additional copy of the film of the 1952 National Collegiate Track and Field Championships be purchased if available and that the Track and Field Rules Committee be requested to provide annually to the NCAA film library two copies of the film of the National Collegiate Championships.
15. Voted that the Executive Director be authorized to act on behalf of the Executive Committee in approving the live telecasting of the 1953 National Collegiate Track and Field and Baseball Championships.
16. It was the sense of the meeting that the Amateur Athletic Union's request that colleges refrain from competing with professional basketball teams be referred to the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners for their consideration and action.
17. It was agreed to request the Council to give consideration to the formulation of a recommendation to the various allied conferences relative to the participation of college athletes and teams in various types of all-star contests.

Executive Committee at Chicago, Illinois August 12-13, 1953

1. A. C. Lonborg, chairman of the Basketball Tournament Committee, submitted a report of the operations and finances of the 1953 National Collegiate Basketball Championship and the Committee's plans and recommendations relative to the 1954 Championship.

Voted that the Basketball Tournament Committee, after consultation with the NCAA Basketball Television Committee, shall be authorized to negotiate with networks and/or sponsors relative to televising 1954 National Collegiate Championship games, it being understood that any final commitment shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

Voted that the Executive Committee approve the Basketball Tournament Committee's recommendations that the 1954 National Collegiate Championship regionals be held March 12-13 and the finals, March 19-20, and that the University of Iowa, Oklahoma A & M College, and Oregon State College be approved as regional sites and the Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri, as the site of the finals, it being understood that the Basketball Tournament Committee shall have authority to determine the fourth regional site and rearrange the tournament draw if necessary.

(Note: The University of Pennsylvania was selected as the fourth regional site.)

(Note: See Exhibit A, following these minutes, page 137, for 1954 tournament bracket.)

Voted that the financial formula for the distribution of net receipts of the National Collegiate Basketball Championship to the participating institutions be approved, it being particularly noted that the revised formula provides that all teams receiving "byes" in the first round of play shall receive three units for their first tournament appearance.

(Note: The revised and approved formula provides that each team which participates in the tournament shall receive two to three units for each game in which it participates, as follows:

a. Teams which receive first-round "byes" shall be credited with three units for their first game;

b. Two units shall be awarded for all other game appearances, except,

c. Three units shall be awarded for participation in the semi-final games and the final game.)

Voted that the radio policy for the Basketball Championship, as recommended by the Basketball Tournament Committee, be approved. (See Exhibit B, following these minutes, page 138.)

Voted that members of teams which lose in the first round of the Basketball Championship shall receive official NCAA medals.

2. The Executive Director submitted a final report of the finances of the 1952 Television Program and a suggested statement by the Executive Committee to be used in connection with the pro rata return of excess receipts to contributing institutions.

Voted that the 1952 television financial report be approved and the Executive Director be authorized to refund the excess receipts to the contributing institutions.

3. The Executive Director submitted a statement of 1953 television expenses through July 31, 1953. Total expenses were \$19,804.88, or 30.4 per cent of the total 1953 television budget of \$69,990.

4. Mr. Byers presented a preliminary financial report of the general operating funds of the Association for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1953. Estimated income and expense for the month of August indicated that there would be an excess of income over expenses of about \$20,000 for the fiscal year ending August 31.

5. The Executive Director submitted a proposed general operating budget for the fiscal year beginning September 1, 1953.

Voted that the proposed budget for 1953-54 be approved.

6. The Committee received a series of recommendations relative to the dates and sites of 1954 National Collegiate Championship events and related matters.

Voted that the Committee approve the recommendation that the 1954 Ice Hockey Championship to be held at Colorado Springs, Colorado, under the auspices of Colorado College, March 11-12-13.

Voted that the Committee approve the recommendation that the 1954 Wrestling Championships be held at the University of Oklahoma, March 26-27.

Voted that the Committee approve the recommendation that the 1954 Fencing Championships be held at the University of Chicago, March 26-27.

Voted that the Committee approve the recommendation that the 1954 Swimming Championships be held at Syracuse University, March 25-26-27.

Voted that the official name for all NCAA events shall be "National Collegiate (sport) Championship(s)."

7. The Executive Director submitted a general report of the affairs of the Association in which he reviewed the operational and organizational philosophy of the NCAA, analyzed the Association's growth and its present functions and services, and considered the NCAA's future in terms of manpower and finances. In connection with the report's analysis of future manpower and financial demands, particular note was made of the rapid development of administrative requirements in the area of enforcement and of the possible requirements connected with a public relations program.

Voted that a sub-committee of the Executive Committee, composed of Messrs. Hamilton, Peters, and Johns, as chairman, with Messrs. Fullbrook and Byers as advisory members, be authorized to make further study of NCAA organization and its administrative staff and either submit its recommendations to the Executive Committee by mail vote or at the next meeting of the Committee.

Voted that the report of the Executive Director be received and that he be commended for his excellent, forward-looking report.

8. Asa S. Bushnell, 1953 TV Program Director, presented a comprehensive report to the Executive Committee on behalf of the 1953 Television Committee and, also, submitted a supplementary report on behalf of the Committee's chairman, Robert J. Kane, Mr. Bushnell's report covered the details of the Committee's operations in creating the 1953 NCAA football television plan, the letting of rights to the National Broadcasting Company and NBC's subsequent contract

with General Motors, and the plans for administration and implementation of the over-all program during the 1953 football season. The Executive Committee also reviewed a report of 1953 television expenditures through July 31.

Voted that the report of the 1953 TV Program Director be received and Messrs. Kane and Bushnell be commended for a job well done.

Voted to approve a revised budget for the administration and conduct of the Association's 1953 Television Plan for the television fiscal year of February 1, 1953, through January 31, 1954.

Voted that the Committee recommend to the Council that a seven per cent assessment be made against the television receipts of member institutions which participate in the 1953 NCAA television football program, to meet the Association's 1953 television operating costs, it being understood that any excess receipts over disbursements shall be returned to the contributing institutions in ratio to their contributions.

9. Mr. Johns, on behalf of his Special Committee on Public Relations, submitted a progress report to the effect that his Committee had held one meeting, had concluded that the Association should take immediate steps to initiate a comprehensive public relations program on behalf of college athletics and that his Committee expected to submit specific recommendations to the Council at its forthcoming meeting.

10. The Executive Director submitted a report by Ralph H. Young, chairman of the outgoing Olympic Finance Committee.

Voted that the Committee recommend to the Council that it appoint an Olympic Finance Committee in the immediate future to serve both for the next Pan-American Games and the 1956 Olympic Games.

Voted that the fund-raising suggestions advanced by Mr. Young be submitted to the next Olympic Finance Committee for its early consideration.

11. Harvey Harman, past president of the American Football Coaches Association, and D. O. McLaughry, present secretary-treasurer of that organization, met with the Committee to discuss future Convention plans, particularly as to possible sites for the 1956 and 1957 Conventions, and the advisability of discontinuing the traditional joint meeting of the NCAA and AFCA at the time of the Convention. It was agreed that the Executive Committee would discuss the matter further and communicate with Mr. McLaughry.

12. Voted that the Executive Committee sponsor an amendment to the 48th annual Convention to revise Article III, Section 2, (a), third paragraph of the By-laws, to the end that members of the Football Rules Committee shall take office the first day of January following their election.

13. Voted that it was the sense of the Executive Committee that the Association not become an incorporated organization.

14. Voted that the report of the Publications Committee and the recommended statistical and publications budgets for 1953-54 be approved.

15. Voted that the Executive Committee sponsor to the 48th annual Convention an amendment to revise Article III, Section 1, (f), of the

By-laws, to the end that the Publications Committee shall have general supervision and responsibility for the official national football, basketball and track and field statistical services conducted under the auspices of the Association, in addition to its supervision and responsibility for the publication of the Rules Books, Guides and other books and pamphlets of the Association.

16. John H. Kobs, baseball coach of Michigan State College, reported to the Committee the results of negotiations which had been recently conducted with a joint committee of the major league owners relative to an agreement whereby undergraduate college baseball players would not be signed by professional teams. Mr. Kobs was a member of the committee representing the American Association of College Baseball Coaches and explained that he was reporting on behalf of Everett D. Barnes, chairman of the AACBC committee and also chairman of the NCAA Baseball Committee.

Mr. Kobs presented a draft of the resolution which had been discussed with the major league committee.

Voted that the Executive Committee recommend to the Council that it endorse the proposed agreement, with appropriate changes, and create the necessary liaison with the American Association of College Baseball Coaches to the end that the NCAA join with the AACBC in urging the adoption of the resolution by the major league owners and, if adopted, providing the necessary implementing machinery from the standpoint of the nation's universities and colleges.

17. Voted that the schedule for the 48th annual Convention be revised in accordance with proposal No. 2 submitted by the Executive Director, subject to the addition of a Faculty Representatives Round Table meeting the opening afternoon.

18. Voted that the chairman appoint a three-man committee to make arrangements for the Athletic Directors Round Table meeting and the general banquet to be held at the 48th annual Convention and appoint a three-man committee to make arrangements for the Faculty Representatives Round Table meeting.

Executive Committee at Kansas City, Missouri November 9, 1953

1. The meeting reviewed President Moore's memorandum of October 1, 1953, relative to the location of the 1953 National Collegiate Cross Country Championship at Michigan State College. Record was made of the mail vote approving President Moore's position that the policy adopted by the Executive Committee should be subject to Council approval.

2. Voted that Executive Regulation II, Section 3, second paragraph, be revised to read: "Institutions eligible to enter meets and tournaments of the Association shall be limited to active members, paid up and in good standing as of the first of the calendar year, except that institutions eligible to enter the Cross Country meet shall be limited to active members paid up and in good standing as of the first of September preceding the meet . . ."

3. Voted that there be introduced to the 48th annual Convention an amendment to revise Article III, Section 2, second paragraph, as

follows: "... as to insure good sportsmanship and healthful participation by the competitors. It also shall be the duty of rules committees in all sports for which national records are kept to approve such records."

4. Mr. Johns, as chairman, presented the report and recommendations of his Special Committee on Office Reorganization. (See Minute No. 7, Executive Committee meeting, August 12-13, 1953.)

Voted that the Special Committee's recommendations be approved in that: an assistant to the Executive Director shall be hired, his duties to be determined and assigned by the Executive Director; the administration of the Association's television program shall be handled by the executive staff but a representative shall be retained in the New York area with duties to be assigned by the Television Committee in consultation with the Executive Director; the Executive Director should be given the power to make interpretations of the Association's eligibility rules, subject to review by the Eligibility Committee.

5. Voted that the Committee recommend to the Council that the Association cooperate with the Football Hall of Fame by appointing representatives to its Board of Directors and Executive Committee, it being understood that the NCAA's participation shall entail no financial obligation whatsoever.

6. Voted that the excess receipts from the 1953 Boxing Championships (\$1,389.50) shall be divided evenly between the Association and the competing institutions in accordance with Executive Regulation II, Section 6, (d), (2).

7. Voted that the unclaimed portion of the teams' share of the receipts from the 1953 Swimming Championships be carried over as income for the 1954 meet.

8. Voted that the Middle Atlantic Conference shall be granted a waiver for 1954 only, whereby its championship team may be automatically qualified for the 1954 Basketball Championship without the Conference holding allied membership in the Association.

9. Voted that the Committee approve the revised policy for distributing complimentary copies of the Guides and Rule Books to member institutions whereby all titles except Boxing, Soccer, Lacrosse and Ice Hockey Guides shall be distributed to the athletic directors of all member institutions and the four titles mentioned shall be distributed to the athletic directors of institutions which conduct intercollegiate programs in those sports.

10. Voted that the recommendation of the Golf Committee be approved to hold the 1954 Golf Championships at Houston, Texas, June 20-26, with the Rice Institute and the University of Houston serving as co-hosts.

11. Voted that the recommendation of the Skiing Rules Committee be approved to hold the inaugural "test" Skiing Championships at Reno, Nevada, with the University of Nevada as host institution as in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Executive Director's letter of October 2, 1953.

12. Voted that the matter of curtailing all-star high school contests be considered at the next meeting and, meanwhile, the Executive Director shall collect the policies and regulations which the various conferences have developed to deal with the problem.

13. It was the sense of the meeting that the NCAA Public Relations Committee should have the authority to appoint an advisory committee of newspapermen if it desired.

14. Voted that the Committee recommend to the Council that it initiate an amendment to the By-laws to create a permanent and continuing nine-man Olympic Committee with one representative from each of the eight geographic districts, and that efforts be made to include on the personnel of such committee the three men who have been appointed to the new Olympic Finance Committee.

15. The Executive Director discussed possible ways and means of improving the NCAA's liaison with the various coaches' associations, particularly the American Football Coaches Association and the National Association of Basketball Coaches. He mentioned the possibilities of the NCAA officers and selected representatives meeting with the AFCA and NABC executive boards once or twice a year and also of urging the associations to endorse the NCAA enforcement program and implement that program with their own ethics code and enforcement machinery.

Voted that the Executive Director be authorized to proceed with his fine plans for closer relationships with the various coaches' associations.

16. Voted that the minutes of the Executive Committee and Council should be interchanged between the two groups.

17. The Executive Director reported the position taken by the auditor of the state of West Virginia that state-supported institutions of West Virginia could not pay membership dues in an organization unless a contract for such services had been signed and not until after the services had been rendered.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Association could not relax its requirements to meet the conditions imposed by the state auditor.

Executive Committee at Cincinnati, Ohio

January 4 and 6, 1954

1. The Executive Director reported that he had retained Edward G. Whereatt as Assistant to the Director in accordance with the Executive Committee's authorization of November 9, 1953. (See Minute No. 4, Executive Committee meeting, November 9, 1953.)

Voted that the Executive Committee approve the report of the Director and the employment of Mr. Whereatt in accordance with the stated financial arrangements.

2. Mr. Byers submitted a comparison of expenses to budget for the Association's 1953 television operation, noting the fees paid to the telecasting colleges and the assessments collected. He stated a final accounting would be submitted as soon as all 1953 expenses had been paid and collections made.

Voted that the report be received.

3. Voted that President Moore be authorized to appoint the Credentials Committee for the 48th annual Convention.

(Note: President Moore subsequently appointed a committee composed of Messrs. Sam B. Shirky, University of Missouri; Paul F.

MacKese, Brown University; and Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University, chairman.)

4. The Executive Director reviewed the Executive Committee's previous expression regarding discontinuing the Olympic basketball playoffs in favor of substitute measures for determining the personnel of the Olympic basketball team and raising funds. He stated the NCAA representatives on the Olympic Basketball Games Committee had advised the Olympic Games Committee of this feeling and that a counter proposal had been made that the previous play-off pattern be continued, but that the playoffs be held during the Easter vacation period, thus reducing the amount of class time lost.

It was the sense of the Executive Committee that it was opposed to such a proposal and wished to reaffirm its original position; i.e., the National Collegiate basketball champion and runnerup should not be required to play additional games to qualify for the Olympics.

5. Voted that the 1954 Tennis Championships be held at the University of Washington, Seattle, June 21-26.

6. Judson Sherrill, vice-president of the Don Spencer Company, Inc., appeared before the Committee to discuss renewal of the Association's contract with the Spencer Company. The discussion centered around the term of renewal and whether Spencer should receive a 15 per cent or a 20 per cent commission.

Voted that the contract be renewed for a period of one year with Spencer's commission to be 20 per cent.

7. Everett D. Barnes, chairman of the NCAA Baseball Committee, presented a proposal to reorganize the baseball tournament according to the general formula followed by the Association's basketball tournament. Mr. Barnes explained that the proposal had been endorsed by the NCAA Baseball Tournament Committee but had not yet been presented to the Baseball Committee, as a whole. He stated that since the Executive Committee meeting preceded the meeting of the Baseball Committee he desired to gain an expression of opinion from the Committee before going further.

Mr. Barnes noted that the proposed revision would (a) expand the tournament to a 32-team bracket; (b) institute the principle of automatically qualifying certain conference champions; (c) provide a bye to the champion of the major conference considered to be host to the tournament, and (d) leave the championship field at eight teams, with a double elimination tournament to decide the championship.

Voted that the Executive Committee approve the proposed revision in principle and authorize the Baseball Committee to work out the operating details, it being understood that if the Baseball Committee desires it may put the revised plan into operation for the 1954 tournament.

8. Mr. Barnes also reported on negotiations being carried on with professional baseball. (See Minute No. 16, Executive Committee meeting, August 12-13, 1953.) He stated that the proposed resolution had been deferred at the major league owners' meeting in December and it was scheduled for action at the owners' meeting, February 14, 1954.

Voted that the chairman appoint a representative committee of

five to seven persons to meet with the major league owners at their February meeting.

(Note: Subsequent discussions between President Moore, Mr. Barnes and the Executive Director and Baseball Commissioner Ford Frick indicated that it would probably be to the college's advantage, and at least not to their disadvantage, if they were not to send a committee to the meeting. It was suggested that Mr. Barnes be present to answer any questions and President Moore appointed Mr. Barnes to serve as a committee of one.)

9. Voted that the 1954 Boxing Championships be held at Pennsylvania State University, April 1-2-3. (Subsequently changed to April 8-9-10.)

10. Voted that the 1954 Track and Field Championships be held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, June 11-12.

11. Voted that the proposed amendment to Article V, Section 1 of the By-laws be revised to provide that the Association's meets and tournaments be known as "National Collegiate Championship(s)."

Council at Chicago, Illinois

February 6, 1953

1. President Moore announced that Roger W. Allen, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, was unable to serve on the Council for 1953 and that it was in order for the Council to select a replacement.

Voted that Dean Fred Lewis of Vanderbilt University be elected to the Council as a member-at-large to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Allen.

2. Voted that a committee composed of Victor O. Schmidt, Ralph W. Aigler and William H. McCarter, chairman, be appointed to consider revisions of Section 1 of Article III of the Constitution and to formulate a definition of what constitutes "pay" for participation in intercollegiate athletics.

3. Voted that it be the sense of the Council that the Constitution and By-laws of the Association be amended so as to make it possible for a large conference, such as the Eastern College Athletic Conference, to become an allied member without all of its individual members being active NCAA members, and that the Constitutional Revision Committee be requested to phrase the appropriate amendments to accomplish this end.

4. Voted that Jack C. Curtice, athletic director and head football coach of the University of Utah, be named as the Seventh District representative to the Football Rules Committee for one year, replacing Bowden W. Wyatt, resigned.

5. Voted that Marshall S. Turner, Jr., athletic director of Johns Hopkins University, be named secretary of the College Committee for 1953.

6. Mr. Byers presented a draft of the proposed procedure of the Membership Committee, as recommended by the Sub-Committee on Infractions.

Voted that the report, as amended, be adopted by the Council as approved procedure for the NCAA Membership Committee and that

the Executive Director be authorized to distribute it to the membership.

7. Voted that J. O. Christian, athletic director of the University of Connecticut, be named First District representative to the Baseball Committee, replacing Ethan Allen, resigned.

8. Voted that the Council direct the Membership Committee to make a further investigation of the University of Kentucky, Bradley University and Midwestern University in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the 47th annual Convention and report its findings and recommendations to the Council at its summer meeting, it being understood that the organization and scope of such investigations shall be determined by the Membership Committee.

9. Voted that the President and Executive Director be authorized to appoint the three NCAA representatives to the Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics, one appointee to serve for one year, the second appointee for two years and the third appointee for three years.

(Note: The following appointments were made: Howard G. Danford, Florida State University, one year; C. M. Farrington, George Washington University, two years; Paul W. Brechler, State University of Iowa, three years.)

10. Voted that Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, be elected to an associate membership.

11. Voted that the Sports Division of the American College Public Relations Association be elected to an affiliated membership.

12. The following actions were taken in connection with the organization of the 1953 NCAA Television Committee:

(a) Voted that the Council appoint a 12-man Television Committee for 1953, with two consultants in each district, as follows:

District 1—Eugene F. Flynn, Holy Cross

Consultants—Frank Thoms, Williams College

John P. Curley, Boston College

District 2—Robert J. Kane, Cornell University

Consultants—Ralph Furey, Columbia University

Ernest B. McCoy, Penn State

District 3—Jeff Coleman, University of Alabama

Consultants—Horace Renegar, Tulane University

C. M. Farrington, George Washington University

District 4—H. O. Crisler, University of Michigan

Consultants—Edward N. Krause, University of Notre Dame

K. L. Wilson, Intercollegiate Conference

District 5—Reaves E. Peters, Missouri Valley I.A.A.

Consultants—Blair Gullion, Washington University

Louis E. Menze, Iowa State College

District 6—Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference

Consultants—J. F. McKale, University of Arizona

D. X. Bible, University of Texas

District 7—E. L. Romney, Mountain States Conference

Consultants—E. E. Wieman, University of Denver

Juan J. Reid, Colorado College

District 8—C. H. Cassill, University of Washington

Consultants—W. O. Hunter, University of Southern California

Alfred Masters, Stanford University

Small College—J. Shober Barr, Franklin and Marshall
Small College—M. I. Signer, Colorado School of Mines
At Large—Executive Director of the Association
At Large—TV Program Director

(b) Voted that the Executive Director shall be named chairman pro tem of the 1953 Television Committee with the understanding that he shall call a meeting of the Committee at the earliest possible date at which time the Committee shall give consideration to general policies and, in particular, establish its administrative organization, following which the Committee shall immediately report its recommendation for chairman and Television Program Director to the Council.

13. Voted that the chairman appoint a three-man committee to conduct a study of the effects of television upon college basketball attendance in accordance with the recommendations of the 1952 Television Committee, it being understood that this committee will work in close cooperation with the regular 1953 Television Committee.

Council at Chicago, Illinois August 15-17, 1953

1. Voted that the applications for new NCAA and National Collegiate track and field records be approved. (See Exhibit A following these minutes, page 139.)

2. Mr. McCarter submitted, on behalf of his special committee, a proposed revision of Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution.

Voted that the Council approve the proposed revision of Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution for submission to the 48th annual Convention with the Council's endorsement.

3. Asa S. Bushnell, 1953 TV Program Director, presented on behalf of the 1953 Television Committee, a comprehensive report of the TV Committee's activities and accomplishments to date and, also, he submitted a supplementary report by the chairman of the Committee, Robert J. Kane.

Voted that the reports of Messrs. Kane and Bushnell be accepted and the 1953 Television Committee be congratulated for a job well done.

4. Voted that the proposed amendments to Article IV, Section 3, (b), of the Constitution and Article I, Section 2, (b), of the By-laws, relative to qualifications of allied membership be submitted to the 48th annual Convention with the endorsement of the Council.

5. Voted that the proposed revision of Article III, Section 1, (h), of the By-laws, relative to the appointment of Nominating Committee members, be approved for submission to the 48th annual Convention with the endorsement of the Council.

6. Voted that the proposed revision of Article V, A, Section 1, (c), of the Constitution, relative to the election of members-at-large of the Council, be approved for submission to the 48th annual Convention with the endorsement of the Council.

7. Father Wilfred H. Crowley, chairman of the Special Committee on NCAA-Small College Relations, submitted his Committee's

report to the Council in the form of an analysis of the results of the survey his Committee conducted among the member institutions of the NCAA, and a set of specific recommendations.

Voted that the Council approve the Committee's recommendation and sponsor a constitutional amendment to the 48th annual Convention whereby a Vice-President-At-Large to represent the affairs of smaller institutions shall be elected annually to the Council and, also, to serve with the officers of the Association as an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee, it being understood that he would represent the interests and viewpoints of the smaller institutions, work in cooperation with the College Committee and aid in the formation of any policies or the introduction of any legislation which might further the cause of intercollegiate athletics in smaller institutions.

Voted that the Council approve the Committee's recommendation and recommend to the next Nominating Committee and Committee on Committees that efforts be made to present nominees for election to the policy and rules bodies of the NCAA who will be representative of all types of member institutions in the Association.

Voted that the analysis of the Committee's survey and the Council's recommendations be circularized to the membership at the appropriate time, it being understood that the new Vice-President-At-Large, once the position is established and filled, shall review the various recommendations advanced by member institutions and contained in the survey analysis to determine which should be implemented and the ways and means for such implementation.

Voted that the members of the Special Committee on NCAA-Small College Relations be commended for an excellent report and a job well done.

8. Wilbur C. Johns, chairman of the Special Committee on Public Relations, submitted his Committee's report which included the following statement of recommendations:

"The Committee believes that intercollegiate athletics is in definite need of a well planned comprehensive public relations program. The Committee feels that the NCAA organization is the natural vehicle for the accomplishment of this objective. We therefore recommend that the Council of the NCAA appoint a permanent P. R. Committee, representative of the Association in all respects. Any proposals of the P. R. Committee shall be subject to the approval of the Council and/or Executive Committee. It is suggested that the structure of the Committee be as follows:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Faculty representative | } | These to be appointed from
the Council and/or Executive
Committee. |
| 2. Commissioner | | |
| 3. Athletic Director | | |
| 4. Two representatives of American Football Coaches Association. | | |
| 5. One representative of National Association of Basketball Coaches | | |
| 6. One representative of coaches associations in other sports. | | |
| 7. Three athletic publicity directors | | |
| 8. NCAA TV Publicity Director (if such position continued) | | |

"During the course of the Executive Committee meetings this

week, the Executive Director made a report which indicated certain unforeseen developments in the execution of his duties. It was the opinion of the Committee that a study should be made relative to the present organization including personnel, assignments and duties.

"This study would include an analysis of potential combination of time and duties with recommendations as to the possible need of additional staff. The Executive Committee appointed a sub-committee to perform this task. It is the opinion of our Committee that the results of this analysis with any recommendations should be submitted to the permanent P. R. Committee.

"The permanent P. R. Committee appointed by the Council would then have the assignment of formulating a continuing public relations program which would be specific in content and it would have the additional assignment of recommending methods of implementation including the necessary staff and budget adjustments."

Voted that the report be received and approved.

Voted that the chairman appoint a Public Relations Committee, as recommended by the Special Committee.

9. Mr. Johns, as chairman, submitted the report of the Extra Events Committee relative to the certification of post-season football games for the 1953 season. He stated the Extra Events Committee had voted to certify the following games:

Sugar Bowl	Cotton Bowl
Orange Bowl	Sun Bowl
Tangerine Bowl	Gator Bowl
Rose Bowl	Refrigerator Bowl

He further stated that the Extra Events Committee had voted the chairman authority to act for the Committee in determining whether certification should be extended to the Salad Bowl.

Voted that the report of the Extra Events Committee be received and approved, it being understood that the chairman of the Committee has authority to confer with the representatives of the Salad Bowl and act for the Committee in finally determining whether the Salad Bowl should be certified for the 1953 football season.

10. The Membership Committee submitted its report on Cases No. 3 (Arizona State College at Tempe), No. 11 (University of Notre Dame) and No. 13 (Michigan State College).

11. Voted that a proposed statement outlining the philosophy, purposes and procedures of the NCAA enforcement program, as presented by the Membership Committee, be adopted by the Council and that the resultant revisions in the "Official Procedure" of the Membership Committee be made.

12. Voted that in light of the Membership Committee's review of the Midwestern University case and the declaration of that institution's president relative to the intended observance of NCAA legislation on the part of Midwestern University's staff members and representatives, it is the judgment of the Council that the case be closed.

13. Voted that in light of the Membership Committee's review of the University of Kentucky case and the statements made to the Committee by A. D. Kirwan, Bernie A. Shively and Adolph Rupp of

that institution, the University of Kentucky is hereby removed from probation and restored to all rights and privileges of membership.

14. Voted that in light of the Membership Committee's review of the Bradley University case and the statements made to the Committee by A. G. Haussler, Arthur J. Bergstrom and Forrest B. Anderson of that institution, Bradley University is hereby restored to all rights and privileges of membership.

15. Voted that the chairman appoint a three-man sub-committee to formulate a set of recommendations for revision of the Association's enforcement machinery to the end that the Council and the District Vice-Presidents be relieved of the details of enforcement work, these recommendations to be submitted to the Council at its next meeting.

(Note: The following appointments were made: H. P. Everest, Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., Ralph W. Aigler, chairman.)

16. Voted that the following Nominating Committee be appointed for the 48th annual Convention:

- District 1—John Bunn, Springfield College
- District 2—T. J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh
- District 3—F. U. Lake, Tulane University
- District 4—Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan
- District 5—Sam B. Shirky, University of Missouri
- District 6—E. D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University
- District 7—Glenn J. Jacoby, University of Wyoming
- District 8—H. P. Everest, University of Washington
- At Large—W. H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara, chairman.

(Note: Mr. Bunn declined his appointment because of institutional duties which would prevent his attendance at the Convention. The officers appointed J. Frederick Martin, Wesleyan University, as a replacement.)

17. Voted that the following Committee on Committees be appointed for the 48th annual Convention:

- District 1—Ivan J. Geiger, M.I.T.
- District 2—James V. Gilloon, Jr., New York University
- District 3—Wallace Wade, Southern Conference
- District 4—George Gauthier, Ohio Wesleyan
- District 5—Norval Neve, University of Wichita
- District 6—Howard Grubbs, Southwest Conference
- District 7—Elton E. Wieman, University of Denver
- District 8—Emmett Moore, Washington State College
- At Large—Harry Carlson, University of Colorado, chairman.

18. Voted that the Council elect the Atlantic Coast Conference to an allied membership.

19. Voted that the Council elect the California Collegiate Athletic Association to an allied membership.

20. The Council reviewed the question as to whether the Constitution provided the Council with inherent powers to interpret legislation adopted by the annual Convention or whether the Constitution should be amended to explicitly spell out the Council's powers of interpretation. It was the sense of the meeting that the Council's authority in this area was obvious.

Voted that the question of the Council's power of interpretation be tabled.

21. Dean Edgar L. Harden, faculty athletic representative of Michigan State College, appeared before the Council in connection with the Council's consideration of Case No. 13 involving his institution.

22. Rev. Edmund P. Joyce, executive vice-president and faculty athletic representative of the University of Notre Dame, appeared before the Council in connection with the Council's consideration of Case No. 11 involving his institution.

23. The Council reviewed a letter dated August 11, 1953, from Dr. D. R. Van Petten, athletic director of Arizona State College of Tempe.

24. The Council renewed its consideration of the recommendations of the Membership Committee relative to Cases Nos. 3, 11, and 13.

Voted that the Council approve the recommendation of the Membership Committee relative to Arizona State College (Case No. 3), as follows:

WHEREAS, the NCAA Membership Committee has investigated alleged violations of NCAA principles, rules and regulations by Arizona State College of Tempe, and reported its findings to the Council;

WHEREAS, the Council has found Arizona State College to have been in violation of NCAA requirements in that

- (a) athletes received pay for participation in athletics in violation of Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution; and
- (b) prospective football players were transported to the campus through the use of College funds and were tried out by members of the College's coaching staff in violation of Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the By-laws;

WHEREAS, an important factor in the College's athletic program and athletic operations has been the Sun Angel Foundation, a non-profit corporation with offices in Phoenix, Arizona, an organization composed of friends and alumni of the College living in Phoenix and surrounding area;

WHEREAS, the Council believes that the close connection between the College administration and the Sun Angel Foundation has been of such a constant and at times intimate nature that it has led to involvements which have not been to the best interests of the College's athletic administration and athletic program;

WHEREAS, the Sun Angel Foundation collected a considerable amount of money from 1949 through 1952 for the purpose of providing financial aid to athletes enrolled at the College, of which monies the sum of approximately \$79,600 was contributed to the College;

WHEREAS, there is some evidence before the Council which indicates that Sun Angel Foundation funds were used to aid athletes from the fall of 1949 through the fall of 1951, this aid not being contributed to and administered by the College;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that, although Arizona State College of Tempe has already initiated corrective action in the

area of athletic policy and administration, the College be ruled ineligible to enter athletes or teams in National Collegiate Championship events sponsored by the NCAA for the college year of 1953-54; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the College be placed on probation for two years, from September 1, 1953, to September 1, 1955; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that as a condition of this probation the operations of the Sun Angel Foundation, financial and otherwise, insofar as they relate to athletics and the athletic program of Arizona State College from September, 1949, through September, 1955, shall be disclosed in detail to inspection by and to the satisfaction of the appropriate authorities of the Border Inter-collegiate Athletic Conference and this Association; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this probationary action shall be subject to review by the Council of the Association at its summer meeting in 1954 and its summer meeting in 1955 to determine the progress of the corrective program the College already has initiated and to determine the effectiveness of the cooperation of the Sun Angel Foundation with this effort; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA Membership Committee and its Sub-Committee by the administration of the College.

Voted that the Council approve the recommendations of the Membership Committee relative to Michigan State College (Case No. 13), subject to revisions noted. The resolution, as revised and approved, follows:

WHEREAS, the NCAA Membership Committee has investigated alleged violations of NCAA principles, rules and regulations by Michigan State College, and reported its findings to the Council;

WHEREAS, the Council has found Michigan State College to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 3 of the NCAA By-laws, in that three prospective basketball players were tried out, one in 1951 and two in 1953;

WHEREAS, the Council has found that there existed in Lansing, Michigan, from September, 1949, to November, 1952, an incorporated organization known as the Spartan Foundation, and an inner organization known as the Century Club, and that during the aforementioned period these organizations, separately or as a unit, collected funds in the amount of at least \$55,000, ostensibly for the purpose of assisting talented and worthy young persons to attend Michigan State College;

WHEREAS, these funds were not administered by the College and there is evidence before the Council that strongly indicates the monies raised by these organizations were used in part to aid athletes;

WHEREAS, neither the College nor the responsible officers of the organizations involved have provided the NCAA with a complete accounting of the funds, and

WHEREAS, the College had knowledge of these organizations during most of the time of their existence; to a degree, assisted the Century Club in its solicitation of members, and,

consequently, must stand responsible for the activities of the organizations when such activities violated governing rules and regulations to which the College subscribes;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Michigan State College be reprimanded for permitting the try-out of three prospective basketball players; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Council support the action of the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference of Faculty Representatives in placing Michigan State College on probation, a condition of that probation being that the operations of the Spartan Foundation and Century Club, financial and otherwise, insofar as they relate to athletics and the athletic program of Michigan State College from September, 1949, to November, 1952, be revealed in detail to inspection by and to the satisfaction of the appropriate authorities of the Conference; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Council reserve further action in regard to Michigan State College and the operations of the Spartan Foundation and Century Club until the completion of the Conference's investigation and action, it being understood that this matter will be concluded not later than February 22, 1954, the terminal date of the Conference's probationary action; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation and assistance accorded the NCAA Membership Committee and its Sub-Committee by the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference, which made available to the Membership Committee the results of the Conference's thorough and exhaustive investigations into the above described matter.

Voted that the Council approve the recommendations of the Membership Committee relative to the University of Notre Dame (Case No. 11) as follows:

WHEREAS, the NCAA Membership Committee has investigated alleged violations of NCAA principles, rules and regulations by the University of Notre Dame, and reported its findings to the Council;

WHEREAS, the Council has found the University of Notre Dame to have been in violation of Article VI, Section 3 of the NCAA By-laws, in that the University football staff and basketball staff conducted try-outs of prospective athletes in both sports over an extended period of time; said try-outs having consisted of wind sprints, calisthenics, reflex tests, running, passing, and dummy blocking in football, and reflex demonstrations, basket-shooting and scrimmages in basketball;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Notre Dame be severely censured and reprimanded for having permitted try-outs of prospective football players during the past four years and prospective basketball players during the past two years; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the executive administration of the University of Notre Dame be commended for its action in correcting the situation prior to inquiry by the NCAA, and for the cooperation accorded the NCAA Membership Committee and its Sub-Committee.

25. The Council resumed consideration of the recommendations of the Membership Committee.

It was agreed that the Membership Committee and its Sub-Committee on Infractions should confine its inquiries to institutional violations and the Committee on Ethics should deal with individuals. It seemed to be the sense of the meeting that the Committee on Ethics should confine its attention to occurrences on the playing field, although it was agreed that further discussion on this point would be deferred until the Council received the recommendations of the Ethics Committee.

Voted that no policy be established relative to the return of National Collegiate Championship trophies or the erasure of team or individual records in those instances in which ineligible athletes have contributed to winning the championship and/or establishing records, it being the sense of the meeting that each case, as it arises, should be treated individually.

26. Voted that the name of the present Constitutional Revision Committee be changed to the Constitution Committee and that an amendment to the By-laws be introduced at the 48th annual Convention whereby this Committee shall become of the standing committees of the Association.

27. The Council considered a series of recommendations from the Executive Committee.

Voted that the chairman be authorized to appoint a new Olympic Finance Committee to serve for the 1955 Pan American Games and the 1956 Olympic Games.

Voted that the Council endorse the proposed amendment by the Executive Committee which would change the effective date of office for newly-elected members of the Football Rules Committee.

Voted that the Council endorse the proposed amendment of the Executive Committee which would make the Publications Committee responsible for the supervision of the Association's statistical service.

Voted that the chairman appoint a committee to work with the representatives of the American Association of College Baseball Coaches to bring to a successful conclusion the proposed agreement with professional baseball.

Voted that the Council approve the proposed revision in the program schedule for the 48th annual Convention.

Voted that the chairman appoint a special committee to explore ways and means whereby the colleges might obtain relief from the present federal amusement tax on college sports events, it being understood that this committee shall not propose or seek remedial legislation but shall determine to the best of its ability the attitude of the federal administration and particularly the Treasury Department, determine the appropriate Congressional committees with which to make contact, determine the present status of the revision of the federal tax structure and, finally, that this committee shall report back to the Council at an early date.

28. Voted that the Council deny the request of the National Interscholastic Swimming Coaches Association for representation on the NCAA Swimming Rules Committee, it being the judgment of the meeting that this is a question to be determined between the Swim-

ming Coaches Association and the National High School Federation.

29. It was the sense of the meeting that when the Council finds athletes have been "paid for participation" and such athletes have eligibility remaining, this information shall be transmitted to the involved institution, the NCAA Eligibility Committee and the executive officer of the conference of which the involved institution is a member. This agreement was based on the Council's feeling that the NCAA, as an organization, deals with institutions and conferences and that it is the responsibility of individual colleges and conferences to determine the eligibility of athletes, except when such athletes are presented for NCAA competition.

Council at Kansas City, Missouri

November 10-11, 1953

1. Record was made of the following appointments by President Moore to committees created by the Executive Committee and/or Council:

Special Baseball Committee

William H. McCarter, Dartmouth College
T. J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh
Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University (chairman).

Program Committee, Athletic Directors Round Table

George Gauthier, Ohio Wesleyan
M. Charles Mileham, University of Cincinnati
Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University (chairman).

Program Committee, Faculty Representatives Round Table

N. M. McKnight, Columbia University
J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College
W. E. Shideler, Miami University of Ohio (chairman).

Special Tax Committee

R. O. Baumbach, Tulane University
A. C. Lonborg, University of Kansas
C. M. Farrington, George Washington University (chairman).

(a) Voted that the Council approve the recommendation of the Executive Committee to the effect that the Special Tax Committee not initiate any program or make any contacts directed toward obtaining relief from the Federal Admissions Tax for the colleges, but that it should proceed to collect and prepare information and data that would be useful in presenting the colleges' cases if and when action is deemed appropriate.

(b) Voted that the Public Relations Committee be authorized to appoint an advisory committee of newspaper representatives if it desires to do so.

(c) Voted that the Council approve the recommendation of the Executive Committee that a permanent nine-man Olympic Committee be created, with representatives from each of the eight geographic districts, and that the Council sponsor the necessary amendment to the 48th annual Convention to accomplish this.

2. The Executive Director reported the results of the Council voting in response to Mr. Byers' memorandum of September 8, 1953. Record was made that the Council voted to approve the 1953 television operating budget of \$69,990 and the seven per cent assessment to be made against live television to meet that budget.

3. The Council reviewed the proposed amendments, received to date, for consideration at the 48th annual Convention.

Voted to sponsor the proposed By-laws amendment that a Constitution and By-laws Committee of three members be named to classify all legislation amending the Constitution and By-laws and to incorporate that legislation.

Voted that the Council endorse the proposed amendment to organize the College Committee on a district representation basis.

Voted that the Council endorse the proposed amendment of the Executive Committee to make the rules committees responsible for the approval of national records in those sports in which such records are maintained.

4. The Council considered the recommendations of the Special Survey Committee on Playing and Practice Seasons.

Voted that Article III, Section 8 of the Constitution be revised to provide for a reference to the By-laws similar to Section 5 of the same Article and that the provisions of present Section 8 as well as any other legislation dealing with playing or practice seasons be incorporated into a new Article of the By-laws.

Voted that the Council introduce proposed amendments to the 48th Convention to prohibit the start of fall football practice before September 1 and restrict the number of varsity games to 10, exclusive of competition in post-season contests.

Voted that the Council introduce proposed amendments to the 48th Convention to provide that fall basketball practice not start before November 1, the first regularly-scheduled game not be played before December 1 and the number of varsity games be limited to 26, exclusive of post-season tournament competition.

5. The various District Vice-Presidents reported the attitude of member institutions of their Districts relative to a possible amendment of Article IV of the By-laws. The proposal would provide an exception for institutions with 750 or less undergraduate male students which compete freshmen on varsity teams, whereby such athletes would be ineligible to compete in NCAA events in their freshman year but would be eligible in their second, third and fourth varsity seasons. All reports reflected a favorable response.

Voted that the Council sponsor an amendment to the 48th Convention to revise Article IV of the By-laws to grant the proposed exception.

6. Mr. Everest presented the report of the Special Committee on Enforcement Reorganization. (See Minute No. 15, August 15-17, 1953, Council meeting.) Speaking for the chairman of the Committee, Mr. Aigler, Mr. Everest stated that the Committee met with Wilbur C. Johns, chairman of the Special Committee on Office Reorganization, and Victor O. Schmidt, chairman of the Constitutional Revision Committee. He stated that the Committee recommended that:

(a) There be appointed an assistant to the Executive Director to

assume assignments by the Executive Director, including details of the enforcement program.

(b) The Council appoint a three-man processing committee, not members of the Council.

(c) The Membership Committee, as now constituted, be abolished, and the Council carry out the functions of the present Membership Committee.

Mr. Johns presented the actions of the Executive Committee, voted at its meeting of November 9, relative to employing additional personnel in the Association's executive offices. (See Minute No. 4, November 9, 1953, Executive Committee meeting.)

Voted that the recommendations of the Special Committee on Enforcement Reorganization, as set forth in 6 (b), (c) above, be approved and the Council sponsor the necessary amendments to implement those recommendations at the 48th annual Convention.

Voted that the Executive Director be authorized to employ an "Assistant to the Executive Director," and that the duties of this new employee shall be assigned by the Executive Director.

Voted that the Council approve, in principle, the policy of centering in the executive offices of the Association, the administration of the television program with suitable provisions to be made in the television budget, and that a representative of the Television Committee be retained in the New York City area, it being understood that the precise details of this arrangement be discussed with the 1954 Television Committee before being reduced to final form.

7. Mr. Everest reported that his Special Committee also wished to submit a suggestion to the Council on the basis of representations which had been made to it by Mr. Schmidt, in his capacity as chairman of the Association's Eligibility Committee. He reported the Special Committee's suggestions to the effect that consideration be given to placing authority in the Executive Director's office to make eligibility ratings directly from the office, utilizing the Committee as (1) a body of appeal, and (2) a body for the Executive Director to turn for advice in doubtful cases.

Voted that the Council approve, in principle, the policy of having the Executive Director make eligibility interpretations and rulings in conformity with the suggestion submitted by Mr. Everest and that the necessary amendments to the By-laws be prepared for action at the 48th Convention.

8. Voted to approve interpretations previously agreed to by the Council. (Note: These interpretations are set forth on pages 366-367.)

9. The Executive Director submitted a report on behalf of the Subcommittee on Infractions. The report dealt with a review of the Committee's activities since its inception, reactions to the Committee's work as evidenced by the representatives of member institutions, and observations and suggestions relative to the future.

Voted that the report be received and the Committee commended for its work.

Voted that the Executive Director proceed to propose a co-operative enforcement program to the American Football Coaches Association, the National Association of Basketball Coaches and other coaches associations.

Voted that the Council propose to the Convention that the appropriate executive officer of each institution certify to the Association that his institution is in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Association.

Voted that the Executive Director proceed to contact the appropriate representatives of conferences and organizations sponsoring invitational events to determine whether such agencies would be willing to cooperate with the NCAA in excluding member institutions from participation in invitational meets and tournaments when such institutions are placed on probation and excluded from National Collegiate Championship events.

10. The meeting reviewed the results of the survey undertaken by the Special Committee on Basketball Television, under the chairmanship of Willis O. Hunter, University of Southern California.

Voted that the report be received, the Committee congratulated on a job well done, and the Executive Director be authorized to circularize the report to the membership, with the understanding that it will be a subject of discussion at the General Roundtable session at the 48th annual Convention.

11. Mr. Byers reviewed the recommendations of the "Conference of Conferences" meeting held February 7-8, 1953, under the sponsorship of the NCAA.

Voted that the Association, through its Executive Director, compile the pertinent rules and regulations of allied conferences and distribute copies of the compilation to all conferences.

Voted that the Association not compile and distribute the rules and regulations of independent institutions.

Voted that independent institutions holding NCAA membership be requested to file their rules and regulations with the Executive Director at Association headquarters.

Voted that the Council take no action on the proposal that district meetings be held to explain and discuss the enforcement program of the Association.

Record was made of the fact that plans already had been formulated for improving liaison with the various affiliated coaches associations, also a recommendation of the "Conference of Conferences."

12. The Council reviewed the proposed Convention program for the 48th annual meeting of the Association.

Voted that Mr. Everest be appointed to submit the Council's annual report to the Convention.

Voted that the chairman appoint the Resolutions Committee for the 48th annual Convention.

Voted that the following Voting Committee be appointed to serve for the 48th annual Convention, it being understood that the officers of the Association shall have authority to appoint replacements in the event of vacancies:

District 1—Thomas D. Bolles, Harvard University
District 2—Albert E. Humphreys, Bucknell University
District 3—R. S. Darnaby, Tuskegee Institute
District 4—Stuart R. McGowan, Kenyon College
District 5—A. E. Eilers, Missouri Valley Conference

- District 6—Delbert Swartz, University of Arkansas
 District 7—Andrew G. Clark, Colorado A & M College
 District 8—T. S. Kerr, University of Idaho
 At-Large—A. E. Lumley, Amherst College (chairman).

It was noted that the Executive Committee should appoint the Convention's Credentials Committee.

13. Voted that the chairman appoint a special committee to study ways and means of commemorating the Association's 50th anniversary and that the committee report back at an early date with specific recommendations.

(Note: President Moore appointed a committee composed of the following: N. W. Dougherty, University of Tennessee; K. L. Wilson, Big Ten Conference; Ralph Furey, Columbia University; Marshall S. Turner, Jr., Johns Hopkins University, and Hugh C. Willett, University of Southern California, chairman.)

14. The Executive Director submitted the recommendation of the Executive Committee (See Minute No. 5, November 9, 1953, Executive Committee meeting.) that the Association cooperate with the National Football Hall of Fame by appointing representatives to its Board of Directors and Executive Committee, it being understood that the NCAA's participation shall entail no financial obligation whatsoever.

Voted to approve the Executive Committee's recommendation.

Voted that the following representatives of the NCAA be appointed to serve on the Football Hall of Fame's Board of Directors, it being understood that the President of the Association shall appoint the representatives in the First and Sixth Districts after consultation with the Vice-Presidents of those Districts:

- District 1—John P. Curley, Boston College
 District 2—T. J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh
 District 3—Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
 District 4—K. L. Wilson, Big Ten Conference
 District 5—Reaves E. Peters, Big Seven Conference
 District 6—L. R. Meyer, Texas Christian University
 District 7—E. L. Romney, Mountain States Conference
 District 8—Victor O. Schmidt, Pacific Coast Conference
 At Large—Walter Byers, Executive Director

15. Voted that the Council endorse the recommendation of the Executive Committee in that an institution which is subject to disciplinary action by the Association to the degree of probation or like penalty shall not be privileged to serve as host to an NCAA event, it being understood that this policy shall not be applied retroactively.

16. Voted that the suggestion to create the office of Association historian be considered at a future meeting after plans for commemorating the Association's 50th anniversary have been developed.

17. Voted that a committee be appointed to confer with the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the National High School Federation relative to ways and means of curtailing high school all-star contests; that this committee submit its recommendations on this matter to the Council, and, further, that the committee prepare a resolution for submission to the next annual Convention

setting forth the reasons for opposing the conduct of such events and recommending that member institutions not permit their coaches to participate in or make their facilities available for such events.

(Note: President Moore appointed a two-man committee composed of Messrs. Bernie H. Moore and K. L. Wilson with the latter to serve as chairman.)

Council at Cincinnati, Ohio

January 5-6, 1954

1. Voted that A. W. Marsh, Amherst College, and Earl C. Lory, Montana State University, replace A. E. Lumley, Amherst, and Andrew Clark, Colorado A&M College, as members of the Voting Committee for the 48th annual Convention, with Marsh to serve as chairman.

2. President Moore reported that the following Convention Committees had been appointed:

Credentials Committee

Edward Durkin, Brown University
 Sam B. Shirky, University of Missouri
 Henry B. Hardt, T.C.U., chairman

Memorial Resolutions Committee

Warren Reaves, Los Angeles State College
 M. I. Signer, Colorado School of Mines
 C. Max Farrington, George Washington University, chairman.

(Note: It developed that Messrs. Durkin and Farrington would not be present at the Convention business session and Chairman Moore appointed King Hendricks to replace Mr. Farrington and serve as chairman, and Paul F. Mackesey to replace Mr. Durkin.)

3. The meeting reviewed the amendments to be submitted to the 48th annual business session, January 8, to determine which of the proposals the Council planned to support and to designate Council spokesmen for those amendments which had originated with the Council.

4. It was the sense of the meeting that the resolution on television which would come to the business session from the General Round Table meeting of the Convention, should be determined by a standing vote, unless a secret ballot was requested.

5. Mr. Mouzon presented a report on the operations of the NCAA Intercollegiate Athletic Group Insurance Program from the date of inception, September 1, 1952, to present date. He noted that later this spring the Insurance Committee was scheduled to review operations with the underwriter and agent to determine whether adjustments or revisions should be made in the future.

Voted that the present Insurance Committee, composed of Messrs. Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., William H. McCarter and Howard M. Olson, be continued until the first two years' experience of the NCAA's insurance program can be evaluated and the future coverage has been agreed upon with the underwriter and his agent.

6. Voted that the Association of New England Colleges for Con-

ference on Athletics and the New England Conference of State Universities and Colleges, commonly known as the Yankee Conference, be elected to allied memberships.

7. Voted that the Council endorse the recommendation of the Executive Committee and the chairman be authorized to appoint a committee to confer with the major league owners relative to professional baseball's adoption of the resolution endorsed by the NCAA and the American Association of College Baseball Coaches.

(Note: Subsequent discussions between President Moore, Mr. Barnes, the Executive Director and Baseball Commissioner Ford Frick indicated that it would probably be to the colleges' advantage, and at least not to their disadvantage, if they were not to send a committee to the meeting. It was suggested that Mr. Barnes be present to answer any questions and President Moore appointed Mr. Barnes to serve as a committee of one.)

8. Voted that Interpretation No. 3 (b), (page 334, 1952-53 Year-book) be amended to read: "... post-season practice does not include practice for any established event, participation in which is not prohibited by the NCAA."

9. Voted that the Council endorse the proposal of the Executive Committee to amend Article V, Section 1, of the By-laws, changing the official name of NCAA events to "National Collegiate" events.

(Note: It was agreed that this proposal would be submitted to the Convention with others originating from the Executive Committee.)

10. Victor O. Schmidt, chairman of the NCAA Eligibility Committee, appeared before the Council to discuss the "serviceman's waiver" of the one-year transfer rules, as provided in the Association's eligibility rules for National Collegiate events. (Article IV, Section 1, (d).) He stated that it was his opinion the exemption created more problems than it eliminated.

Voted that the Council recommend to the 48th annual Convention the deletion of the parenthetical sentence following Article IV, Section 1, (d), of the By-laws.

11. The Special Tax Committee, composed of Messrs. A. C. Longborg, R. O. Baumbach, and C. Max Farrington (chairman), appeared before the Council to submit its recommendations relative to a possible campaign to seek elimination of the federal admissions tax. It was the Committee's unanimous recommendation that the NCAA should take positive action to eliminate the admissions tax from college sports events, that a general committee should be appointed to direct the campaign and sufficient funds should be provided to finance an effective campaign.

Voted that the Committee's report be forwarded to the 1954 Council with the recommendation that a campaign be initiated at the earliest possible moment.

Council at Cincinnati, Ohio

January 9, 1954

1. Voted that the following seven persons be elected to the Executive Committee for 1954:

Ralph Furey, Columbia University
Howard Grubbs, Southwest Conference
T. J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh
Wilbur C. Johns, U.C.L.A.
Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
George D. Small, University of Tulsa
K. L. Wilson, Intercollegiate Conference

2. Voted that the 1954 Television Committee be composed of the following, with two consultants in each district as noted:

District 1—Eugene F. Flynn, College of the Holy Cross
Consultants—Frank Thoms, Williams College

John P. Curley, Boston College

District 2—Robert J. Kane, Cornell University
Consultants—Ralph Furey, Columbia University

Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University

District 3—Jeff Coleman, University of Alabama

Consultants—C. Max Farrington, George Washington University

A. D. Kirwan, University of Kentucky

District 4—H. O. Crisler, University of Michigan

Consultants—Edward W. Krause, University of Notre Dame

Rix Yard, Denison University

District 5—Reaves E. Peters, Missouri Valley I.A.A.

Consultants—Blair Gullion, Washington University

Harry J. Miller, Cornell College

District 6—Howard Grubbs, Southwest Conference

Consultants—J. F. McKale, University of Arizona

Madison Bell, Southern Methodist University

District 7—E. L. Romney, Mountain States Conference

Consultants—E. E. Wieman, University of Denver

M. I. Signer, Colorado School of Mines

District 8—C. H. Cassill, University of Washington

Consultants—W. O. Hunter, University of So. California

Alfred R. Masters, Stanford University

Small College (East)—J. Shober Barr, Franklin and Marshall College

Small College (West)—Wilbur V. Hubbard, San Jose State College

At-large—Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conf.

At-large—Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director

Chairman pro tem—Walter Byers

(Note: Mr. Miller declined appointment because he had transferred to Park College of Parkville, Missouri, an institution which does not conduct an intercollegiate athletic program. President Moore appointed Richard N. Claussen of Coe College to replace Mr. Miller.)

3. The Council reviewed the Association's new enforcement procedures and the responsibilities of the Committee on Infractions.

Voted that Messrs. Aigler and Gardner be appointed to the Committee on Infractions for 1954 and that the chairman be authorized to appoint the third Committee member.

(Note: President Moore subsequently appointed Vice-Chancellor C. M. Sarratt of Vanderbilt University.)

Voted that Mr. Gardner be designated as the chairman of the Committee on Infractions.

4. Voted the following persons be appointed to the Association's Olympic Committee:

- District 1—Ivan J. Geiger, Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.
- District 2—Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conf.
- District 3—E. M. Cameron, Duke University
- District 4—T. N. Metcalf, University of Chicago
- District 5—Don Faurot, University of Missouri
- District 6—Madison Bell, Southern Methodist University
- District 7—Glenn J. Jacoby, University of Wyoming
- District 8—Harvey Cassill, University of Washington
- At-large—K. L. Wilson, Intercollegiate Conference, chairman.

(Note: Messrs. Bushnell and Wilson subsequently resigned because their obligations as officers of the U. S. Olympic Association might interfere with full performance of their duties as members of the NCAA Committee. President Moore appointed Messrs. Robert J. Kane, Cornell University, and Willis O. Hunter, University of Southern California, to replace them.)

5. Voted that the Constitution and By-laws Committee be composed of Messrs. Paul J. Blommers, State University of Iowa; Fred J. Lewis, Vanderbilt University; and Victor O. Schmidt, Pacific Coast Conference, as chairman.

6. Voted that the chairman be authorized to appoint a special committee to campaign for the elimination of federal admissions tax from college sports, said committee to be composed of the members of the 1953 Special Tax Committee with such implementation as may be needed and as the chairman deems wise, and that the Executive Committee be requested to consider ways and means of financing such a campaign.

(Note: President Moore appointed a committee composed of Messrs. Harry G. Carlson, University of Colorado; Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University; Robert J. Kane, Cornell University; D. S. McAlister, The Citadel; and R. O. Baumbach, Tulane University, chairman.)

7. Voted that the chairman be authorized to appoint a committee to cooperate with the American Football Coaches Association to explore the entire area of college-National Football League relations.

(Note: President Moore appointed Messrs. Madison Bell, Southern Methodist University; H. O. Crisler, University of Michigan; Jeremiah Ford II, University of Pennsylvania; and T. P. Heard, Louisiana State University, to serve on the committee with the understanding that additional personnel would be appointed subject to the make-up of the American Football Coaches Association committee.)

Appendices to Executive Committee Minutes
Exhibit A

1954 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

E A S T				W E S T			
Mar.8-9	Mar.12	Mar.13	Mar.19	Mar.20	Mar.19	Mar.13	Mar.12
a	b	b	c	c	c	b	a
Southeastern Conf. Bye	Southeast. Conf.					Big Seven Conf. Bye	Big Seven Conf. Bye
Mid American Conf. At Large	Winner					Winner	At Large At Large
At Large At Large	Winner						
Big Ten Conf. Bye	Big Ten Conf.			Winner vs. Winner			Southwest Conf. Bye
East. Int. Bkt. League Bye	E.I.B.L.					Mo. Valley Conf.	Missouri Val. Conf. Bye
New England Conf. At Large	Winner			Loser vs. Loser			Pacific Cst. Conf. Bye
Atlantic Coast Conf. Southern Conf.	Winner					Winner	Rocky Mt. Conf. At Large
At Large Middle Atlantic Conf.	Winner						Mt. States Conf. Bye
							Border Conference At Large

a—To be played at selected sites convenient to participants. b—To be played at regional sites. c—to be played at finals sites.

Exhibit B

REVISED RADIO POLICY FOR NATIONAL COLLEGIATE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

1. Charge for commercial broadcasts and telegraphic re-broadcasts.
2. No exclusive rights shall be granted.
3. Requests shall be granted to applicants in the following order, insofar as facilities permit:
 - (a) The university or college station of each competing institution or the one designated by that institution as its official station.
 - (b) Other stations in the order their applications are received.
4. Where fees are charged, a contract must be drawn and signed by both parties. Facilities are not to be reserved until a signed contract and check for the amount of the broadcast fees is received by the tournament manager.
5. The NCAA reserves the right to approve the narrator, program sponsor and the product advertised as well as the commercial announcements to be made. Such products as beer, liquor, drugs, etc., shall not be approved.
6. Commercial announcements can be made only at the start of the game, at one time-out period in each half, at the conclusion of the first half, at the start of the second half and at the conclusion of the contest.
7. At no time shall any commercial announcement comparing or connecting the NCAA, the competing universities, the games or the players with the sponsor or the sponsor's product be permitted.
8. Under these conditions, broadcasting rights are open to any person or concern acceptable to the NCAA. The broadcasting fees for National Collegiate Basketball Championship games are as follows:
 - (a) University or college station—\$50.00 per game. No charge if sustaining.
 - (b) Station, other than university or college station, designated by institution—\$100.00 minimum.
 - (c) Other commercial stations—\$100.00 minimum.
 - (d) Network—\$100.00 for originating station plus \$25.00 per each additional outlet.
 - (e) College network—\$50.00 for originating station plus \$25.00 per each additional outlet.
 - (f) Western Union re-creation—\$50.00.

Appendices to Council Minutes

Exhibit A

NEW TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS

National Collegiate Records: best performance by undergraduate collegiate competitors of varsity level performing for their institutions during dual or group meets sponsored by colleges, universities or associations of the same.

NCAA Records: best performance in the annual National Collegiate Track and Field Championships, conducted by the NCAA.

<i>Event</i>	<i>Time Distance</i>	<i>Contestants</i>	<i>College</i>	<i>Meet</i>
Mile Run				
National Collegiate Record	4:02.4	Wes Santee	University of Kansas	Compton Invitational Compton, California June 5, 1953
NCAA Record	4:03.7	Wes Santee	University of Kansas	NCAA Meet Lincoln, Nebraska June 20, 1953
Shot Put				
National Collegiate Record	59' 2¼"	Parry O'Brien	University of Southern California	Compton Invitational Compton, California June 5, 1953
NCAA Record	58' 7¼"	Parry O'Brien	University of Southern California	NCAA Meet Lincoln, Nebraska June 20, 1953
Discus				
National Collegiate and NCAA Record	190' 7/8"	Sim Iness	University of Southern California	NCAA Meet Lincoln, Nebraska June 20, 1953

Report of the Special Basketball Television Committee

INTRODUCTION

The 1952 Council of the Association received a request at its October 14-16, 1952, meeting from a member institution that the Association make inquiry into the effect of live basketball television on attendance at basketball games of member colleges and universities.

The Council referred the request to the regular Television Committee which asked its members to sample each of the eight geographical districts to determine whether the problem warranted national action.

This survey by the members of the Television Committee (football) resulted in the following recommendations forwarded to the Council at its January 6-7 meetings:

1. That at the present time the television of college basketball games is not a national problem.
2. The matter should not be brought to the attention of the 47th annual Convention.
3. That the Council should appoint a basketball television committee, separate from the football television committee but with some overlapping of personnel, to collect information on the subject in order that the Association will be fully informed at all times.

The Basketball Television Committee was created at the February 6, 1953, meeting of the NCAA Council per the following action:

"Voted that the chairman appoint a three-man committee to conduct a study of effects of television upon college basketball attendance in accordance with the recommendations of the 1953 Television Committee, it being understood that this committee will work in close cooperation with the regular 1953 Television Committee."

A Committee composed of the following persons was subsequently appointed by President A. B. Moore:

James V. Gilloon, Jr., New York University
T. B. Payseur, Northwestern University
Willis O. Hunter, University of Southern California (chairman)

Under date of May 1, this Committee forwarded to the athletic directors of NCAA member institutions a questionnaire dealing with the problem. (A copy of this questionnaire is included herewith as Exhibit A, and may be found on page 150.)

A total of 273 questionnaires were returned and tabulated into a 24-page report, which was submitted to the Council at its November 10-11 meeting. The Council voted that the survey results should be submitted to the membership at the 48th annual Convention with the understanding that the Basketball Television Committee would present its specific report and recommendations to the Convention's General Round Table meeting, Thursday morning, January 7. The pertinent findings of the survey follow on the succeeding pages.

SUMMARY

(This summary is based on a correlation between answers rather than the numerical order of the survey questions.)

Part I

Questions I and IV of Questionnaire

- I. Did your institution televise its home basketball games during the 1952-53 season?
- | | |
|----------------|-----|
| Yes | 21 |
| No | 252 |
| No answer..... | 2 |
- If so:
- | | |
|---|----|
| (a) How many games were televised..... | 57 |
| (b) How many were released locally (75-mile radius).... | 57 |
| (c) How many were released other than locally
(i. e., in stations other than the local outlet)..... | 8 |
| (d) If games were released beyond local outlet, indicate the number of stations which carried games.... | 2 |
- IV. Did the local telecasting of home games adversely affect your attendance?
- | | | |
|-----------|----|---------------------------------------|
| Yes | 9 | (6 had limited seating capacity, |
| No | 12 | one televised after sell-out assured) |
- If so:
- | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Estimate the percentage of attendance
loss | 20% (median) | |
| (b) Did your income from television rights offset attendance loss? | | |
| Yes | 6 | (2 of 6 had only partial offset) |
| No | 2 | |

Part II

Questions II and V of Questionnaire

- II. Were other basketball games televised and released in the area from which you normally draw your attendance?
- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| Yes | 78 | including 15 institutions who tele-
vised and 63 who did not. |
| No | 185 | including 6 institutions who tele-
vised and 179 who did not. |
| No answer | 10 | |
- (a) Were games televised in your area, but not in competition to your home games?
- | | | |
|--|----|--|
| Yes | 27 | including 5 institutions who tele-
vised and 22 who did not. |
| (b) Were games televised in your area in competition to your home games? | | |
| Yes | 51 | institutions had other games tele-
vised in competition with 201
home games (median: 4 games per
institution), including 10 institu-
tions who televised who had com-
petition in 33 games and 41 insti-
tutions who did not televise who
had competition in 168 games. |

- V. If games were telecast by other institutions and released in the area from which you normally draw your attendance, in competition with your home games, was your attendance adversely affected?

Yes23 including 5 institutions who tele-
vised and 18 who did not.
No25 including 5 institutions who tele-
vised and 20 who did not.

No answer 3

If so, estimate the percentage of attendance loss.

By institutions who televised: from 4 to 75 per cent.

By institutions who did not televise: 15 per cent median,
varying from "to some extent" to "cancellation of home
game."

Part III

Question III of Questionnaire

- III. Does your institutional policy favor the telecasting of your home games?

Yes74 including 17 institutions who tele-
vised and 57 who did not.*
No154 including 1 institution who tele-
vised and 153 who did not.**
No policy established.33 including 3 institutions who tele-
vised and 30 who did not.
No answer12 all of whom did not televise.

*—57 figure includes 48 unqualified "yes" answers, 5 "would
televise under certain conditions," 5 "no objection."

**—153 figure includes 126 unqualified "no" answers, 27 "no
facilities."

If so, please indicate reason for this policy.

(a) Reason for policy favoring television:

1. Better public relations.....19
2. "No hurt" because of limited capacity.....14
3. Financial gain13
4. Stimulate interest in game.....12
5. Experimental purposes 5
6. Favor TV for sell-outs only..... 4
7. To utilize own campus stations..... 3
8. Favor TV only when local area blacked out..... 1
9. To publicize new fieldhouse..... 1

(b) Reason for policy opposing television:

1. Adverse effect on attendance.....10
2. No market for TV rights..... 4
3. Concerned with "legislative intrusion" 1
4. Hurt to neighboring institutions..... 1
5. Athletics not intended for living-room
entertainment 1

Part IV

Question VI of Questionnaire

- VI. How many home basketball games did your institution play during the 1952-53 season?

By 21 institutions who televised: 265 home games (median:
13).

By 237 institutions who did not televise: 2,947 home games
(median: 12.4).

No answer: 15.

What was the average home attendance?

For 21 institutions who televised: 2,060.

For 232 institutions who did not televise: 1,000.

No answer: 22.

Part V

Question VII of Questionnaire

- VII. Should basketball television be subject to control?

Yes211 including 10 institutions who tele-
vised and 201 who did not.

No. 48 including 9 institutions who tele-
vised and 39 who did not.

No answer 14 including 2 institutions who tele-
vised and 12 who did not.

If so:

*Institutions Institutions
televising not televising Total*

(a) By local agreement of institutions involved	9	38	47
(b) By conference action.....	2	32	34
(c) By national action.....	3	93	96
(d) By local, national and/or conference action.....	—	7	7
(e) By local and/or conference action	—	8	8
(f) By conference and/or national action	—	12	12
(g) By local and/or national action	—	3	3

INTERPRETATION

(This interpretation of 273 returned basketball television questionnaires was made by Dr. Neil Warren, professor of psychology, University of Southern California.)

I. Amount of Televised Basketball

- (a) 21 institutions out of 273 replying to questionnaire tele-
vised some home games.

1. Total games televised—57 (all local; 8 other outlets)

- (b) 78 institutions out of 273 report other games televised
in their areas.

1. Includes 15 of 21 who televise own home games.

(a) Of these, 10 reported 33 such instances (Med-
ian: 3)

2. 63 who do not televise own games.
- (a) Of these, 41 reported 168 such instances (Median: 4)

II. Effects of Those Who Televise Own Home Games

- (a) Attendance:
 1. 265 games played by 21 institutions (Median: 13 games)
 2. Average home attendance: 2,060
- (b) Attendance loss:
 1. 9 institutions report adverse effect on home game attendance (Median loss: 20%)
 - (a) Average attendance: 3,500
 - (b) 1 institution had limited seating capacity
 2. 12 institutions report no loss in attendance (one game sold out in advance)
 - (a) Average attendance: 2,000
 - (b) 6 institutions had limited seating capacity
 3. Of the 9 institutions reporting loss of attendance, 6 indicated that television income offset the loss (4 completely; 1 "partially"; 1 not certain.

- (c) Conclusion:
Institutions who televise own home games do not report much adverse effect and where attendance is down, television income appears, in general, to offset the loss.

III. Effects of Games Telecast in Area by Other Institutions

- (a) Attendance:
 1. 2,947 games for 237 institutions not televising own games (average 12.4 games) (15 institutions did not supply information)
 2. Average home attendance: 1,000.

No. of Institutions	Average Attendance
89	125- 1,000
57	1,000- 2,000
33	2,000- 3,000
24	3,000- 4,000
10	4,000- 5,000
17	5,000-10,500

- (b) Attendance Loss:
 1. 68 institutions who did not televise own games reported other games televised in their area. 41 of these institutions reported that other games were televised into their area in competition to the home games being played. This occurred in 168 instances (Median: 4)
 2. Of the 41 institutions reporting competing instances, 18 indicated an adverse effect on their home game attendance. (Median loss in attendance: 15%.) 20 reported no adverse effect. 3 did not answer.
 3. Of the 21 institutions who televised own home games, 15 reported other games televised in area. 10 of these 21 institutions reported 33 specific instances when out-

side games were telecast in competition to home games being played. (Median: 3)

4. Of the 10 institutions reporting competing instances, 5 indicated adverse effect in varying amounts (3-5%; 10%; 33-40%; 75%; "can't estimate") 5 reported no adverse effect on attendance.

(c) Conclusions:

1. Most of the institutions who televise own home games have competition from other televised basketball (15 out of 21).
2. Institutions who compete with televised games are about equally divided in believing they experience attendance loss. Loss is estimated at around 15% by those who report adverse effects.
3. Average attendance is larger for institutions who televise, indicating location in or near centers of population.

IV. Attitudes

(a) Institutional policy:

1. Of the 21 institutions televising their own games, 17 reported institutional policy in favor, 3 reported no institutional policy, 1 reported institutional policy against.

Reason for Favoring Telecasting	Reason for Opposing Telecasting
Public Relations	7 Adverse effect on attendance
No hurt due to limited seating	8 Concerned with "legislative intrusion" ...
Financial gain	3
Stimulate interest in game	2
Telecast sellouts only...	1
To publicize new fieldhouse	1

2. Of the 252 institutions not televising own games, 57 reported a favorable policy, 126 (50 per cent) reported an unfavorable policy, 30 reported no policy, 27 reported no facilities.

Reason for Favoring Telecasting	Reason for Opposing Telecasting
Public relations	12 Adverse effect on attendance
Stimulate interest in game	10 No market for TV rights
Financial gain	10 Do not broadcast.....
No hurt due to limited seating	6 Hurt to neighboring institutions
Experimental purposes.	5 "Not living room entertainment"
To utilize own campus stations	3
Televised sellouts only...	2
Televised with local blackout	1

(b) Controls:

1. Of the 21 institutions televising own home games, 10 believed basketball television should be subject to controls, 9 opposed controls, 2 did not answer question.
2. Of the 252 institutions not televising own home games, 201 favored controls, 39 opposed controls, 12 did not answer.
3. The institutions televising own games overwhelmingly favored control, if any, by local agreement of institutions involved.
 - By local agreement of institution involved..... 9
 - By conference action 3
 - By national action 4
 - Not answering 9
4. The institutions not televising largely favored national controls
 - By local agreement of institutions involved.....38
 - By conference action.....32
 - By national action93
 - By local, national and/or conference..... 7
 - By local and/or conference..... 8
 - By conference and/or national.....12
 - By local and/or national 3
 - Not answering 9

V. General Conclusions:

- (a) There is almost a 50-50 division of opinion on the question whether television reduces attendance at basketball games. Those institutions reporting losses estimate about the same effect whether the games telecast are their own or those of another institution.
- (b) Institutional policy toward telecasting home games seems unrelated to amount of television competition or amount of adverse effect from such competition. On the other hand, attitude toward controls is definitely related to amount of own television and of competing television.
- (c) The questionnaire does not give conclusive answers to the question of effect of television since it does not determine over-all attendance trends, televised vs. non-televised games, games with and without television competition, etc.

COMMENTS CULLED FROM QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

It is not now necessary to control basketball TV because facilities are still inadequate to accommodate all who enjoy basketball as spectators.

* * *

We had to cancel scheduled Saturday night doubleheader because of televising of another game. We lost about \$1,000.00 which it would have received. The cancellation caused considerable work and explanation with attendant hard feelings, to say nothing of the loss of expected income.

Basketball should make fine material for TV presentation. It is not too much to expect that sponsors could pay on the "empty-seat" basis. Thus colleges could supply top entertainment with no loss—possibly profit—to college athletic departments. As regards TV hurting attendance, I believe it's too easy for fans to see great basketball in their living rooms at no cost to predict that it would do other than cut attendance.

* * *

TV hurts us in football and it definitely would in basketball. Two years ago we tried a few games in basketball and we noticed a marked difference in attendance. Last fall we played at home in football the same day Oklahoma vs. Notre Dame televised their game. We lost \$1,600 on our game. I'll bet 40,000 people in our home city were watching the TV game. It doesn't hurt the schools being televised—it hurts us and schools our size.

* * *

Attendance at games has dropped sharply, even among student body, which is admitted free. Since the introduction of hockey local interest has centered on that sport, probably because the team achieved national ranking, while basketball does not have that status. We operate our sports program on student activity fees primarily and gate receipts are less than 20% of our budget. I think other programs on television, particularly boxing and wrestling, have had a greater effect in cutting down attendance at collegiate winter sports events than has telecasting of collegiate events themselves. Football does not have this same competition, as it is an afternoon sport.

* * *

We are firmly of the opinion that televising basketball games free of charge to the observer would seriously cripple income. This is based on our own experience in televising one complete season. Revenue fell off about one third.

* * *

Television by institutions has not been the problem in this area. Professional games played in the Philadelphia and Baltimore area have created the problem. What can be done about this I do not know.

* * *

Small colleges hardest hit when larger colleges and universities in area televise game or games from outside areas piped in.

* * *

The seating capacities of gyms in the Southern Division of our Conference are so small I see no reason for controls. As a matter of fact we are getting more from TV than we are from the "gates."

* * *

Continued investigation into basketball television problem is warranted.

* * *

Basketball television should be confined to local areas for present. National telecasting might become a factor in game attendance. Doubt that sponsors would be interested in taking many games on network. However, the NCAA finals may become popular program and could well be done without injury since schedules are

completed. Local institutions can work out their problems and control locally consistent with their problems.

* * *

At one time football was televised locally and financial gain did not amount to much. One local station commented that attendance in sports could be increased by use of television. Trying it on basketball, wrestling and gymnastics was suggested by us. One or more television stations would be interested should we have an outstanding team. Otherwise they are not interested evidently.

* * *

Four home games were televised this season. One conflicted with a home game of another institution in our city. They televised four home games that conflicted with our home schedule and two that did not. A total of 10 games were on TV in our area. I think the other institution will agree that games televised definitely cut down on home attendance. I think this was true regardless of which team had its home game televised. I hope that next year we will work together to see that one game is not being televised while the other home game is played. We are hopeful that in the future we will receive an amount for TV rights that will offset problem of attendance loss. This was not true this year.

* * *

Opinion will need adjusting after a number of games have been televised.

* * *

Favor national action now, before problem gets out of hand. One, two or three big-time teams could dominate national hook-ups to detriment of local games.

* * *

Home games were played on the campus and draw little or no crowds. Television is not a factor in attendance since TV has come to this area in recent months and our crowds remain approximately the same.

* * *

First step in controlling telecasts might be from local institutions involved. If national games are brought in on a network our next step should be national control.

* * *

In the best interest of college athletics careful supervision of television is necessary. It is foreseeable that, without restraints, a few of the larger colleges will dominate the national athletic scene, depriving the smaller schools of their normal financial support. The smaller colleges will be forced to reduce their athletics to intramural standards. This will bring about a national disaster to college athletics and serious lowering of the physical standards of America as a nation.

Therefore, in my opinion, extreme regard should be exercised for the best interests of all in working out the financial consequence of television on American athletics.

It should be recognized that the situation in basketball is entirely different from that of football. In former we have limited space to fill, which in normal times is inadequate. Perhaps these are not normal times and therefore we should study the matter to see if television is contributing to the abnormality of our times. This reasoning has been in part instrumental in our making the decision indicated in Question No. 3: Does your policy favor telecasting of your home games? Answer: Yes. Installation of local station, hence demand. However permission will depend on guarantee of gate mutually agreed on and budgeted for.

* * *

Our top game was sold out but many wanted refunds after learning about TV.

* * *

Game was cancelled due to one previous experience of competition with a televised "big-name" game. However, we do believe that televising of collegiate sports does much to enlarge the good influence of properly-conducted college athletic competition. We believe also that the principles adopted for the televising of collegiate football are equally applicable to collegiate basketball.

* * *

Television is here to stay. We are unable to impede progress. Do not fight it. Utilize it.

Respectfully submitted,

NCAA Special Basketball Television Committee
WILLIS O. HUNTER, *Chairman*

Exhibit A

The National Collegiate Athletic Association Basketball Television Questionnaire

- I. Did your institution televise its home basketball games during the 1952-1953 season? Yes _____ No _____
If so:
(a) How many home games were televised? _____
(b) How many were released locally (75-mile radius)? _____
(c) How many were released other than locally (i.e., in station areas other than the local outlet)? _____
(d) If games were released beyond local outlet, indicate number of stations which carried games. _____
- II. Were other basketball games televised and released in the area from which you normally draw your attendance? Yes _____ No _____
If so, how many times did this occur during the season when your institution was playing a home game? _____
- III. Does your institutional policy favor the telecasting of your home games? Yes _____ No _____
If so, please indicate reason for this policy. _____
- IV. Did the local telecasting of your home games adversely affect your attendance? Yes _____ No _____
If so:
(a) Estimate the percentage of attendance loss. _____
(b) Did your income from television rights offset the attendance loss? _____
- V. If games were telecast by other institutions and released in the area from which you normally draw your attendance, in competition with your home games, was your attendance adversely affected? Yes _____ No _____
If so, estimate percentage of attendance loss. _____
- VI. How many home varsity basketball games did your institution play during the 1952-1953 season? _____
What was your average home attendance? _____
- VII. Do you believe that basketball television should be subject to controls? Yes _____ No _____
If so:
(a) By local agreement of institutions involved _____
(b) By conference action _____
(c) By national action _____
- VIII. Other comments will be welcomed. (Please record on reverse side of this form.)
Signed: _____
Institution: _____
Date: _____
- RETURN TO: Mr. W. O. Hunter, Chairman, Basketball Television Committee, University of Southern California, 3518 University Avenue, Los Angeles 7, California.

SECTION III

Proceedings of the Annual Convention

OPENING BUSINESS SESSION

January 6, 1954

THE 48TH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened in the Pavillon Caprice, of the Hotel Netherland Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio, Wednesday at 2 p.m., January 6, 1954, with President Albert B. Moore, presiding.

PRESIDENT MOORE: The delegates will please be seated.

The Chair will now call the delegates to order and announce the 48th annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association will please come to order.

It is my pleasure to welcome you to this 48th annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. I want first to introduce some men who have distinguished themselves in service to the NCAA. I had hoped first to be able to introduce our distinguished President Emeritus. He promised to be on the platform but he is not here at this time. Maybe he will come in before I'm through with the introductions. I want to introduce a gentleman who has kindly consented to serve as our consultant on the Constitution and By-laws. It would be safe to say, I am sure, that this gentleman knows more about our Constitution and By-laws than any other member of the Association. He will be prepared to answer any questions pertaining to the Constitution and By-laws that may arise during the Friday business session. Victor O. Schmidt, commissioner of the Pacific Coast Conference.

I would like to present our very capable Secretary-Treasurer, Dean Earl S. Fullbrook, of the University of Nebraska.

After considerable persuasion I prevailed upon a certain modest young man to come to the platform and allow me to introduce him to you. Frankly I don't see how we could operate the Association without the services of this man. And we certainly owe him a debt of gratitude for the fine arrangements he has made for the success of this Convention. I now have the privilege to introduce our indefatigable and able Executive Director, Walter Byers.

As you know, the affairs of our Association between annual Conventions are in the hands of the Council and the Executive Committee. I want to present the members of the Council and then of the Executive Committee and ask each one to rise when I call his name so that you may be able to identify him. The Council is the policy-making agency of the Association between annual Conventions, and in recent years it has been given the additional responsibility of the enforcement of rules and regulations of the Association. Our

eight Vice-Presidents are members of the Council by reason of the position they hold. I want to present them at this time.

District 1—William H. McCarter, Dartmouth College
District 2—T. J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh
District 3—C. P. Miles, Virginia Polytechnic Institute
District 4—Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan
District 5—Frank N. Gardner, Drake University
District 6—Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University
District 7—King Hendricks, Utah State College
District 8—H. P. Everest, University of Washington

Members-at-large of the Council are:

Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara
Paul F. Mackesey, Brown University
Fred J. Lewis, Vanderbilt University
J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College
J. Shober Barr, Franklin and Marshall College
George D. Small, University of Tulsa
D. W. Williams, Texas A&M College
Hugh C. Willett, University of Southern California

The Executive Committee, among other things, has control of the financial affairs of the Association. I would like to present the members of the Committee at this time:

T. J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh
William H. McCarter, Dartmouth College
Wilbur C. Johns, University of California at Los Angeles
Reaves E. Peters, Missouri Valley I.A.A.
Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference
Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
Ralph Furey, Columbia University

Two members of our Council, you may notice, are members of the Executive Committee—Messrs. Hamilton and McCarter.

Before we get on with the business at hand, I have a few remarks to make, both of a professional and personal nature. I'd like to make these remarks with your indulgence. As reported to you earlier, the Executive Committee of the Association has devised a format and schedule for this Convention in the interest of making our meetings more meaningful and productive.

It had been felt that too much time has been spent on receiving reports and enacting legislation and not enough time has been devoted to the interchange of ideas on athletic problems and operation.

For this reason we added the Athletic Directors and Faculty Representatives Round Table meetings Wednesday and telescoped a major part of our business session into one day with a banquet to wind up the Convention activities.

It was felt that under the old Convention schedule too many people were inclined to forego our concluding business session Saturday morning, and that this tendency toward early departure might be checked with an all-day business session Friday and a farewell banquet that evening.

In order to meet this revamped schedule, particularly the one-day business session on Friday, it will be necessary to reduce the various

committee reports to a minimum. In this connection you will note that the reports of our Vice-Presidents and Rules and Tournament Committees are included in the Convention Bulletin along with the minutes of the Executive Committee and the Council meetings of the year. The report of the Extra Events Committee, report of the Treasurer and financial reports of all meets and tournaments and general operations of the Association are also included in the Convention Bulletin.

I wish to remind all of you who have not already registered to do so at the registration desk on this floor where you will obtain a Convention Bulletin, a program and a badge to identify you for purposes of voting procedure. It is important that you obtain your Convention Bulletin in order that you can review the many reports and related information contained therein. You will have a chance to review those before the business session Friday. These reports will be presented for action at our business session Friday.

This meeting marks the conclusion of a year's service as President of the Association. It has been a stimulating experience. During this year's time cooperation and team-work in all matters, including rule enforcement activity for the maintenance of standards and for the success of all the Association's activities have been our constant objective. Our efforts have been successful. In good old-fashioned church parlance, I am delighted to report that we are at peace among ourselves. All efforts have been made to keep constantly before the member institutions and conferences, their obligations and responsibilities as members of the NCAA, without the full acceptance of which there can be no progress.

In pursuit of the cooperation ideal, a "Conference of Conferences" was held in Chicago, February 7. The keynote in this meeting was enforcement cooperation based on understanding between the conferences and the NCAA. The constructive results of it, have, in various ways, been notable. The enforcement machinery of the Association has been actively employed. A procedural policy that is dignified and fair in all respects has been adopted and made known to the membership. The Sub-Committee on Infractions of the Membership Committee has done a vast deal of investigational work and deserves the commendation of the Association. Since July, 1952, it has classified a large number of cases and has conducted correspondence in regard to alleged violation of rules in many others.

Several cases reported to the Council have been adjudicated by it and appropriate punitive action taken. The chairman of the Sub-Committee, Walter Byers, deserves high credit for the thorough and tactful manner in which he has directed all investigations. The report of the Membership Committee Friday will deal with this area of Association business in much greater detail.

One of the most constructive efforts of the Association during the year has been that of giving the smaller institutions a larger participation in the affairs of the Association. More recognition has been given to these colleges in the appointment of committees, including the Television Committee, and the Council has recommended to the Nominating Committee and the Committee on Committees that they endeavor to present nominees for election to the policy and rules bodies of the NCAA who will be representative of all types of

member institutions in the Association. Doubtless you have observed already there is an amendment that will be presented to the Convention Friday for a Vice President-at-Large, whose responsibility will be to represent the interests of the smaller institutions.

Last February the Council created a Special Committee on Small College Relations consisting of Father Wilfred H. Crowley of Santa Clara, Dean Fred J. Lewis of Vanderbilt, and Dr. J. H. Nichols of Oberlin College, to make a general study of the relation of the so-called smaller institutions to the Association as a whole with particular attention to the recommendations of the NCAA College Committee which had recently been submitted to the Council. The report of the Council Friday will treat this matter at considerable lengths.

The Association owes a debt of gratitude to all its committees for the arduous, faithful and effective work that they have done. The fact that so many men have been willing to give so much of their time to committee work is most convincing evidence of the faith of our institutions in the values of intercollegiate sports, their desire to promote these sports along proper lines.

It would not be invidious to single out the Television Committee for the colossal task it has performed under the leadership of the chairman, Robert J. Kane, Cornell University. This Committee has kept constantly in mind the interests of the public in live telecasting of football games and it formulated a plan that has permitted as much telecasting as possible without seriously reducing game attendance. This plan was submitted to the membership and adopted by 93 per cent majority. Asa Bushnell has done an excellent job of administering the program.

The Council, on the recommendation of a Special Committee on Public Relations headed by Wilbur C. Johns, U.C.L.A., has created a Public Relations Committee consisting of 11 members, including the TV Publicity Director. The reason for creating the Public Relations Committee is the conviction that intercollegiate athletics is in definite need of a well-planned comprehensive public relations program and the NCAA organization is the natural vehicle for the accomplishment of this objective.

I have touched on only a few items of the year's business. There are many things to be considered at these meetings and the entire story of the Association's 1953 activities will be unfolded during the rest of this week while at the same time we make our plans for 1954.

The manifold and extensive services which the National Collegiate Athletic Association is rendering to intercollegiate sports and its policy of cooperation with member institutions and conferences have commended it to these institutions and to the public. The symbol NCAA is known among the followers of intercollegiate sports everywhere and it connotes high standards of intercollegiate competition. The people are looking to it as they should for guidance in the maintenance of sane and sound athletic policies. The success of the NCAA with our difficult programs of compliance and control of live telecasting of college football and its growing prestige are due in large degree to the amazingly efficient work and tactful leadership of Executive Director Walter Byers.

Now may I add a brief personal word? When some of the sport

writers mangled and garbled my talk at Talladega, Alabama, I recalled a wise admonition from Ecclesiastes. It reads, "Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thy heart be hasty to utter anything before God for God is in Heaven and thou upon earth. Therefore, let thy words be few."

Finally, I want to review briefly the schedule for our Convention meetings.

[President Moore reviewed the meeting schedule.]

Secretary-Treasurer Fullbrook will now announce the order of the day that has been agreed upon.

SECRETARY-TREASURER FULLBROOK: I am sure that all of you have studied the program for the business meeting as printed, so I will review it very briefly.

[Secretary Fullbrook reviewed the order of business for the annual meeting and noted the particular items to be considered.]

PRESIDENT MOORE: I hope this presentation of the order of the day will enable you to understand the order in which the business of the Association shall be transacted. If the Chair hears no objections from the floor, we will rule that the order of the day as read by Secretary Fullbrook will prevail at this Convention unless the Convention at any time should direct from the floor a departure from that order.

Hearing no objection, the order of the day will be as presented by Mr. Fullbrook.

I believe we shall have time to dispose of the first order of the day at this brief business session. I think we can do that and give you ample time to get to the round table sessions. The first order of the day is announcement of special committees to serve during the present Convention, and the explanation of voting procedure.

The three Convention committees are the Resolutions Committee, Credentials Committee, and Voting Committee. I will ask the members of the Resolutions Committee, when I call their names, please to rise so that we may be able to identify you. The chairman of the Resolutions Committee is King Hendricks, Utah State College. His associates on this Committee are Theodore Harder, Santa Barbara College, and Dean M. I. Signer, Colorado School of Mines.

If any delegate knows of anyone who, because of recent serious illness or death, should be honored by a memorial resolution, I wish he would call it to the attention of one of the members of this Committee.

The Credentials Committee is responsible for determining all questions of delegates' eligibility to vote. The chairman of the Credentials Committee is Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University. His colleagues are Paul F. Mackesey, Brown University, and Sam B. Shirky, University of Missouri.

I will read rapidly the personnel of the Voting Committee:

- District 1—Thomas D. Bolles, Harvard University
- District 2—Albert E. Humphreys, Bucknell University
- District 3—R. S. Darnaby, Tuskegee Institute
- District 4—Stuart R. McGowan, Kenyon College
- District 5—A. E. Eilers, Missouri Valley Conference

District 6—Delbert Swartz, University of Arkansas
District 7—Earl C. Lory, Montana State University
District 8—T. S. Kerr, University of Idaho
At-large—A. W. Marsh, Amherst College.

The official method of voting is by written ballot but it has become a custom in our Conventions not to resort to that type of balloting unless necessary because of the time consumed. We shall use the standing vote when two-thirds majority is required unless the Convention, by action from the floor, should require a roll call vote or a written ballot. If any delegate is representing his institution and at the same time, the conference to which his institution belongs, he should, when he rises, hold up his right hand so that the Voting Committee can count him twice.

On questions that require a majority vote, we shall ordinarily use the voice vote. The Chairman, however, if he should be in doubt at any time about the results of a voice vote, will request a standing ballot.

The Convention has authority at any time to direct that we use the written ballot or the roll call vote. Ordinarily questions require only a majority vote and can be disposed of satisfactorily by the voice vote.

Ballot boxes will be arranged here at the front of the hall Friday so that in case we should have a written ballot you will be able to vote there. The voting boxes will be numbered one to eight. Each number represents the number of a district. I will illustrate the procedure in this way—take District 1. If we should have a written ballot the delegates from District 1 would proceed to ballot box No. 1 where the Vice-President from that district and the member of the Voting Committee from that district will check the eligibility of each delegate and receive his ballot.

All conference ballots will be deposited in box 7 where the list of conference delegates will be kept. In other words, if you are the representative of a conference, regardless of the district in which your conference may lie, you will deposit your ballot for the conference in ballot box 7. Are there any questions from the floor about voting procedure?

Voting delegates are wearing white badges. The alternate delegates are wearing green badges. They may serve in the place of the white-badged delegates with the permission of the Credentials Committee and if any white badge delegate from the institution should be absent at any particular time, the alternate delegate or green badge delegate, will be permitted to vote in his place. The blue badge delegates are visitors from member institutions and conferences. They have all the privileges of the floor except that of voting. The red badge delegates are representatives of the press and visitors from non-member institutions. They do not have the privileges of the floor.

This, I believe, dispenses with all matters that we had planned to present at this brief business session.

If there is nothing further, then you may stand adjourned.

Whereupon, at 2:55 p.m., the meeting was adjourned.

FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES ROUND TABLE

January 6, 1954

THE FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES ROUND TABLE convened at 3 p. m., January 6, with W. H. Shideler, Miami University, presiding.

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: One of the chief accrediting agencies of the country has this to say: The chief administrative officer of a college or a university is ultimately responsible for the wholesome conduct of intercollegiate athletics in his institution. This ultimate responsibility he cannot possibly delegate to subordinate officers. It is his duty to be well informed about the athletic policies and practices of his institution and to take the necessary steps to assure that the athletic program is making its full contribution to the attainment of educational objectives.

I think you will all agree with me that that sounds good, but it just isn't humanly possible for the busy executive of any institution of any size to be responsible for that. So in practically all cases we find that has been more or less delegated to athletic boards of control, athletic advisory boards, or what-not; faculty representatives, in other words. That is what you people are and that is why you are here.

As representatives of your institution, you, of course, are sharing some of this responsibility that I just spoke of. It is your responsibility. It is your neck that is being stuck out. So you ought to know what is going on.

There are two ways of looking at the thing. One is to be an ostrich and stick your head in the ground and say nothing derogatory is happening or could happen, or put on intellectual blinkers—that goes back to the horse and buggy days but I think you know what I mean—so you won't be scared by anything you happen to see along the wayside.

The other way, of course, is to realize that there are certain problems that have to be met. There are certain problems that are more or less common to all of us; and in this panel the object of the thing is to try to share some of our ideas on the problems that we have. Possibly we cannot profit by them. Maybe we can't, but anyway, if we know all the problems of the other fellow and how he is attempting to solve those problems, maybe that will help us some in solving our own problems.

We cannot just simply say that everything is all sweetness and light and everybody is a gentleman and all that. You know and I know it isn't so.

With that as just an introduction, we will proceed to the series of discussions we have here. The first one on the list is Stanley B. Freeborn of the University of California at Davis, who will tell us about "Organization and Operation of the Athletic Board of Control."

STANLEY B. FREEBORN (University of California at Davis): One of my close friends one time asked whether I was on an athletic board of control or a board of athletic control. There is a certain

differentiation there that I think it is well to take into consideration, because a board of athletic control can be a millstone around the neck of the athletic program in an institution or it can be one of the finest assets that the program has; and I think it depends very largely on the philosophy and the regulations and by-laws under which a group of that kind is set up. So perhaps athletic board of control is a little bit better name than board of athletic control because it more or less infers that you have people on the board who are primarily interested in athletics in order to be there.

Probably there are as many different types of boards of athletic control as there are institutions; and you can't point to any one program and say this is it, this is the type of a board that should be used in all institutions, because of the different financial setups, the relationship of the faculty as a body to athletics, the relationship of the administration to the athletic program, and then as to whether the athletic program is run by a board of some of the associated students or whether it is directly under the administration of the executive. There are a number of factors involved which makes it impossible to set up any one given arrangement for the purpose of establishing an ideal board of athletic control.

Now, when I was called on the phone just a few days ago and asked if I would participate in this panel, they said, "All we want you to do is to talk for 5-10 minutes and, above all other things, be provocative." That is the easiest thing I do, so if I merely raise some questions, maybe that is all that is needed at this particular point.

As I mentioned before, I think that a good board of control properly set up is probably one of the finest assets an athletic program could have, and just for the sake of an argument, I would like to set up my ideals of what a board of athletic control should be in relation to the athletic program of an institution and without going into too much in the way of details because, as I mentioned, those are going to vary with every institution that we have.

Now, basically, the Chairman has mentioned the fact that the chief administrative officer of the campus, the president, the chancellor, whatever he may be, is basically responsible for the policy at least and for the type of athletic program that an institution has. Consequently, as was also mentioned by the Chairman, he needs lots of help in bringing this about.

I am going to avoid mentioning what the personnel of this board should be until I have mentioned a few things that the board of control ought to do, and then you can maybe see some rhyme or reason for the personnel that I would suggest.

In the first place, the board of athletic control should be responsible directly to the president and directly to the director of athletics, depending upon what the type of matter is under consideration. I believe, too, that as far as the board is concerned, it should be primarily a policy-making group which takes details into consideration only as they probably affect policy.

I think of such things as this for a board of control to consider. In the first place, it is probably extremely important that they should consider schedules, help the director, and follow out the policy that may be set by the chief administrative officer as to the

length of schedules, the type of competition in which the school is engaged. They should have a review of scheduling.

I believe they ought to be given some responsibility for advising both the director and the president of the institution as to coaches' salaries in order to keep matters of that sort more or less in line.

They can be extremely helpful in the matter of ticket allocations among alumni and students and season ticket holders and what-have-you for various groups that want tickets. They can be extremely helpful in making new appointments, as far as advice is concerned.

I think then, too, that they should be given an opportunity to overlook the whole budget of the athletic department, and I think they should be in a position to carry out eligibility recommendations that are over and above whatever the school is subscribing to in the way of conference regulations. There are many cases that come up where a little judgment used by the director or by the president or by a board of control can be of great help in making sure that the program is keeping on the beam.

Now with that more or less as an outline of the sort of things that they should do, I would go still further and say they have no power to do any one of them. They should have no power to make a final decision on any one of those things. If it is going to work, it must be a recommendation either to the director of athletics or to the president or chief administrative officer of the campus, because the minute that you place the power in the hands of a group of this sort, then you have abrogated—the director has abrogated and so has the chief administrative officer abrogated the authority that rests with them. If they are wise, they will follow the recommendation of a good board of athletic control, and if they consistently get bad reports on them, it is time to change the board of athletic control rather than the president or the director of athletics.

In order to explain why this thing will work and why it is helpful working on a strictly advisory capacity toward the chief administrative officer or the director, I think all three factors in the life of university athletics should be represented. In the first place, I think the active students should be represented; I think the alumni should be represented; and I think, above all, the faculty should be represented.

Supposing you have three of each. You would have nine men in a board of athletic control. We have worked together very satisfactorily by having the three students selected by the president from recommendations from the block letter society on the campus, and they have done a remarkable job of recommending fine men.

We picked three alumni from the alumni nominated by the council of the alumni association from a panel—and there again, they have done a fine job always in picking men that were not perennial sophomores but men of stature in the community who were available, and primarily the busiest men that we could find in the area because the busier they are, the more active they will be if their heart is in the right place. If it isn't, we want to steer clear of them, anyway.

Then we have three faculty men who have a definite interest in intercollegiate athletics. I'd say that the chairman or the president of

the board of control should not be the faculty athletic representative. The faculty athletic representative often comes to a board of control meeting with a definite program that he is interested in presenting himself, and making him the chairman of the meeting instead of allowing him to present his ideas handicaps him. It is better to have an objective faculty man outside of the actual manipulation of the athletic program to act as the chairman of the meeting.

With that setup of nine men, I think the director of athletics and anybody from his staff that he wishes to bring to the meeting should always be in attendance. As a matter of fact, I think the chairman should lean rather heavily on the director to bring in his recommendations and to seek his advice on anything he considers is of importance to him.

Now, the chief advantage of a board of athletic control is that they are the finest kind of a whipping boy you can possibly set up. If the alumni are in rebellion, you can point out the three outstanding alumni members on this board of control, in whom they all have faith and confidence, and say, "Why don't you talk to one of them?"

If the students are complaining or questioning a thing, refer them to the three outstanding youngsters that have been appointed to the committee by the president from a panel selected by the block letter men themselves.

Leave the selection of the faculty men to the president of the institution but always include the faculty athletic representative because he is the man that has to fight the battles in the conference meetings. He should be the man who should be intimately aware of all the phases and problems that are presented to the institution from an athletic standpoint.

You will see that this organization that I am proposing—and I am being provocative now—is a very flexible organization whose chief function is that of sane, sound advice to both the director of athletics and to the president of the institution.

You can chart the results of the meetings as to where they go thereafter by the type of case that is concerned. If it is something that should come to the president's attention, then always make a point of seeing that it does come to his attention. If it is something on which the director needs the advice of a group of interested people, then it can stop with the director; but over-all, a flexible organization of a recommending nature is, I believe, one of the finest assets that an athletic program in any institution can possibly have. It is a fine asset for better understanding between alumni, between students, and between faculty.

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: In order to keep this meeting on an even keel and at the same time come out even, I think possibly we had better gamble a little bit and have a discussion of each one of these talks as it is completed. Now let's turn the meeting over to you people. Are there any comments, criticisms, suggestions, or otherwise?

FORREST U. LAKE (Tulane University): We found it useful at Tulane to have also on that board representatives from the university administrative office and regents, because after all, that body is in a position to bring great pressure on the president of the insti-

tution. He also can answer by saying, "You have your own representatives on this committee."

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: Any additional comments?

ALFRED THOMAS (Arizona State): Could we have a show of hands of the group here who have a board of athletic control similar to the one just discussed, and then a show of hands of those institutions with boards of athletic control that have as their chairman the director of athletics?

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: I think that is quite an informative proposition. Would all of those who are operating under the first suggestion please hold up your hands. Those operating approximately with that kind of control board. The total is 42.

MR. THOMAS: The second question is to determine how many have as the chairman of their athletic control their director of athletics.

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: Those who have the director of athletics as the chairman of the athletic board, please hold up your hands. Five. Where a faculty man is head of the athletic board of control total about 40. Does that give you the information you wish?

MR. THOMAS: Yes, sir. Thank you.

J. H. NICHOLS (Oberlin College): I might say that the athletic director is in control, in general, in the small institution, where the pressures are not on. You might say where they are doing deficit financing.

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: The basis on which I have been a member of an athletic board for a great many years has been an athletic advisory board which is responsible directly back to the faculty, under rules instituted by the faculty. It is composed of the athletic director, of course; the alumni secretary; vice-president of the university in charge of the finances; dean of the college of business administration; three ordinary run-of-the-mine professors—it happened in this case to be physiology, government and geology; and three students. The three students are elected by the student body in the annual spring elections. They do that entirely on their own, and that has operated very nicely. That seems to be a very balanced sort of control, but the big point is that we are operating under rules established by the university seminars. If any bloke in sociology or the English department gets up and wants to know what is happening, it is up to us. They are very jealous of their rights and prerogatives.

Any other questions or comments?

ROBERT B. BROWNE (University of Illinois): I am very happy to discuss the situation because the setup at the University of Illinois is just one step further along. We will not allow on our athletic committee any member of the faculty who has any particular stake in the success of athletic teams. As a consequence, nobody from the department of athletics is on that board. This board has complete charge of schedules, eligibility, and matters of that sort.

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: That board must be endowed with a lot of wisdom. I don't see without knowing the details of the operation how it could work. If it works, that is fine.

MR. BROWNE: We have a second group. Our athletic association

is a corporation, has a board of directors, four of whom must be members of the faculty and three alumni of the institution who serve as business managers. That is the extent to which it goes.

If you think it doesn't work well, let me invite your attention to one thing of which we are very proud. We have never discharged the coach because he didn't win enough games. We are now with the second football coach we have had since 1913.

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: If that isn't a record, it must be pretty close to one. Anybody else have anything along this line?

We will go to the "Importance of Faculty Status for Athletic Administrators and Coaches," by Henry B. Hardt of Texas Christian University.

HENRY B. HARDT (Texas Christian University): First let me say these awful noises you hear coming from here are not the results of over-celebrating. It is just a common cold.

When I was asked just a few days ago to lead off in the discussion on this subject which was just read to you, I decided that I would try to do just exactly that—simply lead off in the discussion.

So for my few remarks here, I would like for us to consider me as simply a reporter and not a commentator. In the news, for example, there are two main kinds of reporters: those who report to you the facts and then those who give the facts and give you an interpretation and lend color to the stories, etc. That is classified as more important than simply the facts themselves, and that is why in his discussion interpreting the statements is up to you. You are to take over just as quick as I sit down, which will be pretty soon.

The subject, I believe, is a good one, and it does deserve your interest and your consideration. Let me list for you then very briefly a few points for, then a few points against.

Arguments for faculty status:

1. Faculty status would tend to provide security and thus would increase permanence of coaches. This would decrease the tragic trend of win or get fired, which is a bad thing, as no one would deny.

2. Faculty status would increase athletic staff candidates, would improve relationships and would help integrate the various parts of the total program of an institution. As one of my friends says, it would help to mesh the wheels of the athletic program with the wheels of other phases of the institution, so that there would be smoother operation.

3. Faculty status would help improve instructional phases, the instruction of the phases of athletics. I believe more instruction on safety and health would certainly be appropriate for many athletes the country over, and I believe it might be even more important for many general students. You could teach safety and health through an athletic program, which I believe would help a great many of those people who may not be fortunate enough to be on one of the athletic teams. Under exceptional circumstances, coaches might even teach other classes than those in the physical education division. There could be some teaching done in various subjects by the right coaches under the right conditions. They might not be very easy to get into the harness, but the president of our institution

teaches classes occasionally. It might be that certain coaches would do the same under the right conditions.

4. There is a little bit of feeling here and there among regular faculty members that athletic salaries in some cases are out of line with regular teaching salaries; also, that participation in general affairs and in general problems by athletic personnel are too limited, that they should participate more in many of the general affairs. Probably faculty status for coaches and administrators would help to solve both of those problems.

That is not the end of the list on what is good, but you can add some more.

The list against faculty status:

1. In return for better security, the administration would probably set a lower salary scale for many of the athletic people. I won't interpret that. You decide whether that would be good or bad.

2. Faculty status would decrease but not eliminate pressures on the coach after a bad season. I think there is probably no question but what it would decrease the dangers of a coach after a very bad season, but unquestionably, it could not eliminate all of that pressure.

3. In the case of necessary changes in the coaching staff such as, for example, the death of a head coach, the institution might possibly be stuck with several permanent tenure coaches. Some schools can't afford but one athletic director, and if you had three or four permanent people on your staff, you can't kick them all upstairs. Unless there were the proper teaching places available, which in all probability there would not be, then you would have several people permanently employed without the proper duties for them. I believe the head coaches in general would say they are entitled to their own staff, which might well give you a problem in case you have several permanent tenure people who are in a way displaced and yet they are yours for keeps.

4. In general, coaches hold fewer or lower degrees than faculty members. The accredited agencies frown on too many men without advanced degrees in very high posts or posts of high academic rank, and that might make quite a problem, in certain instances, at least.

5. For institutions with a fixed salary scale, there might not be a rank which would provide the necessary salaries. I am informed that four or five years ago the American Football Coaches Association discussed this problem of faculty status rather thoroughly and at length. They were and they still are interested in the problem. The fact, however, that it is still a problem is a sure sign they didn't find the final solution to it, so it is still an open problem. The consensus among people in that group was that a majority of the coaches and administrators would be willing to exchange a fair portion of their hazardous salary for security, for real security, but they felt that there was no way of eliminating the hazard, due to some kinds of outside pressures. Therefore, unless the pressure of change could be eliminated or very greatly reduced, they might not be justified in accepting a considerable decrease in salary.

Their conclusions, I believe, seemed quite valid. In other words, faculty status seems desirable but not now attainable. To achieve it,

the influence of pressure groups would have to be curbed and the coaches will have to be given the assurance that faculty status really means security.

In a sense, there is one big problem, probably a worse evil than short contracts or no contracts, which is contract jumpers. That can be looked at from different angles, and it is a question that ought to start some discussion, I believe.

If a coach demands and gets a 5-10 year contract and then gets up and leaves whenever he feels like it, and then various people fuss around about the tenure of coaches, there is something just a little bit out of line there. I don't know what the answer is on that. It might be that an agreement by all concerned to honor all existing contracts might do a great deal of good.

Thus, probably this whole subject is not a matter of discussion from the viewpoint of NCAA legislation but instead, I believe, is largely a matter of common decency, fair play, and good sportsmanship. I believe, in the sense all the others are minor factors. The major and controlling factor in the security of coaches is the sportsmanship, the integrity of the entire group, the entire athletic fraternity. That includes coaches, players, faculty, administration, sports writers. I believe better sportsmanship, greater integrity, that is the final answer, by any method by which it might be achieved.

MR. NICHOLS: Would you know how many of the institutions have their coaches on faculty status?

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: Let's see a show of hands on that. If I counted correctly, there were 49.

MR. NICHOLS: I wonder if that means tenure or means that they have faculty rank. There may be a difference there.

DELEGATE: That is what I want to know. What do you mean by faculty status?

MR. NICHOLS: I would mean by faculty status, they have the same tenure of other faculty men.

DELEGATE: Would you mean they had faculty rank in the sense they enjoyed a professorship or associate professorship or assistant professorship?

MR. NICHOLS: I meant that, too, that they had faculty rank in that they were professors—and the same salary scale. I personally don't think they are justified in giving them faculty rank unless they are willing to go on the same salary scale.

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: I will ask for a show of hands on the proposition as amended—faculty status but not the salary that goes with it.

DELEGATE: I would like to have him give that explanation. Isn't there, within ranks of faculty status, considerable variations?

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: In my experience, there is considerable.

DELEGATE: That is, an instructor may get anywhere from \$3,000-\$4,000 in the same rank.

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: There are so many deans, I shouldn't have said anything. Anyway, it appears as though none of them are willing to hold up their hands on the basis of both rank and the income that goes with it. We will call for it and see how many.

MR. BROWNE: I am not sure how to answer that for this reason. At the University of Illinois, we don't have an established salary

scale. I will say we have our major coaches on permanent tenure with the University, holding professorial rank, professor or associate professor. As to salary, they are paid about the medium for their ranks, but we have a half dozen teaching professors paid more than our top football coach.

MR. NICHOLS: I think that answers it.

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: Is there any further discussion?

V. R. SEED (University of Mexico): At the University of Mexico, nobody gets more than a one year contract regardless of tenure, coaches or otherwise.

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: There is no tenure in the accepted sense then.

MR. HARDT: Let me add with respect to tenure that I believe there are many institutions where a person, when he first goes to the institution, is hired for one year and there is only a one year contract. Then after a certain length of service, after which he has proved himself, he may be elected by the board of trustees to permanent tenure, after which time he will be entitled to his job, except for inefficiency or some similar reason.

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: We will proceed now to the third talk of the round table, "Ways and Means of Defining Normal Progress for Athletic Eligibility," Dean M. I. Signer of the Colorado School of Mines.

M. I. SIGNER (Colorado School of Mines): Before I get to the subject at hand, I have had a few remarks to make which have been on my chest for a long time. This occurs out in our section of the country and refers specifically to faculty representatives. That is this. Athletic programs are in charge of people who have never competed in athletics and, therefore, know nothing about them, and I rise to argue that point any time it is put to me.

As I look about the room here and have made a little investigation by talking with many men, I find that many of us—and I've heard figures anywhere from 30 to 50 to 90 per cent—have participated in athletics and coached athletic teams and, therefore, know something about it, and I am more firmly convinced every day that the faculty representatives are doing a good job of running athletic programs because they know something about it.

Now to the subject at hand. Being faculty representatives, I assume that we all hold faculty rank, if not tenure, and that we are interested in the academic requirements for athletic participation.

It is not my thought here and I think I would be presumptuous if I were to set up a formula and propose it to you men and say, this it is. Like the two gentlemen preceding me, I have in mind only raising certain questions and then let you gentlemen prepare the talk.

I would like to quote first from Article III, Section 3, of the NCAA Constitution: an athlete, to be eligible to represent his institution must be admitted in accordance with the regular published entrance requirements of the institution; be in good scholastic standing as determined by the faculty; and, three, maintain satisfactory progress towards a degree as determined by the regulations of the institution.

I don't think that anyone is going to quarrel with those first two items; that he must be admitted to the institution by regular pro-

cedure and that he must be pursuing or maintaining a satisfactory scholastic work.

Number three uses the term "satisfactory progress towards a degree." I would like to compare that with the statement that appears in the manual of the North Central Association, which is somewhat different, which refers to "normal progress towards a degree." As I understand the situation, it is this normal progress with which we are concerned.

Incidentally, to my knowledge, the North Central Association, has not defined in their manual what they mean by normal progress, so it is up to you men to arrive at a solution or a definition of what is meant by normal progress.

Through the help of our most efficient Executive Director, Walter Byers, we have a good cross-sampling of how various sections of the country define this term. Mr. Byers directed telegrams to a number of conferences, asking them to send to him here at Cincinnati information relative to what conferences had done in an attempt to define "normal progress." I have been accumulating those since Monday. The last one I received about 12 o'clock.

It is rather interesting to note that when you talk about normal progress, they immediately say, "Oh, yes, we have a definition for that. They must have passed 12 hours." And of course, that is not normal progress because you can pick up a catalog of any institution in the country, and they will say in most cases that the normal scholastic load is so much, usually 15 hours. It varies from school to school because the requirements of the schools vary. So you cannot reconcile 12 hours to the normal load of 15.

So to these conferences that immediately remark or the institutions that remark, "Oh, yes, we have established a definition; they must pass 12 hours," this is the question I raise. Is that normal progress?

I would like to point out my personal opinions regarding athletic participation. We must start first, I think, with possibly two basic premises.

1. That athletics is a recognized part and a vital part of the educational system. I think we must begin with that basic premise.

2. College curriculums, 99 per cent of them, are for four years. There are very few five year institutions. We must decide whether all college students complete their work in four years or whether they don't. If most of your students complete their work in five years, then we say that 15 or 20 or 12 or 18 hours is the normal load.

I represent an institution which has a rather heavy scholastic load, so I went back to the year 1940 and took the graduating class of that year, which numbered 146. From the statistics available, I found this. Of the 146 men who graduated in the spring of 1940, 86 had completed their work in four years. Of that 86 that completed their work in four years, 25 had to attend one summer school; 17 had to attend two summer schools, and 6 had to attend three summer schools, but they completed their work in four calendar years. So we have 48 out of the 86 who actually took more time than the regular eight semesters to complete their work. I venture to say that the authorities in charge at my institution at that time were convinced that those boys were making normal progress.

If we consider that athletics are a vital part of the American educational system and that athletes, whether they compete in football or basketball or track, are giving time to the institution over and above what is given by a non-participant, then I think we must recognize that fact.

It seems to me that they are in the same category as a boy who decides he has to work his way through the institution and, because he has to work, he has to take fewer hours, and that boy might complete his work in five years. Yet, under the conditions under which that boy is attending college, working his way, he would be making normal progress towards a degree under those particular conditions. I am certain the North Central Association or any other accrediting agency would say that boy is making normal progress.

I feel quite strongly that athletics are a part of the educational system, and those boys are contributing to the institution. I don't agree with the statement when we say he is not making normal progress if a boy carries 12 hours or a slower schedule than the normal student. I think that boy certainly is contributing something to the institution.

All institutions have certain scholastic standards. To remain in school a student has to pass so many hours with a certain grade point average. If he doesn't make that particular scholastic standard, he may be suspended from the institution. We have the same eligibility rule. He must pass so many hours with a certain grade point. If he does not, he is on probation and, therefore, he is not eligible. I think most conferences have that regulation.

I have tried to think this thing through in my own mind, particularly on our own institution, and have tried to determine when a boy was making normal progress towards his educational objective, which is a degree.

When I looked up these statistics and found that around 60 per cent of our graduates in a given year took longer than four years, I just couldn't come down to a decision and say that an athlete had to pass 15 hours or 16 or 13, whatever it happened to be.

I think the whole problem revolves around the institution, the faculty, you men, as to whether that boy is accomplishing his objective, which, of course, is an education.

It is very hard, I found, to find statistics on this problem. There is one case which I would like to call to your attention and leave it with you, because I am convinced in my own mind that boys in this particular category are not making normal progress.

You read or you hear that an athlete comes up to his senior year and will graduate in May but he has one year of athletic eligibility remaining. He may not have used up his three years or his four years, whatever it might be. So someone prevails upon that boy not to graduate in May but to return the next fall and graduate at midyear the following year, thereby using that year of eligibility which he has coming. I do not think that boy is making normal progress towards a degree. I just can't go along with that from an educational standpoint, and I think there are many, many cases like that.

Now I would like to leave with you just this thought—repeating

again the place of athletics in the American educational system, if it has a place and the boy is contributing something to the university or college, I do not think that we should penalize that boy because he is participating in athletics.

I have given no solution to the problem. It probably is provocative, and the only thought I have is that we must be somewhat lenient—maybe that is the wrong term—in setting up what we might call normal progress towards a degree.

GUY B. SUNDT (University of Wisconsin): I am surprised at Mr. Signer's statistics on the number of his boys who were able to complete their work in four calendar years. That is quite outside the usual experience, I believe. Perhaps there is a highly selective entrance program so that you can keep weak sisters from entering the institution at all, but if you want a quick remark or thought that seems to apply pretty generally, about half of those who enter the university ultimately graduate, and half of those who graduate do it in four calendar years. In other words, 25 per cent of those who enter finish in the prescribed four year period, and only half of them finish. I know those figures are not perfect, but give or take 5 per cent either way in whole numbers. In other words, 20 to 30 and 45 to 55. I think those figures reflect pretty nearly what happens in many large institutions.

On that basis, I think we in the Big Ten have adopted a normal progress rule based on a five year completion period, representing something in the way of an objective that can be met even by the athlete who is participating and giving a great deal of time, and the man who is working at a job outside, and the man interested in extra-curricular activities.

We define the normal progress on the basis of 20, 40, 60 and 80 per cent of the work required for graduation in his particular course. It means in the science course, 120 credits. You have 24 credits for eligibility as a freshman and so on up the line.

MR. SIGNER: I should have mentioned those conferences for which I had the information. The Big Ten, as I read their rule book, is the only conference that has really spelled out normal progress, and it is just as the gentleman from Wisconsin said, definitely set up percentages at the end of each year as to what is considered normal progress.

The Pacific Coast Conference comes the next closest to spelling it out. I think they limit it to five years. If the man graduates in five years, he has made normal progress.

Referring to my own institution, it is highly selective in enrollment. Of course, the number of men that graduate from our institution—we have enrolled around 14,000 students and have 4,000 graduates—is around 40-42 per cent.

DELEGATE: I would like to state for clarification that the Pacific Coast Conference rule on progress states that, not only is the student ineligible five years after he originally matriculates, but he must between seasons of the Conference pass a minimum of 24 semesters. That is between each season. In other words, he can't accumulate. He has to pass those between each season.

DELEGATE: I would like to call attention that the Southeastern Conference has spelled it out. It may be hard to find.

MR. SIGNER: I didn't have the Southeastern.

DELEGATE: We spelled it out a different way. The man must pass three-fourths of a year's work between seasons. He can't accumulate, and there is a five year total.

LUKE E. STEINER (Oberlin College): The Ohio Athletic Conference requires the work to be completed in eight semesters which is the severest that has been mentioned.

LUCIUS G. MOFFATT (University of Virginia): It seems to me the question is superfluous. Every college has certain regulations of how many hours the student must pass to be in good standing. If he is in good standing, he must be making normal progress for a degree. If he is not making normal progress, he wouldn't be in good standing, aside from part time students, of course.

DELEGATE: Unfortunately, our section is one where you cannot be on probation and still not meet our conference regulations or scholastic standards.

RALPH C. McDANIEL (University of Richmond): May I ask the question as to why an athlete should be penalized above the general student body? If you call normal progress on the part of an athlete something more than you expect from the other students, you are penalizing the athlete. I see no reason why an athlete should be penalized. A boy that can't play games, if he can stay in college and it takes him five years, won't be thrown out. His participation may be limited to a period of five years. I think that is perfectly all right, but I don't see any reason why there should be one standard for athletes and another for the rest of the students.

DELEGATE: When you see case after case come up of people that use up all the eligibility they have and then have 38 units toward a degree, there is something radically wrong. You have to be sure that they are getting somewhere toward their degree. He can take any kind of a course in the university and pass 10-12 units, but he may not be making any progress toward a degree. He may be taking appreciation of music and art and a few things of that sort, and when he has used up three years, he has about advanced freshman standing as far as graduation. That is the reason for this whole hullabaloo about normal progress.

MR. BROWNE: A few moments ago I spoke, and I think with justifiable pride, of the tenure of coaches at the University of Illinois. My friends suggest that may be influenced by the fact that Illinois has won some games. I may say over that period that I spoke of the standing is just a little bit over 50 per cent, not much over 50 per cent. We lost almost as many as we won, and there are a number of the institutions in the conference that have won more championships than we have.

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: We will go on to item number four. we were not able to get anybody to lead off on the fourth talk of this afternoon. I don't know whether they thought the item was too hot a potato to handle. Everybody seemed to be very, very coy about that. Then, too, I suppose there might have been a little better definition, as to whether it means athletic financing in all of its aspects or athletic financing so far as direct institutional control is concerned. The way it is written, it could be taken either way. I am taking it, personally, in the broader sense—financing that includes not merely

the budgeting of the expected resources from student tickets, outside sales, or whatever, but financing in all ways, including scholarships, if you wish to call them scholarships. Our athletic conference doesn't call them scholarships. It insists they should be called grants. Along with that is included financial help from booster groups, alumni, private individuals, zealots of all kinds.

Just what do you call financial, anyhow? Does that include the normal fees, board, room, books, that a student has a chance to work for? Does it include a bonus? Does it include per cents? Does it include an automobile if the season is successful?

What do you mean by finances? We might just as well call a spade a spade, and let it go at that. So I suggest perhaps it is too hot a potato to hand to any one man, so I am handing it to you as a group.

Do I hear any comments on it? Do I hear any justification of automobiles to the team after a successful season? Do we hear any justification for this money being handled outside the university or college control? It is a wide open question. The questions is yours. Go to it.

DELEGATE: Are there no NCAA regulations that say there will be institutional control?

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: Yes, but is it institutional control when the student gets regular spending money?

DELEGATE: If the institution gives it to him, it is.

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: If the institution hands it out, yes, but then they are going contrary to what they said they would when they joined the NCAA. Either that or else they believe it is the inalienable right of anybody not to abide by the rule of the majority but go off on any tangent they wish. That is what it amounts to. If you believe that, okay, but I just wondered. I am raising the point. Isn't there somebody who will discuss it, defend it or oppose it or do something?

MR. BROWNE: There is no reluctance on my part that the potato is too hot. I think involved in this whole question of outside unearned aid that is given to athletes sub rosa or—let me say first of all, the commissioners who have worked hard on these things will tell you the reports are very grossly exaggerated as to what athletes get. It is very customary for even parents of prospective athletes to exaggerate them and to come to us with stories of what other institutions will do for their boys. "Look what these schools will do for us," including such choice morsels as the fact that the boy has been promised if he goes to school, he will not be scholastically ineligible during his four years. When you run it down, you find no one connected with that institution said that. It may have been said by the boys around the bowling alley.

I think it isn't a belief that we are living in glass houses and guilty that makes us reluctant. Any one of us is liable to get caught with violations on the part of overzealous supporters. The important thing is: what does the institution do when the information comes to them and what measures do they take to try to bring this thing within institutional control? I think those are the tests of the integrity of the institution itself.

I would like to add this. Our conference permits some unearned aids under some specified conditions, which must be granted by the

institution itself and given to persons who maintain certain scholastic averages. It isn't a fact no assistance should be given to athletes at all. We believe the athlete should be put in the same boat as non-athletes, and it is not discrimination against the athletes that worries us. It is discrimination against the non-athlete that bothers us.

I should like to add to these rumors of the way in which athletes are riding the gravy train. When you run them down, you discover your own athletes don't have any money. These stars that are supposed to be living in such style just haven't got any money.

At the University of Illinois, we have a rather imminent halfback. He came to us from South Carolina, without being recruited, gentlemen. I know the story on that. As a matter of fact, we didn't even answer the first letter his folks sent up to us. I assisted him in getting a \$50.00 loan from the University so he could go home for Christmas. He had \$38.00 in the bank which he had saved. He went home for Christmas. His friends wanted to give him some credit or cash. I told them it couldn't be done. There were certain things that could be done, but they couldn't give him money.

I have talked to nine-letter athletes after they graduate. I thought they might be willing to discuss it. I said, "How did you get along? Who gave you the money?" Well, one of our nine-letter men said, "I got some help from outside." He said, "I came back from the Olympic games and I went in to pay my grocery bill, and the grocer said, 'Your bill is paid for this month. We are proud of you,' and so forth. I didn't report that." When he left the University, he and his wife, who was working—he was drawing G. I. benefits—he and his wife had less than \$100 in the bank.

I think you have to acknowledge that public rumor in this thing is not at all reliable. I don't know. I have heard many, many stories. My state happens to be a great recruiting ground because it is a large state with perhaps more high schools playing football and basketball than any state in the United States. There is a gentleman here from Indiana. Indiana does real well with the assistance of boys from Illinois on their basketball teams. It is a great recruiting ground.

We hear all kinds of stories about what other institutions do, but when you actually get into the inquiry, it just isn't so. A great deal of it isn't so.

I was interested to hear a distinguished school that has a terrific record say they would never turn professional. They were going to stick to their record of board, books, tuition, and spending money. I don't think that is at all comical.

I do want to make this point. We are all of us likely to be caught with violations on the part of zealous supporters, but the important question is not that you get caught but what do you do about it when you learn about it. How do you try to keep this matter down? How do you campaign among your alumni?

I think that is the story.

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: I think we are all with you on that one. Now that the pump has been primed, let's go on from there.

DELEGATE: I would like to ask a question. Before I do that, being a native South Carolinian myself, I can't conceive of a person leav-

ing South Carolina to go to Illinois without being recruited.

Is it not an uncommon practice for the athletic department to be incorporated separately from the university or from the educational institution? If so, can you call that institutional control by making an athletic department incorporated in themselves, as more or less an independent entity, or am I wrong on that?

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: It depends upon the relationship of that corporate entity to the university.

DELEGATE: I can give you one answer. The state of Georgia passed a law no department could borrow any money. We had to have money, so we incorporated. Then in the laws of incorporation, our governing body by the laws of incorporation must be a majority faculty.

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: We come to a panel discussion, which is a free-for-all. We are still short two members on that panel. Col. D. S. McAlister of the Citadel and Reverend Dullea of Boston College.

DELEGATE: I have a question. Maybe I am out of order, but I think I will go ahead. There seems to be some reticence about talking about this idea of aid to athletes, but I got the idea that because we didn't talk about it that some of it does go on. Should the NCAA recognize that some aid is necessary, and should we come out in the open with it? If it is happening that athletes are getting aid, should we continue to grant it and keep it under cover?

RALPH W. AIGLER (University of Michigan): Perhaps I can clarify the situation just a little bit, as far as the NCAA is concerned. The NCAA does not forbid financial assistance to athletes. It does require, however, that financial assistance to athletes must be channeled through the regular university channels. I think it is a very common misunderstanding on that point, that the NCAA forbids aid to athletes. It does not.

EARL S. FULLBROOK (University of Nebraska): I would like to discuss a question Stan Freeborn brought up. Whom does a faculty representative represent? Is it the board of control; is it athletes; is it the chancellor? Just whom should he represent?

MR. FREEBORN: I can't speak, of course, for what the general sentiment is all over the United States as to where the responsibility lies, but for the Pacific Coast Conference, it very definitely lies to the president of the institution. I think that is the only sound place to put it, and as long as the presidents are willing to go along with us, we will have a happy household, but if we were reporting to somebody else, I have grave doubts of the whole procedure.

DELEGATE: I have a very serious question to ask anybody on the panel to answer. There has been expressed by members of this group in here today a recurring phrase, that because an athlete contributes a great deal to a college, he should be rewarded for his efforts. I want to ask this question. Are institutions based on what the student contributes to the institution, or should they be based upon what the institution can contribute to the student?

MR. NICHOLS: I would like to say a word to that. I think you have brought up a very, very crucial point, because it goes back to our whole athletic philosophy. In the NCAA, as I have seen it over the last 35-40 years, there are two different philosophies, and I think both of them are perfectly stated.

I think there is one philosophy which, because of the nature of the situation, looks upon athletics from the standpoint, or are forced to look upon athletics, as public relations and as revenue and, incidentally, these men have a wonderful experience and no doubt get a lot of educational values out of it.

The other philosophy is a philosophy, also, that is the result of the situation in which a great many of the smaller colleges find themselves. That is the philosophy where athletics are primarily looked upon as just an educational experience for the participants and the students.

Norman Burns, for instance, of the North Central Association, says we need reorientation in our thinking in regard to athletics. The North Central approach to it was we should focus on the participant, the educational values to the participant, and not these other things. When you focus on the educational values to the participant, then athletic experience is a privilege. It is an opportunity the university is giving, and the men, as a result, don't expect any returns other than the experience they have in athletics. It is purely for the benefit of those boys taking part and the students that come to see it and a few of the alumni, we will say, of the institution.

But when you change the focus somewhat to public relations and to prestige and to revenue, then the boy is rendering a service, a service to the institution. He is giving the university something in the way of prestige. He is giving the university something in the way of revenue or helping it to get something in the way of revenue, and that is their whole athletic program.

There are two philosophies. We take the philosophy, because of our situation, that the educational values to the participant are all that he should get out of athletics and that should be the focus. That should be the type of program to carry on.

The North Central went so far as to say, as you know, that in their revised policy the notion that institutions of higher education have a responsibility for providing public entertainment in the form of athletic spectacles and operating their athletic programs primarily as public relations enterprises is alien to the true functions of higher education.

Now, I don't believe that is true if you look on athletics from the standpoint of their value in public relations and prestige and revenue, but if you do look on it that way, then you can't have your cake and eat it, too. You have to take these pressures. You have got to take these problems and say, as was once said, these are all very baffling problems, but for the most part, the NCAA simply treats the symptoms. We won't curb these abuses such as bowl games, recruitments, subsidies, extensive practice schedules. They simply do not get at the heart of the problem. These are merely symptoms. Athletic reform will take place only when institutions accept completely the idea that athletics will be an integral part of the educational enterprise.

I think the other point of view is all right to take. I do think when you take it, you have got to be willing to take the pressures, and that is what you take. You take a lot of headaches, but you make a lot of money.

These other institutions have to support their athletic program entirely from institutional funds. That is a lot of headaches, too. It is a lot of headaches for the president. It is a lot of headaches for a great many people, because we have to raise the money, and privately endowed institutions don't have a great deal of money.

For Johns Hopkins to carry on a program with no gate receipts, it means an expenditure of \$80,000. And the same with us. It means an expenditure of about \$65,000 all of which the college finances. That is something.

There is a middle ground because a lot of the big institutions focus on certain sports and not other sports. These other sports are just as amateurish, if you want to call it that, as any of the other schools. It is just as much educational experience as it is in most of what you might call pure institutions, from the standpoint of the way they conduct their athletics.

The pressures are on in the two pressure sports primarily. That, I think, is the answer to it.

I want to tell just a little story in regard to what Bill McCarter says. We have a lot of fun in these Council meetings. Bill had this remark to make. He said, "Why say in 10 well-chosen words what you might be able to say in 100."

FRANK N. GARDNER (Drake University): I was a little afraid of my friend Ralph Aigler. He neglected to mention something to you that I think is important for all of us who are faculty representatives, in regard to the pay or recompense or grants which can be given through the institution under institutional control.

I would like to call your attention to one of the Official Interpretations of the Council, as printed on page 170 of the Bulletin. I am not saying that everyone on the Council was agreed on this interpretation, nor should I even dream to think all of us will be agreed, but at least it should be called to your attention.

You will notice the interpretation of the principle of amateurism is as follows:

"Financial aid awarded by an institution to an athlete should conform to the rules and regulations of the awarding institution and that institution's conference, if the institution holds such affiliation, but in the event such aid exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses, it shall be considered to be pay for participation. In addition, the following practices are interpreted as constituting pay for participation in intercollegiate athletics:

"(a) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award on the basis of an athlete's prowess or his contribution to a team's success.

"(b) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of an injury which prevents the recipient from participating in athletics.

"(c) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of an athlete's decision not to participate in athletics."

These are very important, and I think they should properly be called to your attention.

DELEGATE: Going back to one of the previous subjects, faculty status, I should like to throw out this thought. Tomorrow or the

next day we are going to consider practice periods, and the length of practice periods. One of the nicest ways, I think, to control that is to give your coaches some faculty duties. Most coaches, if they are any good or ambitious, and they are eager beavers, and if they don't have much to do, are going to want to have those boys out there practicing all the time. If they have some other duties to perform on the campus and you keep them busy, you can relieve yourself of some headaches.

Another suggestion I would like to make is that looking over your athletic program and scholastic standings over the period of years, how many of your men have graduated? How many have actually received a degree, and how many have carried on successfully after they left school? I think that is the real way of testing whether they have made normal progress. It might have taken six years, but if you have instilled an interest in a young man to carry on and get an education, and he studies and becomes a good teacher or a success in business and adds to the general program and the home program in our nation, then our athletic program has been worth-while. I think the way to do that is to check how many letter winners have received their degrees and what they have done after they graduated.

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: I think all of us would agree with you. The only catch is it takes a long, long time to get information on that.

I was just checking with George Little, now with the Football Hall of Fame. I was checking with him about people we had known, and he mentioned 12 people from my institution that were on that thing and as to what they were doing at the present time—outstanding physicians and surgeons, business people, executives of one kind or another, generals and what-not. That is the test of whether you are really doing something for them or whether you aren't. Some of them go out and you never hear from them again, maybe briefly, but generally speaking, they have had their little day and they are done. You have done nothing for them permanently.

MR. NICHOLS: This is the first time in 47 years the NCAA ever had a Faculty Round Table discussion. It is an innovation. Personally, I think it is a wise innovation. I think it would be desirable to hear from Hugh Willett, who has been the past President of our organization and has been connected with it many years, and maybe have an indication from Hugh as to what he thinks this kind of a round table can serve and whether it is worthwhile.

HUGH WILLETT (University of Southern California): I thought I had reached that happy state in life where I didn't have to say anything more at an NCAA meeting.

I would like to say, however, that I think this is a very fine innovation, and I trust that those who are here today have found it worthwhile and that we can have some sort of an expression from this group as to whether they would desire a similar round table discussion at the next annual Convention.

I have been very much interested in the discussion today. I always leave such discussions with the firm belief that there are many, many good ways of accomplishing good results, and I, for one, have ceased to look for a common formula that would be applicable to all of us. I think we have many roads to our desired goal.

I would like to comment just on one particular item, this item of normal progress or satisfactory progress, to say that in our particular conference, the Pacific Coast Conference, we have studiously avoided the term "normal progress" and, also, avoided the term "satisfactory progress." We set up the rule to which Mr. Schmidt referred, as the academic progress rule. We don't claim necessarily that it is normal; we do think it is satisfactory. At least we have a rule that we call the academic progress rule.

I am happy to have been here today and to have listened to this discussion. I think it is a very fine innovation in our Convention program. Mr. Chairman, I would be very much interested to have you call for the reaction of this group as to whether they think it is worthwhile and worth repeating at our next annual Convention.

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: In accordance with the suggestion just made, those who think this should be repeated at subsequent meetings please hold up your hand.

That is practically unanimous.

MR. NICHOLS: You might ask if this type of session or any other type would be better.

MR. WILLETT: It strikes me the practical way to accomplish what Herb is calling for is for those of us who have other suggestions to file them with the Chairman of this meeting, and let him put these suggestions before the Council or those in charge of the Convention meeting.

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: I should say—and perhaps I had better do it now before I forget it—that any credit for this meeting goes to Walter Byers. He was the spark plug behind the whole business; and since I didn't know you people and he did, the panel is essentially his idea; and any success there has been here this afternoon should be funneled directly back to Walter Byers.

KARL HENRICH (Valparaiso University): I would like to ask Dr. Nichols whether he thinks this Association, which has a membership with two divergent philosophies, can merge together. On the one hand, he stated that some schools look upon an intercollegiate athletic program as a means of public relations and as a means of raising funds for the athletic program. On the other hand, several schools are conducting these programs in the interest of the individual. Can we, with these two divergent philosophies, really live together as an Association?

The other question I would like to ask—and I think Dr. Nichols probably could answer, it also—how does an institution go about getting to be classified as a major institution? Statistics, for instance, are included in the NCAA reports. When is an institution a major institution and when is it a minor institution?

We at Valparaiso feel we have a major basketball program, but in the other fields we have a minor athletic program. How do you go about it? For instance, here is a growing school coming up and it wants to be classified as a major institution. How do you go about it?

MR. NICHOLS: Answering your question, the last one first, Vic can check me on this, but I think the major institutions are classified by the NCAA statistical bureau on the basis of the schedules. The sched-

ules are determined by the board, and they class certain types of institutions. They set up a priority list, I suppose. Someone may be more familiar with this than I am. If you play a certain type of school, they say your schedule is a major schedule. You could look through that major list and schedule those schools. If the majority of your games were with those schools, then I think you would move into the major group.

MR. HENRICHS: What percentage of the games?

MR. NICHOLS: I would say you would have probably 50 per cent. Does anyone know?

DELEGATE: Say if you play Michigan State, you are entitled to be called major.

MR. NICHOLS: Hugh, do you know?

MR. WILLETT: I don't remember what the proposition is.

DELEGATE: Last year we became a major school in basketball. We have to play more games, 50 per cent against major schools.

MR. NICHOLS: To answer the other question, can these schools with different views work together. I think they can. I think we are making great progress, and I think all the people in the NCAA are giving time to make it more possible for the institutions that have different philosophies to work together. What I think we can contribute to the NCAA is that philosophy and that is realization, but the NCAA is primarily, as you know, a body that of necessity has to control certain circumstances. And of necessity, their problems are going to be the problems of the large schools. Ours are somewhat different problems, but we can work them out within our own group.

If you are interested primarily in championships, the NCAA doesn't offer that to the very small colleges, unless they are very good, of course. I don't believe many of the schools of our type are greatly interested. I don't know whether the NCAA is going to go into championships for small colleges or not. I personally am not greatly concerned about it, because I don't think they mean much to that type of school, but to some of them they do mean a great deal.

CHAIRMAN SHIDELER: The hour is getting late. We will stand adjourned.

Whereupon at 5 p. m., the meeting was adjourned.

ATHLETIC DIRECTORS ROUND TABLE

January 6, 1954

THE ATHLETIC DIRECTORS ROUND TABLE convened at 3 p.m., January 6, with Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University, presiding.

CHAIRMAN LARKINS: Gentlemen, as chairman of the Athletic Directors Round Table discussion, I would like to remind you that this is the first time to my knowledge that athletic directors per se, have been called into session. We sincerely hope that the program that we have outlined is of some merit and will prove interesting to you. If this type of thing is to continue, certainly I am sure we would be happy to have both criticism and any suggestions for improvement. And in taking on this responsibility, I'd like to say that I am deeply indebted to our speakers and to the panel of athletic directors. I hope you will ask questions of the speakers or panel members if there is any desire for discussion after the speakers have finished.

I would like to introduce to you the members of my Committee. I am Dick Larkins of Ohio State. I'd like to present Charles "Chick" Mileham, University of Cincinnati, and George Gauthier of Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. The three of us have endeavored to make this worthwhile to you.

Members of the panel are:

Leo A. Harris, University of Oregon
Ray Hanson, Western Illinois State College
Madison Bell, Southern Methodist University
W. C. White, University of the South
Ted B. Payseur, Northwestern University
J. A. Tomlinson, Arkansas State College
T. J. Hamilton, University of Pittsburgh
Fred J. Martin, Wesleyan University

You will note in your program the first item, "The challenge of athletic leadership." In opening this round table discussion I would like to mention a few things some of which may be a little personal, some of which you may disagree with me on, some of which you may possibly support.

During the past several years, intercollegiate athletics, particularly football and basketball have been subjected to severe criticism. Much of the criticism came from prejudice but much more came from a real knowledge of actual conditions. It seems everyone knows that conditions are bad so we have had presidents' commissions, recommendations from an accrediting association, new rules and regulations of athletic conferences, and new controls by our national associations. The coaches' associations have published codes of conduct and ethics. The question that I pose to this group is what have we as athletic directors done in this whole picture?

Have we joined forces in trying to analyze problems? Have we attempted to pool experience and judgment for solutions to the many problems of intercollegiate athletics? As an individual I feel

very definitely that I have side-stepped a lot of the issues. I feel that a good many of the controls have come from above and not from the institutional level. I am not sure particularly that as directors of athletics in charge, administratively, of a program, that we have accepted the challenge of the profession that we are in. Criticism and remedies suggested for the form of athletics indicated an immense amount of real, earnest thought. These suggestions show a line of program, a state of public opinion, a striving, a demand. It is evident that these multitude of remedies must be reduced to some logical thinking before agreements can be reached. No reform yet suggested covers the entire situation though each strikes at some evil and contains some value. I have no mystic remedies for our complicated endeavors. If we are to be honorable, aggressive, intelligent administrators, it occurs to me that we have some soul-searching to do. Let me pose a few questions for you gentlemen. What are college athletics for? What place should they have in the larger field of physical education? What is their legitimate function in relation to the educational system? What place do they fill in modern civilization? What values do they have in the education, training, discipline and the culture of college men? Whom are athletics for? What are the forces and factors influencing participation in competition? What are the physical, mental and social forces that make some men active competitors and others grandstand quarterbacks? What are the forces upon which a code of administrative principles must be found that will open athletics to all students?

All legislation on college athletics has been based, consciously or unconsciously, on these questions. Principles upon which athletics should be organized and conducted—everything depends on the efficiency of administration. This athletic administration must understand educational, moral, and social influences. It must understand management and finances. It must know and recognize the aims and purposes of the college. It must understand the laws of competition and human behavior. It must understand the place of athletics in relation to all other phases of the campus activity. It may be naive to say this, but no satisfactory athletics can exist until there is created an administration that will improve the efficiency of what we do and inspire faith among educators. Our purpose in inaugurating these round table discussions is to analyze, to tear down and to rebuild ideas, to reshape our thinking in regard to our field of endeavor. I believe that we have—as directors of athletics—a real challenge to lead, not to follow. And in accepting the leadership it seems to me that we must direct our attentions on the level of the institution that we represent to the very best of our ability for the good of all young Americans.

The first gentleman I would like to introduce to you on this period of discussion, needs no introduction whatsoever. Ed Krause, the athletic director of the University of Notre Dame, will speak on the subject that I am sure he is very familiar with, and which is interesting to all of us. It is a real pleasure to introduce at this time Athletic Director Ed Krause of Notre Dame.

EDWARD N. KRAUSE (University of Notre Dame): Speaking before such an intelligent group I couldn't let this opportunity go by without congratulating everyone in this room for the outstanding jobs

they have done as athletic directors of their institutions.

In my opinion I am perhaps the one least qualified to speak on the subject I have been handed but I can quote the words of Fritz Crisler a number of years ago when he mentioned a successful athletic director is one who on Saturday afternoon, when his football team has lost a game, is seen running out of the stadium with the alumni chasing him, and is giving the impression he is leading them to greater and better things. Certainly we have done our best in that regard.

We don't have a very intricate plan at Notre Dame regarding the organization of our staff or regarding the morale of our staff. However, simply I can present the formula we follow at our University regarding the organization of the staff itself. In the first place, I think just as most schools have, we have an athletic board of control which is composed of seven people, all faculty members at the University. I am a representative of the athletic department at these meetings but have no vote as to regard any subject that is brought up.

The meetings of our board are held four times yearly at which time all changes in policies and problems that come up are brought up for discussion. Such things as the policy of the University itself regarding athletics, the budgets, the material improvements in the athletic setup, eligibility, the elections of captains and monogram winners are brought forth in this discussion.

We have a plan that we think is fairly successful regarding the personnel in the athletic department from the athletic director down to the coaches of all sports. I have here in front of me the Articles of Administration of our University which are presented to all people who are in our athletic department. For instance, listed very thoroughly in these pamphlets are the duties of the athletic director; what his duties comprise; his responsibilities to the athletic board and the University; followed by a pamphlet in regard to the duties of the business manager, the ticket manager, the coaches. Each receive a copy of the duties that they have to perform regarding their positions. We even go so far as to present a formula to the director of sports publicity and also the director of our equipment in all athletics, and we think by this presentation that all of our personnel can read the policy, the rules that we like to keep in effect, and therefore have no qualms as to what is right and what is wrong. We don't, however, feel that we should impose rules upon our coaches without a discussion with them. I think it is an easy thing to regulate people to do certain duties that are necessary. However, we like to feel that the coaches, the personnel of our athletic department, are just as much responsible for the policy and philosophy of the University carried on in their department as the athletic director or the vice-president in charge of our whole University.

Therefore, previous to the meetings we have in our athletic board, we call in all of our coaches at which time we discuss the rules we have in existence, present any changes that might be for the benefit of the University as a whole and at that time naturally everybody lets his hair down and makes his discussion as thorough as possible. But by doing that we think we get the cooperation of our coaches and other personnel who get the feeling that they are on the same team as we are. We don't like to present rules and say, "You follow

these." And that is it. We try to make them a part of the University itself.

Along the same line—this started just a few years ago—we print rules of the NCAA regarding athletics along with the rules of our University. These are presented to all members of the athletic department and they are to read these rules before the college year ensues and after which time I receive a letter from each member of the department saying he has read the rules, understands them and therefore he will follow them as written. And we think there we have given them a plan to follow but at the same time and in the same vein, we like to have most of these rules that we have at our University presented by some member of our personnel. As athletic director of the intercollegiate varsity sports at our University, we also have control of our intramural program which is headed by the dean of our Physical Education School. We have supervision there regarding finances. We think as members of the intercollegiate picture, as members of our University, we should do everything possible to get more kids interested in the sports we have on our campus.

I was exceptionally pleased this year when I noticed that over 700 boys were participating in intramural football games on our campus. They have some good games there, perhaps as good as the varsity may have on a number of occasions, and we think it is a good thing to develop these various sports.

Leaning in our University toward club sports has been a major factor in the past few years. We have encouraged boys to a point where we have a great group of kids interested in sailing and weight-lifting and I might say that Notre Dame was declaimed the national champions of weight-lifting without any dispute last year. I think it is a wonderful thing. I quip about it but I think it is a wonderful thing because all kids can participate in not one but several sports.

I want to say a thing or two about the morale of the personnel in our department. We don't have anything fancy. We think in the first place we have an ideal setup regarding our coaches. Some people oftentimes wonder why many of our coaches whose salaries are not comparable to many institutions in the nation, will remain on our staff and I think the reason is the fact that our coaches are responsible to our office, from our office to the vice-president in charge of our University. The alumni can't fire our coaches and I think it is a wonderful thing to have this security. Let's say the coach doesn't have security; I think that is one thing the NCAA is hoping to eliminate. Our alumni to Notre Dame are very fair. They are the fairest in the country. They don't care whether we win or lose as long as we win. However, if some alumnus wrote in and wanted to fire our fencing coach, he wouldn't have too much to say in that regard, and we think that is one reason we have fine morale with all of our staff. We encourage football coaches to help as much as they can in elevating other sports on our campus. We believe there is room on our campus for other sports. We have seven varsity sports in our curriculum.

I think perhaps the best expression I can give regarding the reason for the high morale we have is a reference to what happened in 1950 when Notre Dame lost four football games and tied one. I think

that is the only time Frank Leahy received a raise as a football coach since he started in 1941. He said to me, "In order to get a raise you should lose." But we don't feel that way. We feel if a man has done a job as far as his particular sport is concerned—and I am sure everyone in this room feels as I do, that the success of an athletic director depends on the men he has working for him and in his department—and if you have loyalty among the members, you are going to have success.

We give all sports the best equipment. We try to present the best possible practice fields and courts for our individual sports. When traveling, it doesn't cost too much to go first class and we try to give the impression to our coaches and to the players involved with these particular sports, that they are traveling in the best fashion possible.

I might mention again that in the meetings we have with our coaching staffs before the presentation is made to our athletic board in charge of athletics, we require any coach making a presentation of a suggestion in regard to the improvement of his particular sport, that he put it in writing because then we know what he is proposing. And at the same time each one of those points is considered in every one of our presentations to the athletic board.

We like to present to our coaches and give them the authority of running their particular sport in their way, under the rules that are signified to them, and we believe that by delegating the authority to these coaches we give them the impression and the feeling that they are a part of the organization.

CHAIRMAN LARKINS: Gentlemen, I'd like to remind you this panel is here primarily to work and not to observe and if you do have any questions—I'd like to keep this as informal as possible—shoot them to the panel or to the speaker.

The next speaker that I would like to present is a man well qualified to talk on the radio problems that confront most of us. We like to keep away from television as much as possible because we feel we will have a full discussion at the meeting tomorrow. Before I introduce the speaker I'd like to present to you several other experts on radio that he has brought with him. I would like to present at this time George Higgins, vice-president-general manager of KMBC and KMBC-TV in Kansas City; Thad Brown, vice-president of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, and Bob Richards, another vice-president of the National Association.

At this time I would like to present Harold E. Fellows, president of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters. He has been head of the Association for three years, previously was general manager of WEEI in Boston and director of CBS operations for the New England area. We are deeply indebted to him for coming from Washington, D. C. It is a real privilege and pleasure to present Mr. Fellows to you at this time.

HAROLD E. FELLOWS: Your Chairman has commented upon the fact that this is basically a radio meeting, and we are so listed or I am so listed on your agenda. But I must apologize to you as I have already apologized to your Chairman before making my remarks. It is virtually impossible today for a broadcaster to make a speech confining himself only to radio or only to television. So my remarks will cover

in general terms both sides of the broadcasting street, radio and television, but if we got into a question and answer period, I think probably you will want to observe the admonition of your Chairman and the intent of this meeting.

Commercial broadcasting in this country is a little over 30 years old. It was launched about 60 years after football started in the United States. I doubt if any development in the sport has had a greater effect upon it, however, than coverage by radio and, more recently, by television.

Those of us who have come here from the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters would like to discuss that effect with you, and we are grateful for the kind invitation which permits us to do so.

First, however, let me tell you about the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters—which hereinafter shall be known as the NARTB, in deference to your patience and my comfort. The NARTB is a business association. It represents broadcasters' interests in the same fashion that the American Football Coaches Association represents your interests. In our membership are all of the national networks, about 1,700 of the nation's radio stations and about 70 per cent of the television stations. This group comprises the active, voting membership. We also have over 111 associate members—business and professional enterprises allied with broadcasting, such as producers, equipment manufacturers and so forth.

The NARTB is governed by a board of 39 broadcasters, elected by the membership.

We exist primarily because we seek, through the strength found in unity, to protect the broadcasters from actions which might otherwise unfairly operate against them and, in other manner, to advance the welfare of the industry. Thus, we hope, we advance also the welfare of those whom the industry serves, the public.

Presently there are 2,509 AM radio stations operating in the United States and 561 FM radio stations. They reach regularly all but 2 per cent of the population. There are nearly twice as many radio stations, in other words, as there are daily papers.

Presently there are on the air and operating about 352 television stations, and licenses for new ones are being granted at the rate of about one a day—with an ultimate potential station population in the visual medium of 2,000 stations. There are four national radio networks and four national television networks.

I mention these statistics to indicate that in one sense our Association, in its responsibility, transcends that of others whose members are less closely engaged in serving the public interest. Broadcasters (radio and television) are licensed under a law which provides, among other things, that they must serve the "public interest". In effect, this might be interpreted to mean that they must be responsive to public wants, insofar as they are able to do so.

The public wants football on radio and television; and I believe sincerely that most of those who guide the destinies of amateur as well as professional athletics also want broadcasting of sporting events by radio and television—if it is practical and feasible.

In other words, I have heard of no coach, athletic director or

school authority who has said "no broadcasting" simply because of a prejudice against the medium.

Nor, on the other hand, do I know of a broadcaster who has refused an opportunity to broadcast athletic contests because of a prejudice against sports.

Yet we have a situation, particularly aggravated in the case of amateur football, where it has appeared to be impossible to schedule throughout the nation enough games to satisfy public demand; a situation in which there has been a great amount of emotion generated on both sides of the issue.

The elements which have kept the disputants apart, in my opinion, have been three: (1) money; (2) misunderstanding; and (3) ignorance.

Those responsible for great and small gridiron spectacles also are concerned about gate receipts.

Broadcasters, on the other hand, are concerned about the soaring costs of rights fees demanded for coverage of various games; and particularly concerned that so few games at the university level are available for broadcast on any basis.

Now I believe that broadcasting can survive without football; and I believe also that football can survive without broadcasting. Nevertheless, such a premise is an improper and imprudent one from which to argue if any consideration is to be given to the people—who attend games, and thus support them and who listen to radio and look at television, and thus support them.

I believe there has been misunderstanding. Some broadcasters have pointed a finger of scorn at football authorities; and it would seem that some football authorities would rather have their mother-in-law in the press box than a television camera or radio microphone. Perhaps the fact that we are here, at your invitation, may contribute to dispelling that misunderstanding. I hope so.

Our greatest handicap, however, is ignorance.

Most of the conclusions which have been reached concerning the effect of broadcasting on attendance at sports spectacles have been based upon insufficient research or no research at all.

I can say to you—as indeed some coaches and athletic directors have said to me—that radio has helped football directly at the gate by creating a wider understanding of the game and thus stepping up interest in it. But I can't prove it, nor can I or you prove the contrary.

I can say to you that television might lower gate attendance but increase the prestige of the game—again by bringing it to the attention of thousands upon thousands who otherwise might not ever view a contest. But I can't prove that, either.

I could quote right now some limited research that has been done in this field, and prove by those figures that television as well as radio has increased attendance. But I know that you have research, also insufficient in scope, that proves just the opposite.

We've had those debates, not at close range but at rifle sight, for some years now. They have availed nothing other than to create a situation which is unsatisfactory to broadcasters; distasteful, certainly, to some schools that have little chance ever of being televised as a part of a limited national plan; and unfortunate, particularly, in

the case of the public—which has learned through attendance at games and reading newspaper accounts, but probably mostly through radio broadcasts, to love the game and want more of it.

The effect of broadcasting on game attendance can't be determined by counting the customers alone. You have to count the score, too, taking into account the caliber of the teams playing. The weather plays a part. Star talent means something. That fine gentleman from Minnesota, Coach Wes Fesler, who has recently joined the broadcasting ranks, certainly could testify that Paul Giel was quite a drawing card. These and many other considerations would enter into any conclusive study of the relationship which attendance bears to broadcasting. Until such authoritative research is undertaken, conceived and conducted by recognized experts, we can do no more than guess at the answers.

And yet such research would hardly be scientific if conducted in an atmosphere of artificial controls. You cannot measure the effect of television or radio broadcasting unless there is television or radio broadcasting. Under the present limitations, I doubt if a qualified researcher would agree that enough typical situations could be found to offer an acceptable sample.

Please believe that I am not taking advantage of your hospitality to express a personal viewpoint alone, or to sell some bill of goods. These remarks reflect the discussions which were held recently by the Sports Committee of our Association. This Committee has met but once—last December 5th. It is made up, in its active membership, of 12 broadcasters. George Higgins here of KMBC and KMBC-TV, Kansas City, is the chairman. Mr. Higgins has been identified with sports as well as broadcasting throughout his career. Some of you may recall that he officiated at games here in the midwest and enjoyed an illustrious career, as a younger man, as a sportscaster. He and all of the other members of this Committee are particularly qualified, by background and training, to weigh the merits of the various problems in this broad field of sports-broadcaster relationship. Most of them have played or coached amateur and professional football, basketball or baseball. In their discussions, they have expressed a sympathetic rather than an antagonistic viewpoint toward the issues which beset those of you who are coaches and athletic directors. None of them, nor any other broadcasters of my acquaintance, want to be the instrumentalities that would kill off any of our great American games.

Most of those who are operating television stations also are radio broadcasters, and many of these are pioneers in the profession. They can remember, as I can and as doubtless many of you can, the period when athletic authorities felt that radio play by play broadcasting would destroy the game. We have lived to learn that such a cataclysmic tragedy did not occur. All evidence, such as we have, points in the opposite direction: radio has helped the game and there is relative freedom of negotiation between schools and broadcasters in this area of electronic communication.

Then television came along. Controls were installed hastily long before over 30 per cent of the people of the nation could get a signal in their homes. Now over 60 per cent of the population receives television signals. In other words, there are twice as many

people today potentially in any sports audience as there were when the national television plan on college football telecasting went into effect. This suggests to me—as a salesman, not as an athletic expert which I do not pretend to be—a vast potential for all universities and for secondary schools, too—a potential for extending the influence of their universities far beyond the boundaries they have known heretofore. For every telecast, as every radio broadcast, of a school-sponsored sports spectacle helps to sell the competing schools to the viewing and listening public—win, lose or draw.

It would seem to me that cooperation between school authorities and broadcasters in making proper and full use of this priceless air time could produce even greater dividends for the school—in good will as well as in dollars, if aggressive and consistent and intelligent promotion is employed. Some of the nation's greatest advertisers of goods and services rely heavily upon broadcasting as a sales instrument; does it not follow that their logic and even their methods would apply as well to universities?

The possibility suggests itself, at least, that television now—as radio was once before—is being convicted without trial; that the remarkable advances made by the medium in recent years have so expanded the size and character of the audiences that sensible comparisons cannot be made with that period only five short years ago. It is important for athletic authorities to understand, for example, that the composition of the audience is changing, as well as the size of the audience. Television has been moving into the smaller communities in the last year and a half. As in radio, it was launched in the large metropolitan areas. Now it is on the move into every hamlet and farmhouse.

It is changing the habits of Americans.

Believe me, it has changed the habits of radio broadcasters—who have built or bought television stations. It has given them new concepts of communications by air.

It's changing the viewpoints of businessmen and politicians and millions of working men and women; of professional people; and of educators and coaches and athletic directors, too.

We should seek in it, as we did successfully in radio, those virtues which will make our national pastimes even more popular—more appealing to more people. We can do this only in an atmosphere which permits, and indeed encourages experimentation; certainly we can't do it if there is foreclosure against such experimentation.

I trust you would agree with me that every person who truly loves football should have an opportunity to see it in the stadium—or by any other method man's ingenuity enables him to see it; to hear about it and to read about it. Here at least the media and those who promote and direct sports events share a joint obligation.

We should seek the way to meet that obligation, not hide from it.

Our Association holds its annual convention in Chicago the week of May 23rd. Hundreds of broadcasters will gather there to talk about many problems, not the least of them sports broadcasting. Perhaps you will accept this as a sincere invitation to your organization to be represented at that convention in order that we may return to you the courtesy you have extended to us: an opportunity to state a viewpoint.

CHAIRMAN LARKINS: Thank you, very much, Mr. Fellows. Are there any questions you gentlemen would like to direct to the speaker or his associates?

Probably one of the most difficult subjects of all that we have on the agenda today is the athletic budget. I don't suppose that any of us administering college athletics have any final answer or final system. I have asked my good friend, Ted Payseur, the director of athletics at Northwestern University, to touch upon that subject.

T. B. PAYSEUR (Northwestern University): I happened to recall that the late President Roosevelt, President Truman, and now President Eisenhower, have been working some 20 odd years trying to balance the budget and Dick said I was supposed to give you the inside dope in 10 minutes—how to balance your budget. I don't think that can be done.

I was talking to a good friend of mine the other day and he said the athletic budget is something similar to the nose on your face. It may not be the most beautiful thing that we have but we would surely miss it if we didn't have it.

I would like to give you the principles of budget making which I think practically everyone of you know, and then spell this out from my experience and from the experience we have had at Northwestern and maybe you can gain something from that. Dick described it to you; it is something that a lot of us came down here to get away from. You hardly get the budget submitted for one year and they are after you for the next year before you even found out where you are going on this year's budget.

The budget is probably the most abused and least understood function of our modern life. It is so essential to have proper control of expenditures in relation to income. The budget is only a guide to the proper relation of income and expenditures, and all our relations, both business and personal, we use past experience as a guide to future actions. We want to do a good job. But often we are handicapped by lack of proper past experiences, capable of being translated into constructive and useful knowledge for future conditions.

This is particularly true of financial affairs, unless we have a proper and fairly accurate method of forecasting future events. You cannot hope to do a good job if you go along haphazardly hoping that sufficient income will be available to meet expenses. If you will make a list of items that are essential to the conduct of your program, then begin to add the various pieces of non-essential equipment you feel you would like to have, until you have reached the total income you can expect from all sources, you have a guide for the proper relation of income to expense.

The budget must be given careful consideration in your assembly of your information. Needless to say, a budget is a guess at a possible income to meet probable expenses. Guessing in this instance can be reduced almost to an exact science, if you will take all the factors into consideration. Records of past year's operation are most essential. Suppose we consider some of the essential factors in making your budget. First, you want to know what income you can expect from all sources and how much it is going to cost you to run your department. Perhaps a better method would be to determine what your expenses would be and then find the sources of income

available to meet these expenses. Take whatever records of expenses for the past year that are available and tabulate them. Equipment guarantees, maintenance of fields, buildings, laundry expenses and a host of other minor expenses. Tabulate all of those. Do this same thing for your receipts. You then have a foundation for forming your budget for the coming year. Formulating your budget after giving due consideration to the factors mentioned, you must consider the prospects, naturally, of your present team or teams. If you feel the teams that you will field are not on a par with those of last year or what your opponents have, whether better or worse, you must make due allowance for these conditions. Naturally better teams should mean more gate receipts and vice versa.

A budget must be elastic. Naturally the composition of any budget or estimate for an entire year of operations cannot be 100 per cent accurate. A certain contest or form of revenue which in your budget you had estimated would bring in \$1,000 proves a failure, you would have to have \$1,000 less than you counted on. Ordinarily one game or a function will not seriously impair the accuracy of your year's program. If you have been honest and sincere in your original estimates, some other event you have estimated will go beyond your expectations and pick up this loss. Then of course, the revision of the budget for the remainder of the year must be essential. The budget must be fairly constant. In your private life you automatically budget your expenses by the amount of income you receive. This budget remains more or less constant during the year because with most of us our incomes are more or less constant. The same policy should be adhered to in construction of your school budget. Under ordinary conditions, your income will be the same each year, gate receipts and so forth. Consequently, variations in expense means you must seek new sources of revenue.

Too many schools permit their equipment items, things of this nature to fall below a minimum of safety and find it necessary to make equipment outlays in one year. The better policy is to buy a given number of equipment items each year.

The budget must be followed. This of course is self-explanatory. The budget is a combination of isolated sources of income and expense. When combined you have a schedule of the year's operation. If you are not going to be truthful in the assembly of this information and honest in following its provisions, then I wouldn't take the time to make one. If receipts are less than estimated, adjustments in the budget for the balance of the year must be made, or other sources of revenue tapped. If receipts are higher than estimated, you have a cushion to fall back on if basketball or some other source fails. A good method of procedure, if you can do this, is to estimate your receipts and then use about 75 per cent of this expected figure as your budget figure. Set up your expense schedule slightly higher than you really feel they will be, thus permitting sufficient leeway for the unexpected when it happens. This is more or less the basis of any good budget making.

The last statement I made there (trying to be at least 25 per cent over in your estimates so you have some protection) I know that each one of us has a different situation. Some of us are state schools, private schools, endowed schools and we have probably a

different system or organization at our respective schools. I can speak, naturally, better for my own institution, and I would like to spell out a few of these problems from our own institution which I know are common to each one of you but you may gain some knowledge that may help. I know sitting in front of me are men who are qualified a great deal more to speak on this subject than myself but it is only by bringing out some of these ideas and spelling them out that you may carry away something that may help.

Northwestern University's athletic program is similar to any school or college. Our budget is submitted to the dean of the faculties, like the school of law, liberal arts, things of that nature. I know this is not true of a great number of schools who may have their own athletic association responsible to the business office comptroller, and some of you state schools have a different setup.

As I mentioned, there are a great number of things in estimating your revenue for the coming year that you can use as a good basis. Before I got kicked up to this position, I had the opportunity of serving 12 years as ticket manager of our institution. Believe me that gave me a pretty good idea of working on budgets because the football gate is the basis pretty much of our entire budget. In our conference we are very fortunate to have four or five or six institutions whom we play at home every year and by comparing receipts of many years past and taking into consideration such things as whether it is the homecoming game or something like that, we can get a pretty good idea of our estimated receipts for a particular game. I think those are the things you have to keep in mind. I know most of you do the same thing as we do, contact your visiting team, get their estimate of what they are putting in their budget for our particular game at their institution.

Over the years there have been many indefinite things that have come up that make your guessing toward revenue more doubtful than usual. I know that in our own position at Northwestern, with the tailend of the baseball season of the Cubs and Sox, we used to figure the weekend of the World Series and worry about whether it would be played in Chicago. We haven't had to worry about it too much lately but if we did play on that Saturday or weekend, wherever the Series might be, I think naturally it would affect our gate. I think those are things we should keep in consideration at arriving at a budget estimate of your revenue. Being in Chicago, close to our good friends Notre Dame and Wisconsin 135 miles away, the Cardinals and the Bears playing on Sunday, we try to rack our minds as to where each one of the schools are playing and what effect it might have on the gate.

Much to our surprise some of the professional games the last three or four years have added to our gate receipts because of several number of excursions which come in to see the Northwestern games on Saturday and the professional games on Sunday. I am mentioning some of these things that may not be of interest to you but making up our budget are things we must think of. Naturally, if we are playing away from home, the seating capacity of our opponents, the weather, how many of their anticipated crowd arrive the day of the game—all of those things are factors in your thinking in making up

the budget. I might say our budget would be very easy if we could go back and check at your place this year.

On our income sheet naturally football is our chief revenue. Go into basketball income, student fees. If it is something that is going to be constant I think it should be in there. That is something like a share of the Rose Bowl receipts. If it is going to be constant for any length of time, it is added into the revenue.

I am going to take one more moment to break down our side, the other viewpoint. On the expense angle we break our budget down to naturally meet the revenue, and it is divided into the following accounts, which are administration, band, baseball, basketball, fencing, football, general all sports, control of intramurals, parking lot expense, physical education, programs, promotion and advertising, swimming, tennis, tickets and track.

As I say you may have your own way of setting up your budget. In fact, Dick, I brought my budget down here thinking maybe you might be able to help me fix mine for next year. I notice the first item on administration is director's salary. I have raised that already.

I have tried to give you in a few words here what I think of budget making. It is a necessary evil in this day of television, delayed television. With all the other problems we have it is hard to make an estimate, but you have to have it and once you set it up, you should live by it. I think by gathering up all the facts you have in the past, you have a pretty good rule to govern you by in making up your budget.

CHAIRMAN LARKINS: Gentlemen, the last speaker on the agenda this afternoon, not the least in importance to many of us are the tax problems that we have in the athletic administration. We are very happy and pleased to present to you William J. Grabo, the director of the Collection Department of Internal Revenue of Cincinnati, Ohio.

WILLIAM J. GRABO: I was asked by your Committee to discuss with you briefly the problems that you folks may have as athletic directors. Since there are represented here colleges and universities of varying sizes, it is awfully hard to determine to just what extent you as athletic directors have a tax problem. Before coming over to this meeting today I had our files checked to see just what the situation was as far as the universities in our district are concerned. And I was unable to find there was any indication of any problems whatever, either in the collection of the taxes you might be subject to or in the administration of those taxes. I also failed to find, however, where any of the reports that have been filed to date have been examined so there may be some problems that neither one of us know about.

But in order to present the highlights of the taxes that you might be interested in, as far as I can see there would only be the social security and withholding taxes, and the admissions taxes. The social security and withholding taxes present little or no problem since any employees of the athletic directors would be employees of the colleges or universities and that portion of it at least would undoubtedly be taken care of by the administrative unit of your various organizations.

It may be, however, that as athletic directors you might be interested, have some contact or more intimate knowledge of the admissions taxes. The admissions taxes, of course, are based on the cost of the admissions, the rates being one cent on each five cents or major fraction thereof of the admission. The tax attaches at the time the admission ticket is sold regardless of when the event is held and at the present time these taxes must be returned quarterly. However, prior to July 1st of 1953, they had been paid on a monthly basis.

To get into the admissions taxes, some of you may have had reference or cause to take into consideration certain exemptions which are applicable. These were first provided in November of 1951 and the exemptions were applicable to certain religious, educational, or charitable entertainments and the exemptions provided where the proceeds of the events went exclusively to the education institutions which are exempt from filing income tax returns. All of you people represent organizations which are exempt from the filing of income tax returns since you all maintain a regular faculty and have in attendance a student body but the exemption didn't extend quite as far as the college area. It is limited to the case of admissions to any athletic game or exhibition where the proceeds go exclusively to an elementary or secondary school. Of course you folks all represent institutions above the category of the second school.

Another problem that might come into the situation is the selling of activity books. I don't know how your various organizations treat your admissions as far as your student bodies are concerned. I know that here at the University of Cincinnati, they have ever since I can remember—I got out of there about 1928—sold activity books which is a required fee with admission. And in that case the tax is figured a little differently. The portion of the activity book fee which goes to the athletic department would be the only portion of it which would be taxable. The rest of it, since there is no basis to determine what the admission might be, would not be subject to the admissions tax.

The other problem that may have concerned some of you is the records that are required to be kept and the type and control over type of tickets that have to be printed and the control that has to be kept over those tickets. All tickets must be serially numbered starting from 1 and going up to 500,000, after which you can start back at number 1 again. Each class of ticket has to have a separate series of numbers. That is to enable the Revenue Department to determine how many of each type or price of ticket is sold in order to determine whether or not the correct admission taxes have been paid. All unused or invalidated tickets must be retained and destroyed only in the presence of an employee of the Director of Internal Revenue. As I said before, our files failed to show where any of our reports, in this area at least, have been audited and to what extent those tickets have been properly destroyed I was unable to determine. That might be a problem that will come up at some future date.

Now as far as required records are concerned, there must be a daily record kept to determine how many admissions were sold and the established price and selling price and amount of tax. That has

to be kept on a daily basis and accumulated at the end of the tax period and properly recorded.

Prior to November 1, 1951, free admissions were taxable on the basis of the cost of the admission. However, the amendments made in 1951 provided that if the admission is free, there is no charge now here in this area. We had a little difficulty several years ago with some boxing promoters where they were giving out free tickets promiscuously and we had to put a stop to that. However, it has never come to our attention of any of the universities in the area doing anything similar to that.

It is also possible in some areas there might be a reduced admissions fee, for employees or something like that. There again, prior to 1951 the tax was based on the value of the seat or the admission that was sold at a discount or at a lower rate but after November 1, 1951, whatever that lower rate was, determined what the tax should be. Of course, this tax is collected from the purchaser of the admission and is not any part of the cost of the university and wouldn't have to be included in the budget that the last speaker was talking about.

Now the only tax that there would be a charge properly includable in your budget, if you keep your budget to that detailed extent, would be that portion of the social security tax that the university would have to pay with respect to the employees who were employed by the athletic department such as your ticket sellers, ticket takers, gate attendants, ushers, and coaches, if they are under the jurisdiction of the athletic directors.

I think that covers the highlights insofar as the admission taxes are concerned and if any of you have any specific questions or problems that occur to you, I will be glad to try to answer them.

CHAIRMAN LARKINS: Do we have any questions for the tax expert?

DELEGATE: He spoke about taxes on complimentary tickets. Is there any limit? You say the boxing promoter had to be stopped from giving them away indiscriminately. What is the limit on football tickets that would be permitted to be given out?

MR. GRABO: There is no numerical limit. It would depend on the class of persons to whom the ticket was given, and keeping it within reasonableness. Here in Cincinnati, instead of limiting to members of the press, they would give them 10 and these would go out to not members of the press but various friends of members of the press and they might have been sold and reported as having been given. That got to the point where it was out of all proportion to the number of people that attended the event. That is why we had to go in and put a stop to that excessive use of free tickets.

DELEGATE: Some of our contracts require 300 free tickets to the home team and 100 to the visiting team, and when our complimentary tickets exceed the 300 as provided for, we have been settling for those extra complimentary tickets with the visiting team. Now are we supposed to pay a tax on those above the 300?

MR. GRABO: Those you would settle with the other team. I would say this was the same as being sold by the other team. Although you may have given them to them, it might be they were sold. I don't know just what the circumstances surrounding that might be. If you had a situation such as that, I would suggest that you make

a full disclosure of the facts to the district director within your locality and get his opinion on it. After all, he is the fellow you are going to have to settle with in the end when your records are audited for your admissions and you had best be guided by what he tells you on the circumstances that exist.

DELEGATE: Have you heard of any conditions that justify elimination of admissions tax for elementary schools and high schools that would not likewise apply to universities and colleges?

MR. GRABO: The only thing we have to go by is the Ways and Means Committee's reports when they put the provision in the law. They recognized the fact that major college athletics had gotten into the professional category as far as sports promotion was concerned and therefore they limited the exemption to the secondary schools which includes high schools. This doesn't even extend to junior colleges even though the various states may consider junior colleges as secondary schools. The exemption is limited to schools that go not above the twelfth grade.

DELEGATE: Would that mean pretty much on the basis of the profits that were made at the college level?

MR. GRABO: I think that undoubtedly had considerable to do with the determination of stopping that at that level.

DELEGATE: An educational institution stages a game at which two educational institutions compete. All the proceeds go to charity. What relief is there from tax?

MR. GRABO: They would be relieved of the admissions tax if all the proceeds go to charity but you have to be careful in that area. You can't give an event and make a certain profit out of it and give a set sum to the charitable organization in whose name the function was given. But if the entire proceeds go to charity, I think you could get exemption on it.

DELEGATE: In the case of institutions where activity books are given to all students without charge, covered simply by tuition in the institution, is there a tax on the issuing of those activity books?

MR. GRABO: If they are issued as part of the tuition fees there would be no admissions charge on those activity books.

J. SHOBER BARR (Franklin and Marshall): I would like to go back beyond Mr. Grabo if I may, and ask a question or two. I'd like to direct my first one to Mr. Krause, on this topic. This faculty committee on athletics which he has and which other men have, is that a legislative body or is that purely an advisory body? In other words is your responsibility for decisions direct to the president's office or is the faculty committee the group that makes the decision which is final?

MR. KRAUSE: The faculty group in charge of athletics makes their recommendations to the president as a rule. Their recommendations usually are followed. But the president is the final voice in any decisions made regarding the policies and so on, of the athletic department.

MR. BARR: I'd like to ask another if I may. I'd like to direct a statement or two to Mr. Fellows, kind as he was to come here, and I want to tell him beforehand that I am a small college representative on the Television Committee so that accounts for my getting up and opening my mouth.

There were two things Mr. Fellows said and I am glad he indicated that he came here to express a point of view which I think was very excellently done, very fairly done. The invitation to have somebody from this group attend their meetings I thought was very generous on his part. There are two points, however, I wanted to make about things he said regarding the fear of radio in years gone by and their effect on game attendance at football games, and now of the same comparison with television.

We have to remember, of course, that radio is a purely auditory means of communication, and doesn't carry nearly the effect or the importance that television, which is audio and visual, carries. I think that has been proved in the schools where they now have so many demonstrations using visual aids. It was apparent in the movie industry. All of us I think are old enough to remember the day of the silent movie, when you had to read conversation and read what was going on and then when it got into the talkie stage we thought that was a great big, new invention that was something. Well, the audio-visual combination in the movies created a tremendous surge toward the movie houses and an increased interest in it.

The other point I'd like to make is on the research which he mentioned. True, we have had research not nearly as adequate as it might be, but certainly as adequate as our funds would permit and conducted by an impartial organization to give us some figures that would indicate to us pretty clearly and pretty definitely that television has had a very decided effect on game attendance and on gate receipts. True, the sponsor of one of our programs aided us somewhat in an appropriation toward the research which we did conduct but it seems to me if the television industry is so convinced that television does not have an effect on game attendance and on gate receipts, they themselves might appropriate considerably larger sums of money to conduct such survey. That they have not done.

I hope that Mr. Fellows can stay over until tomorrow and enjoy our discussion on television at the panel tomorrow morning.

CHAIRMAN LARKINS: Would you care to have a rebuttal, Mr. Fellows?

MR. FELLOWS: Mr. Chairman, first let me assure you that we do not come in the spirit of rebuttal, just as I attempted to point out.

MR. BARR: Nor did I speak in those terms, Mr. Fellows.

MR. FELLOWS: I understand. I suppose it sounds pretty simple but I would like you gentlemen to know that those of us in the broadcasting industry are just as anxious to know the truth, the over-all broad spread truth if it can be determined, as to whether or not television hurts gates receipts or helps them. Now we won't call any surveys by name. But some researchers seem to have the facility of getting out analytical material which has so many facets, that you are able to sit down and prove your own point, the negative and the affirmative. I don't make that as a sweeping statement but I know of one survey which directed itself to the very problem we are talking about now. On your side of the fence you could get yourself a pretty convincing argument that a lot of football teams have been hurt or where we on our side of the fence could bring out some pretty good arguments that perhaps some football teams have

been helped and I think the crux of the situation in the whole darn thing, if you will pardon the slang expression, is almost clinical. You got a ripping good football team; I think you will prove that television will help that team a lot. There is almost a parallel in the baseball work. Such teams as the Yankees and the owners speak on television, praising it to the skies and adding the philosophy of the youth of the nation getting imbued with baseball. But there are other teams and I guess it wouldn't be polite to mention those by name, which are convinced of the other side by the fact people can sit home and watch a baseball game.

We are talking about a really expensive survey if we are talking about one which would answer that question. Does television help or hurt gate receipts? We sincerely believe in an over-all picture, open field, without restrictions, television can greatly increase the gate receipts in the United States of America in the football field. We do not say or believe but what there are instances where it would hurt just as well as specific instances where it would greatly help. We hope sometime we can come to the point where, if not being completely responsible for, at least partially responsible for, such a survey which not only would include such matters as this but would also include some of the honest reactions of the public with regard to what some of the minorities turn to us as criticism, and I would like to say to you such things as we are doing here now, understanding each other.

We are in a growing business in the television business and it is amazing how rapidly it has grown. The figures I gave when I was up here before show that inside of five years you are treating with double the number of viewers as you were five years ago when you began to rattle with this problem yourself. In another five years it is very likely you will be talking about the same blanketing coverage with television that you do with radio. So we are going through this period, exchanging observations such as we are exchanging here now, and you hear from us and we hear from you in this type of atmosphere. I think we can go a long way in settling differences.

MR. BARR: I didn't mean to imply television is the sole reason for the present decline. There are many other factors as you indicate. Game attractiveness, strength of your own team, whether or not you have a good team, the traditional rival, the homecoming game against an ordinary day, and weather and all those things enter in that as a part of the picture.

MR. FELLOWS: I think we would be very quick to say the weather in some instances is a negative influence. If you have your stadium two-thirds sold out, and you get snow I don't believe anybody would disagree with you, television kept you from selling those other seats.

On the contrary, if you had the type of team that built up acceptance through television, that might well be the difference in the last 2,000 seats.

H. O. CRISLER (University of Michigan): I rise to pose a question, two motives. The first is to head off any debate on television in the interest of time, weariness and patience. The second is directed to a point on the tax question. Mr. Grabo indicated to us that the high schools or secondary schools have been relieved of the admission tax on their contests and there are very strong lobbies operating in

Washington now in the interests of the movie field, the entertainment people. It is their notion that they have a very good chance of being relieved of the entertainment tax and the admission tax on movies, and I hold the notion that nobody has a better case than we do for eliminating the admission tax on our contests and I also entertain the notion that as a group of athletic directors we probably could establish as strong a lobby as any other interest in Washington.

If your experience is the same as mine, we all have friends who are legislators in Washington. That friendship seems to be heightened and increased during the football season when complimentary tickets are wanted and so we have a very intimate acquaintance with the lawmakers and I am wondering if it would serve a useful purpose if we would begin to use that in a lobbying way and attempt to seek relief from the admissions tax which others hope to achieve.

The admissions taxes in our institutions in the NCAA must be very substantial. I know at the institution I represent our admissions tax amounts to around \$200,000 a year. In the Western Conference I would hazard a guess it would amount to a million and a half dollars. I wouldn't risk the notion of what it might be across the whole NCAA group, but if there is any interest in this, it seems to me rather than sit by that we should begin to look at ways and means of doing something about it, and if it does have any interest with this group, I will later be prepared to propose a resolution if it is in order.

HOWARD DANFORD (Florida State University): I'd like to second what Mr. Crisler has said. I was intrigued by Mr. Grabo's remarks to the effect, as least if I understood you correctly, he stated most of the institutions were making so much money off football the United States government decided they would take some of it. That may be true with a few institutions but in the case of the great majority of the institutions represented in the NCAA I am convinced it is not true and that in the cases of most of us, only two people are making any money off football and they are the officials and the United States Government, because we can operate our other eight sports on the football deficit. I wish some action would be taken toward relieving us of that burden, too.

RICHARD O. BAUMBACH (Tulane University): I happen to be a member of the Committee on Admissions Tax which reported this morning to the Council urging what Mr. Crisler has talked about be undertaken. I think if a motion were in order on this floor it might be directed to the Council as to our opinion about what we could do along the lines of Mr. Crisler's suggestions to bring relief to the colleges on the same basis and on the same grounds that they were given to the high school and elementary schools. Max Farrington of George Washington University is the chairman of the Committee.

CHAIRMAN LARKINS: I'm a little at loss as to how to proceed. To my knowledge there is no official organization of athletic directors. I would assume the best procedure would be informally to have a motion from the floor as a recommendation to the Council. Does that sound logical?

MR. BAUMBACH: It would seem to me under the circumstances of that being before the Council at the moment, they might be pleased to know how we feel about it.

CHAIRMAN LARKINS: Now that there is no objection as to procedure, may I have an expression of the group to report to the Council? Is there anyone who wishes to make that motion?

MR. CRISLER: Mr. Chairman, I have a very high regard and deep respect for the Council of the NCAA, but I would much rather see the athletic directors as a group get their teeth into this. While we have representatives of our athletic directors on the Council, yet I think this is a pretty important thing and it needs immediate attention and I shouldn't like to see it lost in an academic maze. The athletic directors are in close political association with people in Washington and I would dislike to see this passed back to the Council and stay there for some time. Why don't the athletic directors take over this in the form of a lobby? We have the strongest lobby of any that could be created. I would move you, sir, that the Chair appoint a committee of athletic directors in liaison with the Council to become active at once as a lobby in trying to get relief from the admissions tax.

MR. DANFORD: Second.

CHAIRMAN LARKINS: I have no parliamentary assistant here; I have no knowledge of Roberts Rules; I do not have any particular authority except by invitation of the NCAA to chairman this round table discussion. I would be very happy, however, to accept the motion of Mr. Crisler and the second by Mr. Danford and present it to this group. I would be further happy to accept the challenge of appointing a committee.

JOHN S. MERRIMAN (U. S. Coast Guard Academy): Before we go into any formal vote or discussion on this matter, don't you think it would be a little wiser to go into it a little bit more? We could appear in a very queer position if we would attempt in any way to justify an attendance of 65,000 people at a football game and ask that those 65,000 people in one game or in a group of games be relieved of paying a tax on the admission charge. Those schools that have attendance that runs up to 400-500,000 over a season to my mind should pay an admissions tax. Those schools that draw 110,000 people and go in the red on the football season maybe 75 per cent of their budget, to me that type of school should have a basis of eliminating the tax. Certainly a school that is making money and is making money enough to carry on a program of intramural activities that is far beyond the imagination of any of us in the small colleges, would have a very difficult time justifying the request to have the ticket admissions charge eliminated in the way of a tax.

MR. CRISLER: Mr. Chairman, it is not my position at all that we ask for an exemption on the tax situation as colleges to the exclusion of everyone else. If we can help with the tax burden along with others I think that is fine. But if the entertainment people and the night clubs and the movies get relief on this sort of thing I think they have just as much responsibility as we do in helping with the tax load. If they get relief in it, I think we are entitled to it, too. I am not thinking in relief of this tax that it will revert to our own income. I would visualize that as being a relief to the spectators that attend our games and would be passed back and they would have the benefit of that.

MR. BARR: Are remarks still in order on the motion?

CHAIRMAN LARKINS: Remarks are still in order.

MR. BARR: I am a member of the Council also and heard this discussion with Mr. Farrington's Committee and Mr. Baumbach speaking on the subject. The Council was very much impressed with the idea and wanted to follow through, but at the meeting on Friday new Council members will be elected and the motion this morning was to pass on this idea to the new Council which would deal with it at its meeting on Saturday. Mr. Crisler has a grand idea here in having the athletic directors get in back of this move and I would suggest that if a committee were formed that that committee work in conjunction with the Council Committee so the two groups together might tackle this problem.

MR. CRISLER: That was part of my resolution, that this committee work in liaison with the Council.

CHAIRMAN LARKINS: Are there any further remarks? If not, I feel duty-bound with the motion and the second on the floor, that the Chair appoint a committee to work liaison with the Council to study the problem of the admissions tax as far as universities, colleges are concerned. If I hear no further discussion, may I call for a standing vote? All those in favor, please stand? Those opposed? The Chair would rule that the resolution was accepted.

If there are no other remarks or other matters of business before the athletic directors, I would like to take the occasion to express gratitude to the members of my Committee. Certainly that goes to the members of the panel who have been so patient although they haven't done a darn bit of work and particularly to the speakers who have given their time and their energy. I know that I can express the thanks of the group to them for their fine presentations. To you gentlemen I'd like to say on behalf of the Committee, we certainly do appreciate this first attempt at a round table discussion. Our thanks to you for being with us and being patient.

Whereupon, at 4:45 p.m., the meeting was adjourned.

GENERAL ROUND TABLE

THE GENERAL ROUND TABLE MEETING convened at 9:30 a.m., January 7, with Robert J. Kane, Cornell University, presiding.

CHAIRMAN KANE: I would like to open this television meeting of the Forty Eighth annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. First on the program is a report from the Special Basketball Television Committee, chairman of which is Willis O. Hunter, University of Southern California, who is here to make a report.

WILLIS O. HUNTER (University of Southern California): If you will turn in your Bulletin to page 103 there is the report of the Special Basketball Television Committee. The Football Television Committee, as the result of a survey made by its members, recommended to the NCAA Council that a Special Basketball Committee be appointed to survey the effect of television in the 1952-53 season. As a result of this suggestion President Moore appointed a committee composed of James V. Gilloon, T. B. Payseur and myself.

On May 1, a questionnaire was forwarded to the membership of the NCAA colleges and universities and as a result we received 273 answers to this questionnaire. These were tabulated and summarized as listed on the pages 103-112 in your Bulletin.

[The report of the Basketball Television Committee is set forth on pages 140-150 of this yearbook.]

I should like to just point out some of the highlights of the various results.

On page 104, questions I and IV of the questionnaire applied to member institutions who televised. There were 21 institutions in the United States who televised a total of 57 games. Two hundred fifty-two members did not televise, and there were no answers from two. Nine of the 21 felt their attendance was affected adversely with a median loss of about 20 per cent. Six of the nine reported that the income from television offset the losses that they experienced.

Questions II and V of the questionnaire: "Were other basketball games televised and released in the area from which you normally draw your attendance?" Seventy-eight reported yes, 51 reported television competition with games being played, 23 of which reported their attendance adversely affected. Twenty-five reported no adverse effect.

Page 105, part III, "Does your institutional policy favor telecasting of your home games?" Seventy-four reported yes, 154 reported no, 33 had no established policy.

Now the reasons for and against the policy of telecasting or not are listed on page 105 and I shall not read this because you can refer to them and it is rather detailed in respect to the reasons.

Now part IV, "How many home basketball games did your institution play during the 1952-53 season?" Twenty-one institutions televised played 265 home games, a median of 13 with an average attendance of 2,060. Two hundred thirty-seven institutions played 2,947 home games with a median of 12.4 and an average attendance for the 232 who answered the questionnaire of 1,000.

Now part VII, "Should basketball television be subject to control?" There were 211 who felt that it should be controlled. Forty-eight felt that there was no need for control. That is listed on page 106 of your Bulletin.

Now the interpretations listed on page 109: "There is almost a 50-50 division of opinion on the question whether television reduces attendance at basketball games. Those institutions reporting losses estimate about the same effect whether the games telecast are their own or those of another institution.

"Institutional policy toward telecasting home games seems unrelated to amount of television competition or amount of adverse effect from such competition. On the other hand, attitude toward controls is definitely related to amount of own television and of competing television.

"The questionnaire does not give conclusive answers to the question of effect of television since it does not determine over-all attendance trends, televised versus non-televised games, games with and without television competition, and so forth."

Now we have listed a number of comments culled from the questionnaire which were voluntary reports on the part of the individuals answering the questionnaire and they are significant. The comments vary from an attitude of definitely favoring telecasting of basketball games to the extreme instance of necessity of cancelling a scheduled game competing with the telecasting of an outstanding game.

Your present Television Committee feels that a continued study of the nationwide problems should be made. Because of the varied problems in all sections of the country, national television should be directed by the NCAA districts and because of the fact that we have a Television Committee, which is well qualified by virtue of representation nationally through district representatives and because of experience and know-how in reference to solving these problems, it is the recommendation of your Basketball Television Committee that the problem of basketball television be referred to the Television Committee for further survey and conclusions.

CHAIRMAN KANE: It was not my intention at least that this round table gathering should have any voting on recommendations. It was my intention, or it was my feeling, that that should come up in the business session tomorrow.

If there are no comments in connection with the basketball report we will now go on to football which is the Committee I have been concerned with. This emblem directly behind me is not an enlargement of Marshal Timoshenko's badge, nor is it the Politburo although it may appear to be from the other end of the room.

This is the Football Television Committee. And gentlemen, it is a good Committee. It has been a wonderful opportunity for me to work with this Committee, this fine group of people that you appointed to work on the television problem. It was a proud tribute to be able to chairman such a Committee. It is a good Committee in respect to being a conscientious one and as the results show, this morning an attentive one, too, because they are all present, and all on the platform except that busy fellow, Walter Byers.

It was a Committee which seemed to have no compunction individually and collectively at expressing its views. I have reason to know that. I am very glad to say, however, up to this point that we have been able to express our various points of view at long-length and to come to decisions, sometimes feelingly but at least without recriminations.

I would like to take the opportunity of introducing this Committee:

H. O. Crisler, University of Michigan
E. L. Romney, Mountain States Conference
J. Shober Barr, Franklin and Marshall College
C. Harvey Cassill, University of Washington
Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference
Jeff Coleman, University of Alabama
Eugene F. Flynn, College of the Holy Cross
M. I. Signer, Colorado School of Mines
Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference
Reaves E. Peters, Missouri Valley I.A.A.
Walter Byers, NCAA Executive Director

If my reading of the history of the NCAA is correct this is the fifth such symposium concerned with television. Perhaps they have all not been called round tables but whatever they have been called they started back as far as 1946. The research in connection with television started in 1948 when the NCAA hired the Crosley organization to assess the impact of television, if any, on college football. So the NCAA has been concerned with this problem now for more years than you possibly have remembered.

College football which is the concern of this Committee primarily is an old, established good provider—a breadwinner which has kept colleges' and universities' athletic and physical education programs in operation for quite a few years now. In some cases as many as 75 years. It is doubtful that the United States would be the most powerful sports nation in the world if it were not for football and if it were not for football receipts. Football receipts have kept anywhere from five to 10 to 15 to 20 other sports going in college programs on an intercollegiate basis for more than 50 years and college athletics have made this country the most powerful sports nation in the world; and sports have aided considerably, too, in making it the most powerful nation in the world in all respects. In other words, college football is a vital thing, an integral part of American life.

But another integral part of American life has come along lately to threaten the good things that college football has accomplished. And that is just about the most virile industry on the horizon today and that—surprise—is television.

The vast majority of people associated with college football expressed the fear four or five years ago that television allowed to run its own course, might prove highly injurious to college athletic programs. Thus was born after a couple of years study the first NCAA control program in 1951. There is and has been a forthright and vocal but rather small minority opinion which expresses the view that it is wrong to control, and that benefit will accrue to football from television if you give it enough time, just as it did from radio.

The majority feels otherwise, has felt otherwise and prevailed—and we have just now completed the third year of controlled TV.

Now there are some who criticize some members of this minority group as being selfish and interested only in garnering a few more dollars from television sets and not taking into consideration the will of the majority. I hold no such view, certainly not as that reads. The minority group in my opinion has been honest, expressed its views honestly, and when out-voted it has conformed. But in any case it is no more selfish than the majority which is endeavoring to keep the giants from smothering the small people in the football world. This is a problem of vast magnitude which is bound to have differences of opinion. If the majority felt it could make more money or even maintain the status quo, I feel that we would all be for television!

There is ample proof, though, that the majority view is correct and that the big boys in the college football world will so dominate the scene that the others will be relegated to the limbo of unrequited courtship of the football viewers of America. This will have far-reaching and harmful effects. The NCAA hope is to avoid these harmful effects and on the record so far it has succeeded in doing so. If you will allow me to recapitulate here, I would like to refer back to some of the things that have been done in 1951 and 1952.

Action was taken at the Dallas Convention in 1951 to declare a moratorium on live television for the 1951 season to experiment in different types of telecasting: live, delayed, and controlled, to try to determine the amount of damage and discover possible means of correction. This action was taken by a vote of 161-7 after the first report from the National Opinion Research Center was made available to the Convention.

A nine-man committee was appointed to administer the plan for the 1951 football season. I might say here that National Opinion Research Center was engaged to conduct this research upon recommendation of the four major networks, in conjunction with a three-man NCAA Committee. Sometimes you hear spokesmen from the industry cast some slight aspersions toward research. I want to emphasize that and make it clear that the NORC was hired upon the recommendation of spokesmen from the four major networks.

The report submitted to the Dallas Convention covered a period of study from 1947-1950. I made a mistake earlier. I said it started in 1948, but go back a year to 1947, which clearly pointed to the devastating effect TV was having on college football attendance. The first NCAA control program came into being the following fall.

The basic tenets of the first program were as follows: (1) A game a week from September 22 to November 24. (2) Three of these Saturdays were blacked out in each area. A team could telecast twice, once away and once at home. Only Saturdays were restricted and games were chosen by the sponsor.

The NORC research disclosed that the previously alarming decline of attendance was clearly slowed. The natural conclusion was that the NCAA experimental plan had accomplished good work.

I would like to pause here to refer to Mr. Fellows' speech before the round table yesterday in which he repeated the word "ignor-

ance" in connection with the knowledge that this body has had in connection with the decline of gate receipts and the impact of television on gate receipts. I hardly think that a five or six year study constitutes ignorance.

Now all of the things that were done in 1951 were not well received, as is quite natural. Blackouts for instance, were discovered to be very unpopular and not too productive of beneficial results. These were not included the following year. Attendance was down slightly in 1951 over a base period figure using the 1947-48 years, but it was significant that the saturated TV area suffered considerably less from the 1951 NCAA offerings which spread the game more geographically than they had in 1950 under an unrestricted program. Thus the first year's experiment was strikingly effective and a plan somewhat different but still restrictive in nature was set up for 1952 and was passed by the members by a vote of 172-13. Its basic features were that a team could appear only once on a network and that the games must be geographically widespread.

Paid attendance in 1952 was just about what it had been in 1951. It is most significant that the colleges and TV areas were able to maintain their 1951 level of paid admissions despite a 40 per cent increase in television set ownership. The clamor from unhappy segments of the public was far less in 1952, not because the program offerings were so much better, rather because there seemed to be a better understanding of the problems the colleges were facing. Understanding grew as the other mediums of entertainment continued to feel the baneful bite of TV competition—the movies; professional baseball, particularly the minor leagues; boxing.

Now football is no different than any other type of entertainment vying for the entertainment dollar and these figures that I am about to recite will demonstrate the emasculating effect of TV in some of these other areas during the very period that controlled television came into the NCAA football picture. This covers the period of 1950 through 1952.

In the past three years, movie box office receipts fell off 40 per cent in television saturated areas, 22 per cent in fringe areas.

Receipts were down 108-million in 1952 from 1951. And in 1951, they were down 69-million over 1950. In other words, 177-million drop in movie receipts in a two-year period.

In the past four years, 5,038 movie houses closed. A total of 5,347 are presently operating in the red. Every time the sale of TV sets goes up 2 per cent, movie sales go down 1 per cent. These statistics are from the movie organization's own spokesman, the Council of Motion Picture Organization.

In New York state, there were 22 professional boxing clubs two years ago. Today there are six. During that two-year period each year the state has suffered a half million dollars loss in revenue as a result.

Major league baseball attendance dropped from 21-million in 1951 to 14-million in 1952. Thirty minor leagues failed since 1951 and 20 more are due to go out of business this year. Their more accomplished brothers, the majors, are putting their farm systems out of business and unless saved by a miracle, most of them will be out of business very shortly.

Now the question before us—will that happen to college football? It has not happened to college football during the three years of the great impact on other mediums of entertainment, so quite evidently something or other has prevented it. It may be a selfish one but at least our Committee—and I have only been a member of this Committee one year—believes that controlled NCAA program has had much to do with it. Maybe all to do with it. In other words, college football has held its own. There has only been a slight drop in gate receipts since 1950. These figures are described in the report which you have received, and the report you received last year, so I won't bother you with any more statistics.

I am not prepared, as chairman of this Committee, to say that we operate under a perfect plan, but I will say this: I think that we operated under the best plan, considering the conditions of 1953, that we could have operated on in the light of all the knowledge and experience of past Committees, and the statistics shown in other areas vying for an entertainment dollar. I think we have, to an almost total degree, achieved our goal of protection: protection to the gate receipts of colleges and therefore protection of the athletic and physical education programs.

That is as far as I should like to go in my remarks. I would like to ask Asa Bushnell to refer to the report and the proposed resolution, more specifically pointing out the workings of the 1953 Committee than I have in my remarks.

Before I do that, however, I would like to give proper credits where credits are due from this Committee.

I would like to thank, first of all, President Moore who has been so very cooperative, and the Executive Committee and the Council which has given us very good support. I would like also to thank, particularly, the man who represented NBC in our workings with the network, Tom Gallery, who has been so helpful, so understanding, during at least my incumbency.

I would like to take the opportunity here and now not only to thank Asa Bushnell, but to offer my opinion that without him this plan couldn't have worked nearly so well, and maybe not at all. We are very fortunate to have had Asa spend so much time with the television problem and if we continue to have the kind of help we have had from such a committee as this and Asa Bushnell, maybe some day we won't have a problem.

But lastly I would like to thank the Consultants who helped us all through the year, and I would like to name them:

- District 1—John P. Curley, Boston College
Frank R. Thoms, Jr., Williams College
- District 2—Ralph Furey, Columbia University
Ernest B. McCoy, Penn State University
- District 3—C. Max Farrington, George Washington University
Horace Renegar, Tulane University
- District 4—Edward Krause, University of Notre Dame
Kenneth L. Wilson, Big Ten Conference
- District 5—Blair Gullion, Washington University
Louis E. Menze, Iowa State College

- District 6—Dana X. Bible, University of Texas
J. F. McKale, University of Arizona

- District 7—Juan J. Reid, Colorado College
E. E. Wieman, University of Denver

- District 8—Willis O. Hunter, University of Southern California
Alfred R. Masters, Stanford University

The members of the Committee consult with the people in their district so it was rather an individual relationship more than a Committee relationship insofar as the consultants were concerned, but I heard a report from all our members yesterday and it will prove to be a very nice working relationship this year.

Now I'd like to turn the microphone over to Asa Bushnell.

ASA S. BUSHNELL (Eastern College Athletic Conference): The report of the 1953 Committee has been produced in mimeographed form. Copies are available at the door. I hope that you will all make certain of obtaining copies of that report for light week-end reading. To your great relief I am going to tell you that we are not going to have the report read in full here today, but there are many points that we are anxious, as a Committee, to call to the attention of each and every member of the Association. And as I say, please if you have not already obtained a copy of the report, do so.

The report is of necessity a rather lengthy one but it is an attempt to tell the full story of the 1953 Television Committee's activities, give the background of the Committee's functioning, and endeavor to tell in some detail what the Committee did, what is learned from its experience during the year and what it now recommends to the Association. The report has several parts. One relates to the development of the particular plan used in 1953, and there is a rather lengthy section on the operation of that plan. Another section concerns public relations, another on the legal aspects of operation, and one on research leading up to the conclusions and recommendations.

Now there are a few key items in the report to which the Committee wants to call particular attention and give particular emphasis. The report makes these points better than I can, so with your indulgence I will read a few excerpts from the report. The first two paragraphs give the background of this year's operation.

"Reason for Being. After a year of varied TV experimentation in 1951, the NCAA in 1952 adopted a survival plan—a plan designed to permit college football's survival despite the widely recognized though not uniformly acknowledged detrimental impact which television had been bringing to bear upon it.

"The TV plan adopted and used by the NCAA in 1953 was in many ways similar to the 1952 program, though it contained a number of improvements instituted in light of experience gained in the operation of the survival plan. Its primary objectives were to provide a basis upon which football and television could live with each other throughout this particular year, and to guide the way to some more permanent arrangement under which football and television could continue to live together in the future."

That, after all, is the primary objective of the whole business.

The 1953 Plan was submitted to the membership as you all remember on April 25 and the vote was completed on May 4. The

vote was very similar to the four previous votes which the Association conducted on this question. The vote at that time was 157-12 for 92.9 per cent majority. It is very close to the average for the entire votes, the average of those votes being 167-11.

There is a section in the report entitled "Television and Its Rewards" which seems worth covering in detail here.

"Though protection of the member colleges' interests was its major concern throughout all of the year's activities, the Television Committee was ever mindful of the fact that TV creates a second pitfall over and beyond its possible crippling effect upon college football attendance and upon the gate receipts therefrom so widely required to support campus athletic and physical fitness programs. This other hazard involves monopolization of the network by a few major colleges—the putative TV aristocracy—which would yield to these institutions, amid damage to the many other colleges, premium financial and publicity rewards of highly disproportionate magnitude. Likely to be gigantic under the prevailing system of sponsor-financed telecasts, these extra returns would most certainly become staggering in amount and value—if and when subscription television attains reality and thereby replaces today's hundred thousand dollar fees with tomorrow's million dollar payments.

"Like its predecessor Committee, the 1953 TV Committee has viewed with considerable alarm this supplementary television problem. But, again like the 1952 Committee, it could find no solution other than the one appearance restriction applied during these past two football seasons.

"One frequently mentioned answer to this challenging question is one which nevertheless has failed to generate any appreciable volume of support. It is the idea that a formula of some sort should be devised whereby the televised colleges would retain a goodly share of the rights fees and the balance would be distributed among the untelevised colleges. Advocates of this scheme contend that it would resolve the dilemma; but its opponents, who presently are in the majority, deem it impractical and unfair.

"Be that as it may, several of the conferences have recognized the soundness of sharing television receipts, and accordingly have established rules of procedure which either divide the payments for rights fees among the member institutions or else place them in the organization treasury for the credit and benefits of the constituent colleges."

There are several conferences that do have one formula or another for such division and they include the Southeastern Conference, Southwest Conference, Mountain States, Big Seven and Pacific Coast.

As the Committee proceeded in its work a fine relationship existed with all the networks and cooperation was received from them, and when it came time for the arrangements to be made for the telecasts we had negotiations with three different networks and three proposals were then presented. All were extremely attractive and were seriously considered by the Committee. When the arrangement was finally made with National Broadcasting Company which had made its proposal on its own behalf as well as that of General Motors, one of the motivating factors in that selection was the very suc-

cessful and agreeable triangular agreements and arrangement we had the year before involving NBC, General Motors and the NCAA.

The objectives of the Plan are well known to all of you. It is hardly worthwhile reviewing them. The words are to reduce the effects of live television on game attendance; spread television among as many member colleges as possible; to provide football television to the public to the greatest extent possible without defeating the other objectives. You are also well acquainted with that part of the report which outlines the methods and means of accomplishing those objectives: the one appearance rule which insured as wide participation as possible in the Plan; the arrangement for only a single telecast on each of the 13 dates covered by the program; the panorama arrangement which was concluded experimentally this year in an endeavor to further increase participation in the program and to give the public additional games; and the very important rule that at least one game originate from each of the eight NCAA geographical districts.

This part of the endeavor to limit the number of occasions on which each college, in the operation of its schedule, would be required to meet strong local televised competition.

There was a change after the season began in the schedule. I think it is worth reviewing some of the facts having to do with that.

"Emergency Change in Format.

"The four-game panorama presentation was an innovation from the points of view both of TV and of football. This partial-game telecasting format had been hailed in some quarters as a possible solution to the whole problem entailed in sports television and the effects thereof. At least in its first incidence this new departure was a technical success, but in other regards a disappointment.

"NBC overcame the difficulties involved in the business of making a whole program from four disjointed and far-flung parts. Operating from a control point in Chicago, its crew—or combination of crews—did a smooth job of piecing together a single telecast from on-field action taking place in the four widely separated towns of Princeton, N. J., Memphis, Tenn., Champaign, Ill., and Iowa City, Iowa. The game-to-game switches were mechanically well handled, and the cameras picked up and brought to the screen a remarkably large amount of the play in four contests which for the most part were running concurrently.

"Nevertheless, the end results were not satisfactory. Though many touchdowns were screened and numerous key plays depicted, the majority of both were missed, to the disgruntlement of the fans. More than a few viewers were confused by the frequent shifts from one gridiron to another, and quite understandably felt cheated whenever the program producer had the misfortune of leaving one field of competition immediately before a spectacular gain from defensive territory (learned about later in an announcer's resume) and switching to another stadium just as a beleaguered team there, backed against its own goal-line, called for a two-minute time-out. Most disastrous, however, was the effect of the commercials upon persons tuned in to the panorama telecast. In standard single-game presentation the advertising announcements can be spotted in the intermissions and during time-outs; but such an arrange-

ment is impracticable in a panorama. Whenever a commercial was introduced into the four-game program the viewers thought that they were being deprived of opportunity of watching football actually being played at one, two, three, or four sites—and were always correct."

That was the real difficulty of the program as it was presented and developed.

"Within 48 hours after the novel program General Motors had received an unprecedented number of critical telegrams and letters. Usually such correspondence is about 90 per cent commendatory"—that has been their experience right along—"this time the customary figures were reversed, and the comments were 90 per cent unfavorable. General Motors promptly petitioned the NCAA to cancel the second panorama program, scheduled for November 7. After searching consideration, the TV Committee consented to substitute another type of football telecast. This approval was granted with reluctance,"—and this is a point that should be underlined—"since there is a feeling within the Committee personnel that partial game televising, possessing much to recommend it, was not given adequate test in the October 24 panorama."

The program which replaced the program of November 7 was a regional program and did not give us a chance to experiment with that type of telecasting.

An important section of the report deals with the small college game question.

The two small college games which were televised locally were Washington University-Missouri School of Mines on September 26th, and Marshall College-Ohio University on November 21. A third game in this category was requested by the local station but the two colleges involved exercised their rights and privileges and declined to make the game available.

There was a divided opinion in this 1953 Committee regarding the question of sellout game exceptions. You will find a good deal of material on that subject in the report. The majority decision of the Committee and feature of the plan as it was adopted didn't make provision for the substitution for local telecast only of sellout games which were ruled to be non-damaging as far as other games being played in the same locality were concerned. During the entire season 11 such sellout games exceptions were approved by the Committee and in 8 of those 11 cases the games were substituted for the network game and presented and sponsored by General Motors. In three other cases, the sellout games which were approved were handled as supplements to the program rather than a substitution of the regular game and were presented under other sponsorship.

We have in the report a section which the Committee considers quite important. It is on page 31 dealing with delayed television. I call your attention particularly to that, it reads:

"During the period of its deliberations the Television Committee looked upon the delayed television of football games as the means of bringing motion picture films of those contests to the public via TV 48 hours or longer after their final whistles. Such old-fashioned delayed TV was considered by the Committee as salutary,

since it afforded valuable mid-week publicizing of forthcoming games and since it gave a view of football action to persons unable for one reason or another to go to the stadiums. However, such rapid progress has been made by the television industry that football films can be put on the television screens 24 hours or less after a game's end. It is not too far-fetched to assume that soon the delay will have been completely removed from delayed TV, with first quarter football pictures ready for exhibition before the second quarter has concluded. Such development would place delayed TV in the same class with live TV as a source of impact upon game attendance. In light of the situation in early 1953 the Committee did not incorporate any rules or regulations for delayed television in the 1953 Plan; but, in view of the changes in that situation which have come about in recent months, it recommends strongly to any successor committee that it come to grips promptly with this new component of the over-all television problem.

"Subscription Television.

"Pay-as-you-see sports television made a forward stride when the Southern California-Notre Dame game, being played on November 28 in Los Angeles, was offered to 70 persons in Palm Springs, California—those TV owners there whose sets are equipped with Telemeter coin boxes—and accepted by all of them at \$1 apiece. This first football presentation of its kind was an exceedingly minute operation in subscription television, but it demonstrated again that the scrambled picture systems will work and that the public will pay for the unscrambling.

"Whether or not pay-as-you-see TV is just around the corner is a question which can be answered only by the Federal Communications Commission. The owners of the three subscription systems—Phonevision (telephone bill charge), Skiatron (ticket in the slot) and Telemeter (coin in the slot)—all profess to have overcome technical difficulties, and to be ready for production and operation as soon as the green light is flashed. Whether or not the FCC will approve such a radical change in the nation's television facilities, and when they will issue the necessary approval if they do take forward action—these are matters of pure speculation.

"At any rate, the Television Committee urges the NCAA to keep an unrelaxing watch on the situation, since it recognizes as a certainty the fact that subscription television will be of immense importance to intercollegiate athletics in the future.

"Theater Television

"The 1953 Committee, at the outset of its operations, did not consider theater television a part of the over-all problem demanding solution. Accordingly, theater TV was not included in the Committee's province and not mentioned in the 1953 Plan.

"Following experiments in 1951, the theater TV people had come to the conclusion that football would be a good attraction for their medium only in areas where there was no home televising of the sport. Some promoters newly arrived in the field in 1953 attempted, with Notre Dame games as their offering, to build up an appealing football program for theater TV. It is the Committee's understanding that this project enlisted the participation of only a small number of theaters and so was not successful.

"Activities of TV Committee and Consultants

"The Television Committee membership was highly conscientious in discharge of duties and in attention to responsibilities. At all of the eight meetings held by the Committee there were but five cases of absence—which means that the attendance record was better than 94 per cent. The Committee's consultants were helpful in advising the regular members, in weighing opinion and testing reactions in their areas, in offering suggestions, and in proposing possible plans or elements of same. In addition, the two consultants in each NCAA district joined with the Committee member from that district to form the district sub-committee; this group of three was responsible for ruling upon the potential damage to be done by the telecast of games in its territory when requests were made for permission to televise under the rules governing exceptions.

"Contrary to some impressions, the Committee has had no responsibility with respect to basketball, having been assigned only the job of considering the proper uses of television in football. NCAA has a separate Committee dealing with the problem of TV in basketball. The personnel of this other committee comprises Willis O. Hunter, U.S.C., chairman; James V. Gilloon, Jr., N.Y.U.; and Ted B. Payseur, Northwestern.

"Committee Headquarters.

"Office space used by the NCAA TV Committee was made available without charge in the quarters of the Eastern College Athletic Conference at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City. The ECAC cooperated further by allowing the Committee to engage the services of some members of its staff on an occasional-time basis.

"Financial Aspects.

"In keeping with the terms of Article IX of the 1953 Plan, the TV Committee did not set the amounts of the fees due and payable for televising rights to the games making up the NCAA program. NBC indicated that it was prepared to pay "for full television rights twice the present hourly gross A network rate of each NBC station which carries the game". The member colleges whose games were being sought as components of the program negotiated the TV contracts, including rights fees. It is understood that fee payments were made throughout at the rate mentioned, the only exceptions occurring on the two dates reserved for panorama programs. In these instances each of the four games composing a panorama confirmation was purchased for a flat rate of \$50,000.

"The maximum rights payment made for a single game telecast, carried by the season's largest network of 92 stations, was \$123,930. Payments for networks involving lesser number of outlets were of course smaller, the differentials being determined by the hourly rates of the stations missing for one cause or another from these reduced hook-ups. The year's smallest network, 75 stations, brought a payment of \$112,850. The average payment for the 11 single game telecasts was \$120,306. All payments were made by NBC to the home college, the proceeds being distributed in accordance with the terms of the game contracts.

"The 1953 NCAA television budget, authorized by the Executive Committee and approved by the Council, totalled \$69,990. To meet this budget, the Council has made a 7 per cent assessment upon

all 1953 television receipts accruing to the member colleges, those from bowl games excepted. In 1951 and 1952 the corresponding levies were of 18 per cent and 12 per cent respectively, and in each case approximately one-third of the amount was later refunded. A rebate is likely again this year."

The Committee points out on page 35 of the report that with only few exceptions NCAA members favor the 1953 TV Plan and even those who took exceptions gave the Committee full cooperation. It calls attention again to the five votes on television as evidence of the fact that the member colleges recognize the pressing needs for control of some sort or other and apparently the great majority of colleges accepted the current plan as the best arrangement thus far devised to affect reconciliation of the conflicting interests involved.

"Public acceptance of the NCAA TV Plan which had grown perceptibly during the 1952 season, seemed in the opinion of the Committee in its judgment to turn to what can be described as cordial public reception. Football fans expected to be restive when the policy was adopted of single televised program each Saturday afternoon looked at the NCAA offering in great numbers and liked what they saw. In fact, there is a feeling in some quarters that our program has developed too great popularity to permit the plan to achieve in full measure its primary objective—protection and preservation of intercollegiate football. . ."

A section on page 37 deserves your particular attention. Entitled the Pros and the Colleges:

"Among the NCAA Plan's detractors a new criticism has been developed this year. A complaint recurrently heard holds that the collegiate TV program, allegedly less imaginative in concept than the extensive schedule of telecasts devised for this past season by the National Football League, has failed to yield the publicity and promotional benefits derived by the pros from their televising. Actually, the two schemes should not be compared; they are of necessity different at almost every point.

"The problem faced by the professional league is a relatively simple one. They need to be concerned only with attendance and gate receipts at their own half dozen games per week. Full protection for them is obtained through the ready expedient of blacking out for television purposes the areas in which these contests are taking place. With such blackout pattern in operation, the pros can televise all of their games without damaging their enterprise. Indeed, they can acquire supplementary gains, not only from TV rights fees, but also from the propaganda effects of the telecasts.

"The problem of the colleges, on the other hand, is exceedingly complex, and almost defiant of solution. Because the NCAA is endeavoring to preserve the whole institution of football in the new situation wrought by television, it must provide protection for all college games, regardless of type and location, and for secondary school contests as well. The blackout device employed by the pros is not efficacious, for the colleges, on account of the vastly larger number of events involved. With some 150 intercollegiate games being played each Saturday it would obviously be impossible to eliminate their areas from TV coverage and have any network left.

Therefore, since the colleges cannot restrict TV outlets, their only recourse is to restrict the number of telecasts.

"The psychological effects of the two procedures are inevitably different. With the professionals able to solve their problem while offering all league games on television, and the colleges obliged to withhold most of their contests in attempt to reach a comparable solution, public relations take care of themselves for the former but definitely not for the latter. Attention has been inevitably drawn to this point of contrast, with a belief developing therefrom that the pros are performing a public service while the colleges are depriving the public of its just due. Such a misunderstanding of the colleges' position can exist only where there is ignorance of the NCAA problem's complexity and where there is disregard of the fact that the NCAA two years ago abandoned all blackouts in recognition of its obligation to give the public as much televised football as is feasible without destroying the college game."

The report winds up with conclusions and recommendations. I won't read the conclusions because they are all reflected in the recommendations which are incorporated in a resolution and which will be presented by the Television Committee tomorrow to the annual meeting of the NCAA and that resolution found on page 53 of the report reads as follows:

Resolution

"Whereas, the athletic and physical activity programs of our colleges are an integral and vital part of the American educational system and of the training of the youth of our nation for responsible citizenship; and

"Whereas, these athletic and physical education programs are dependent in appreciable measure upon revenues derived from those who attend college football games; and

"Whereas, the televising of college football games continues to constitute a serious threat to attendance at the games and to the future of both intercollegiate football and the athletic and physical education programs dependent upon it; and

"Whereas, the member institutions of the NCAA are deeply concerned lest a few institutions monopolize the television networks and thereby obtain publicity and financial rewards which would place irresistible temptations upon the development of winning teams; and

"Whereas, the provision in the NCAA Television Plans for both 1952 and 1953 which permitted a member institution to appear on a TV network only once during the season proved the most effective method yet devised for checking such monopolization of television; and

"Whereas, it is the sense of the member institutions of the NCAA that this one-appearance rule be continued for 1954; and

"Whereas, it is in the interest of the colleges and of the public that different teams from different areas of the country appear on television in 1954 in the greatest numbers possible of accomplishment without undermining the basic purposes of the 1954 program; and

"Whereas, it is the sense of the member institutions that all avenues of approach be explored for increasing the number of institu-

tions and the number of areas of the country represented on the 1954 TV program; and

"Whereas, delayed television, subscription television, and theater television can greatly promote or adversely affect college football, depending upon the way in which they are utilized and supervised; and

"Whereas, sellout game exceptions have created difficulties in past seasons which require serious consideration of the question whether such exceptions add to or detract from the basic purposes of the television program; and

"Whereas, it is the sense of the member institutions of the NCAA to continue a reasonable program of television reconciling to the greatest extent possible the conflicting interests (i) of the colleges in maintaining attendance at their football games and thus obtaining the necessary support for their athletic and physical education programs, (ii) of the public in viewing college football on television, and (iii) of both the colleges and the public in preventing the monopolization of television by a few institutions;

"Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the members of the NCAA hereby agree that there shall be a national television program for the 1954 football season to be directed by a Television Committee appointed by the Council of the NCAA.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That said Committee shall hold hearings at which all member colleges and other interested parties shall have full opportunity to be heard and to make proposals for the 1954 television program.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That, as promptly as possible after such hearings, the Committee shall formulate a 1954 Television Plan in accordance with the general spirit and purpose of this resolution and after full consideration of the suggestions contained here, the information obtained at the hearings, and such other explorations as it deems necessary and proper in light of the ever-changing conditions in this field.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 1954 Television Committee shall study the present and potential effects of delayed, subscription and theater television upon college football and shall have authority to include in the 1954 television plan such provisions with respect thereto, if any, as it deems necessary to prevent adverse effects upon college football.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the plan as devised by the Committee shall go into effect if and when it is approved by mail referendum vote of two-thirds of those voting.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That no member institution of the NCAA shall make or extend any commitments, arrangements or contracts for any form of television of college football games until the adoption of the approved plan and then only for the 1954 season and in conformity with the provisions of that plan."

That, gentlemen, is the resolution which will be presented tomorrow which embodies the recommendations of the 1953 Television Committee.

CHAIRMAN KANE: You have heard sections of the report, you have heard all of the proposed resolution read, and you undoubtedly noted that there is a slight difference, quite a vast difference really, be-

tween the report and the resolutions of the 1952 Committee and that of 1953. The 1953 Committee is not binding the 1954 Committee, it is merely recommending or offering advice on the basis of its experience and knowledge of the past year and the years previous. I wish to point out, however, that because our report and resolution—perhaps I had better read this section:

"In presenting this resolution the Committee desires to state its understanding that, if the resolution is adopted, the 1954 Television Committee would be required to give full consideration to the suggestions for the future contained in the 'Whereas' clauses of the resolution, but would not be bound to accept such suggestions if the Committee felt, on the basis of its own information and explorations, that other provisions would better cope with the conditions then existing."

In other words, we have left it to the 1954 Committee to make its own decisions on the basis of the report, the resolution if passed, and on the basis of the facts the Committee itself gains in its first deliberations.

I would like to point out that the fact that we are not binding the 1954 Committee as the 1952 Committee bound the 1953 Committee does not mean that our recommendations and suggestions are less strong or less emphatic. It is just that the Committee did not want, because the complexion of this problem changes so rapidly, to bind them in making their own program and making their own plan. Whenever the Council appoints the 1954 Committee, it will go to work on its own deliberations from the benefit of its own conclusions.

That concludes our part of the operation up here from this end of the room. I would like to open the floor to discussion of this television program.

JOHN W. BREEN (Lake Forest College): I think I made some statements that have made some publicity. I did not make the statements for publicity or selfish reasons, but I have a few things that I have picked up since I have been here that I would like clarified in my own mind.

Page 27 of this report says: "The Television Committee was desirous of including a number of small colleges telecasting programs being convinced that such features demonstrate the high caliber of play among the smaller institutions,"—and this is what I want to go over—"which constitute a majority of the NCAA membership."

Then in the morning paper I read some member of the NCAA made a statement that it was hoped that television would grow on the small colleges and that goes along with the statement I read here in our own booklet which says: "Adverse TV effects were bound to operate among all sizes of colleges but they were notably greater in the cases of large and medium schools than the small." Again it is the larger college which counts more largely on the marginal fans and the public, and it is these fans that are likely to reduce their attendance. Small colleges are composed chiefly of students, local alumni and other fans not easily deterred from attendance by the availability of televised football.

That is what I go along to say. We compose one-half the membership and then we make a statement we are not affected by television but the point I want to get across—you are operating on the

guise you are going to help small college football. I want to say we are not affected by television no matter what teams are on television at Lake Forest because we have our local group, our attendance. Our gate receipts do not run our program and I think it is a sad commentary that we have to say our physical education program depends on our gate receipts. I think we are in the wrong field because I don't think biology or chemistry or any other subjects have to depend on gate receipts and if physical education is as important to the United States as Mr. Kane said, I think the colleges should stand ready to subsidize and run their own physical education program.

CHAIRMAN KANE: That is an interesting point of view. I am sure it is shared by a good many people. Certainly I endorse that heartily that colleges and universities should underwrite physical education programs if the intercollegiate athletics no longer can. I certainly hope that is true or we will all be in another business. But I think it is fair to point out that in a great many schools intercollegiate athletic receipts do help physical education in sometimes direct ways and sometimes indirect ways. In many institutions, certainly including my own, the people hired by the intercollegiate athletics side of the program work on the physical education side and thereby reduce the cost to both, but help most with the physical education programs.

Mr. Paul Sheetsly of the National Opinion Research Center is here and he may want to comment on one or two of your comments.

Paul, do you have anything to say with respect to the situation referred to, the impact on small college games?

PAUL SHEETSLY (National Opinion Research Center): I would only state what has been said in our report last year that the small colleges had shown some attendance losses due to the television effects but that the losses were greater as the gentleman from Lake Forest mentioned in the case of the large and medium size schools than in the case of those small colleges which depended for their attendance largely upon students and alumni and nearby patronage. I might also point out that the small colleges as defined in the NORC report are quite small colleges whose average attendance at football games is 5,000 or less and that the medium-size colleges sometimes with smaller enrollments but who nevertheless average 6,000-12,000 per game are classified with the larger colleges.

This year we saw cases where in both large and small colleges there was a television effect but we don't yet have final figures on the exact amount in each case.

CHAIRMAN KANE: The phrase "small colleges" demands definition too. We played a small college on October 3. Rice Institute. Our problems are infinitely greater, as was proved that day, than Rice Institute's, and we have an enrollment of 9,000. So when you do say "small colleges," I think you have to indicate in which area we are speaking. Any other comments with respect to this question? If not, we will be glad to move to another.

EDWARD KRAUSE (University of Notre Dame): I think it is a wonderful thing that we can gather in a room like this, representing all the universities of the nation and have an expression of thought upon things that are of vital importance to all of us. Naturally I am

sure everyone in this room is not unmindful of the fine work done by the Committee and I certainly, for one, can understand their problems and certainly understand the many hard hours of work they have put in in trying to solve this problem. Being a member of the first Committee I had some of these experiences. But I am sure, gentlemen, there are a lot of people in this room who have never had the opportunity of serving on this vital Committee concerned with this serious problem.

We have been hearing for the past year about many plans that were offered to the Television Committee and naturally they studied them very studiously. I think it would be a good thing since we are having an open discussion at the present time to get an expression from either conferences or individual schools who have a thought regarding perhaps a plan that was discussed so thoroughly in the newspapers on regional control. I wonder how many conferences here or individual schools, think perhaps that might be the solution to this great and important problem. For instance, Reaves Peters of the Big Seven might have some discussion to present to the audience here and I think with that type of free discussion it would place the problem facing the Committee, in front of us. I would like to move we have some discussion along that line or perhaps some other discussion that might have skipped the minds of the Television Committee.

REAVES E. PETERS (Missouri Valley I.A.A.): Well, I have no comments to make about regional plan or national plan. I am a member of the Television Committee, have supported that and still feel the same way about it.

"Moose" may refer to some experiences we have had in basketball. I think it might be comparable to what we have in football.

For the last four years we have televised the National Collegiate Basketball Championship in Kansas City. For three of those years it was regional, last year it was the finals. Up until we started televising for the 10,000 seats that were available we had had as many as 60,000 requests. Each year that we televise we have less requests. Last year it was announced far in advance that the finals would be televised and with a local team, the University of Kansas, in the finals, we thought we would be swamped with requests. We fully expected 75,000 requests. We were able to fill every request that came in for seats.

On the afternoon of the final game with the University of Kansas—42 miles away—playing for the Championship, we didn't have a single request. Had that not been televised I am sure we would have been swamped. We feel in the basketball situation there that we must control television to the extent of absolutely not having it.

Now that may not be comparable to football but I do know in many instances when the announcement is made that a game is going to be televised not only do ticket sales stop but people start trying to sell and in many instances, gave away those tickets.

Now I know there are many arguments to the effect that eventually television will make you customers. I have made some personal investigation into that and have not yet found a single customer that has been made via television. The only recruits we are getting are those that are sitting in front of the television and I am

still very much in favor of a similar plan to the one that has been employed in 1952 and 1953.

CHAIRMAN KANE: I think it would be interesting and educational if we had reports from other conferences. I would like to hear, for instance, from the Big Ten.

T. B. PAYSEUR (Northwestern University): As chairman of the Big Ten Television Committee, I'd like to say I was very happy to hear in the report that was made this morning that the resolution and suggestions made by the retiring Committee would not be binding upon the 1954 Committee. The Big Ten hasn't fully crystallized its thoughts relative to a 1954 plan. We feel that when a new Committee has been appointed, hearings are held at that time and our plans are a little further crystallized, we would be very happy to present it at that time.

HARVEY CASSILL (University of Washington): I represent the Pacific Coast Conference to the extent of being chairman of its Television Committee. We have met and reviewed the problems as we have seen them and the effects of the program that was presented and used this past year. We have a selfish feeling that regional television might fit our area to better advantage than many other areas of the country and I think if we were totally selfish in our approach we would choose that line, but I believe there is unanimity in our organization favoring the continuation of a control plan of a nature not unlike the one of the past year.

RIX N. YARD (Denison University): Speaking personally on regional television and in being in the same situation as Mr. Breen from Lake Forest, our football will survive, I am sure, whether or not we have vacant seats. However, we do like to have the few dollars that come in at our gate.

On a national scheme several of the dates do not conflict with our games. However, on the regional program you would have a Big Ten team undoubtedly on every week-end and knowing the job that the Big Ten has done in the midwest, I think it would hurt the small colleges.

VADEN W. MILES (Wayne University): May I give you our experience? Wayne University and Valparaiso played a game the same day as the telecast game of Michigan-Michigan State. Friday afternoon preceding our game we had sold 100 tickets. Through the efforts of a strong Valparaiso alumni group in Detroit, we sold approximately 500 tickets at the end. I, as chairman of the advisory committee, was one of those who sat at TV and watched the Michigan-Michigan State game.

CHAIRMAN KANE: Is there a spokesman here for the Southeastern Conference? Mr. Coleman is on our Committee, of the Southeastern Conference.

JEFF COLEMAN (University of Alabama): We feel in the Southeastern Conference that television can have tremendous adverse effects on the gate, and we are in a part of the country that does not have a large number of sets. We have not experienced the pressures which the Big Ten and the East and some parts of the Pacific Coast have experienced. But we have taken the position that although we have had very little live television—our Conference as a whole has been opposed to live television—we take the position we wish to

go along with the national program and grow with the situation and try to live with television. We believe that television is a great educational force and one which cannot be denied, one which we should develop and use in the best manner possible. With that in mind we feel that the public should have some television every Saturday handled in a way that will not hurt the educational programs of the different institutions.

CHAIRMAN KANE: Jeff's comments bring to mind the comments of another strong advocate of athletics, Pope Pius, who two or three days ago was quoted as saying, television was a precious, but could be a dangerous, instrumentality. Apparently we have some other people who feel somewhat the same.

E. L. ROMNEY (Mountain States Conference): I am representing the Mountain States Conference and surely I have no ill feeling toward television. It is only through that medium that you know we exist and probably if we have more of it you will know what great country the mountains offer out there.

I believe that I can contribute one thought that has not been contributed up to this point and that is where you take fine educational institutions, not necessarily small colleges, but from 4,500 up to probably 8,000-9,000 people who help build the game of football and love it and are a little isolated and are in a country where they have the spectators travel a considerable distance to see the ball games. Then you throw before them with bad weather conditions, roads unsettled, an opportunity to sit home and see good ball games. It is just unreasonable to think that the gate receipts would remain where they ordinarily would be. They are fine people, fine schools, who are entitled to carry on with the game of football.

Now you add to that the possibility of color television and then you add to that the possibility of turning this loose and having the choice of two or three games, many people would say, "Why it's a good gamble to stay at home. We go to one game and it might be a flop, but if we stay at home we have the choice of three."

What I am trying to say is, and I think I could be supported after being on the Committee by all the facts and figures that have been gathered, there is no question, particularly from a district like ours out west where the spectators travel considerable distance, that it would almost be sure death and would hurt the healthy survival of the game of football if this thing were thrown wide open.

Now I say that, realizing and supporting the fine things that television is giving us and will give us. I would like to say a word, since one game came from our district, that General Motors, the sponsor and these people of NBC who have handled this, have been very cooperative and very friendly. What I am saying is for the welfare of football, and I believe even the sponsors and the television people the more they have to do with it, realize it, and we must have it controlled or at least we think there must be a controlled program of television for the survival of the fine game of football.

CHAIRMAN KANE: The first area of the country to feel the impact of television was the East. In the absence of Mr. Furey, I wonder if Asa Bushnell would make a comment on the present feeling of the Eastern College Athletic Conference.

MR. BUSHNELL: I am sorry Ralph Furey isn't here at the moment. He is chairman of our Eastern College Athletic Conference Television Committee just as he was chairman of one of the earlier NCAA Television Committees.

Just briefly I would like to point out on behalf of the ECAC that particularly since our territory, the New England and the Middle Atlantic states contain about 42 per cent of all the television sets in the country we are particularly conscious of the difficulties of the NCAA's TV problem. Our Conference likes particularly the feature of the plan of the last couple of years which has been known as "geographical spread." The requirement that games on the program come from all sections of the country with the result that on only a small fraction of the dates involved games come from our area or any other individual area. We feel very strongly that the most difficult television competition for the games to meet is the competition provided by the attractive games in the local area. Consequently the provision that on most of the Saturdays competition comes from other areas, has appealed very much to the ECAC and its colleges in the heavily saturated TV areas.

CHAIRMAN KANE: Are there any other conferences represented here? I would certainly like to hear them speak, and of course, representatives of the colleges whether identified with conferences or not. Particularly, I think it would be nice to hear from some of the schools which are not identified with a conference. Are there any other comments, gentlemen?

T. J. HAMILTON (University of Pittsburgh): I have been very interested in the comments relative to the regional plan and as one of the culprits of the early TV Committee, I would like to point out that the first year's program was devised or aimed at minimizing the hurt on the attendance and various plans were tried as experimental means to get some solution. The regional tests were put into the program and the NORC was commissioned to make a study. As a result of that study, I believe the greatest amount of hurt came from regional games as Asa has pointed out.

I would like to ask if Paul Sheetsly has some comments on that point as a result of the first experiments in that direction?

MR. SHEETSLY: Well, Tom, you remember that in 1950 and again in 1951 we found that by far the heaviest impact of TV occurred on those games which were televised locally. In other words, the games in the same area, the same city, the same television area in which the televised game was being played.

Now in both 1951 and 1952 and again this year we have been attempting to discover whether there was a significant difference in attendance depending upon whether the televised game comes from some distant area, another region of the country, or whether it emanates from the same geographical district also outside of the local television area, but as I say, we have also found the greatest effect.

Now in both 1951 and 1952 we failed to find any, what we say, significant differences. We find small fluctuations. In some cases games that were exposed to regional television competition did better than those which were exposed to distant games on TV. And on other cases we find that games which faced distant TV compe-

tition fared better than those exposed to other regional games. It is very hard to pin down that point because you have so few televised games played during the year, and because the attractiveness, let us say, of the televised games varies some depending upon the teams which appeared. In general you would certainly think that if Yale and Cornell, say, are playing or appearing on television that attendances in the East would be hurt more than attendances in the Mountain or Pacific regions, who have presumably less interest in Cornell. But pulling this down to research standpoint is difficult because many of the eastern games involve Army and Navy for instance and they are just as popular out West as in the East. Consequently some of the western, southern, and far western teams involve such teams as Notre Dame, Southern California, Oklahoma, and they are just as popular in the East as they are in their own regions and therefore it has been very difficult and up until now impossible to determine which has more effect, but it does seem, it is certainly true, that when you get down to the local level, if a game is televised locally, local attendance is certainly hit and I presume if we had enough instances of regional competition, attendance in the region would fall off considerably.

CHAIRMAN KANE: I noticed in the room we have some representatives from the industry.

MR. KRAUSE: Mr. Kane, may I take the trouble of speaking once more? I am sure everyone in this room understands Notre Dame's feelings regarding television. We think it is a wonderful advertising medium. Our feeling this year is just as strong as last year and year before that.

Listening to Mr. Peters and Mr. Romney bring out a few points, I know their opinions are entirely different as far as television is concerned. Mr. Peters mentioned the point not one fan came to a game because of television. Mr. Romney stated people have to come long distances to attend games.

I would like to bring to mind an interesting statement by Bert Bell, president of the National Professional Football League. "This was our biggest year and our best financially and attendance-wise. It was the greatest in our history. The million dollar coast-to-coast television program launched this year has created thousands of new fans. I think television is terrific. The more we have of it the more we like it. So many people in the sticks who never have seen a big time football game now come to the nearest big cities to see us play." And then he lists the number of people who came to watch their football teams play.

I think we have fine football teams in our organization and I believe we can use this advertising medium in the same fashion.

CHAIRMAN KANE: Before you leave the microphone, did Bert in making that statement amplify "the more we have of it the more we like it" to the extent of limiting the blackouts?

MR. KRAUSE: There is no mention made here about blackouts but nevertheless whether blackouts or not I am sure the point he brings out so strongly is that these people who have never seen their football teams play were attracted to their games. As far as the blackouts are concerned, naturally they blackout their home territories when they played in that territory but these new fans are people coming

out of their territory to see them play, these big cities, and that is the whole gist of that statement.

CHAIRMAN KANE: Yes, I understand that. My next question is, I think that this is a very important matter—how do we achieve that in college football?

MR. KRAUSE: By merely opening up television and advertising our football games.

CHAIRMAN KANE: I mean the same manner the pros are using it, by blackouts?

MR. KRAUSE: I wouldn't agree on that point of blackouts. We had games televised in South Bend on a local basis and they were all sellouts. And I don't believe that because it is televised locally, people will not come to the game.

CHAIRMAN KANE: They were sellouts before you were able to televise them.

MR. KRAUSE: They were sellouts before the television program was announced. They were sellouts after the program was announced so therefore it had no effect as far as attendance was concerned.

CHAIRMAN KANE: That could happen to only one game, SMU.

MR. KRAUSE: We televised our SMU, Pittsburgh, and Navy games.

CHAIRMAN KANE: But they had to be sold out other than the one appearance on the network, before you were able to televise them locally.

MR. KRAUSE: As far as the national plan was concerned, that is right.

CHAIRMAN KANE: It was only announced previously as a sellout in the case of the SMU game, is that right?

MR. KRAUSE: That is right. It is certainly interesting to hear what the professionals can use. I am sure we can do the same thing.

CHAIRMAN KANE: I envy their situation very much, Moose. I agree with you.

MR. COLEMAN: We feel we have a different problem with a large number of colleges rather than only 12 professional football teams which give you six games. I think the statement read by Mr. Krause should be carefully examined in the light of the fact that there was no television anywhere near the site of any of the games and that made their season such a successful one. Television money came into the National Football League but it did not come from any transmitters anywhere near where the games were being played.

MR. KRAUSE: Mr. Coleman, I was not referring to the areas where there was no television. For instance, in the South Bend area 90 miles from Chicago the Chicago Cardinals and Bears games were televised. I say these fans that Mr. Bell is speaking about came from these areas. They were developed because of watching these people play on television and the fans at home in the Chicago area did not have the privilege of watching their teams play on television except when their teams were away.

BLAKE R. VAN LEER (Georgia Institute of Technology): Our game November 28th between traditional rivals Georgia and Georgia Tech was supposed to be a sellout when we have between 15,000-20,000 requests for tickets which we can't satisfy. It appeared from our past experience that the game would be a sellout when we ap-

plied for it. Actually we ended up with 400-500 tickets we were unable to sell. It was a good day and we attribute that to the fact the game was televised locally. As far as I am personally concerned I think I would rather have lost the 400-500 tickets than have the 12,000-15,000 people raise the devil with me because they couldn't get in the game, but at any rate we did not have the demand from 15,000-20,000 people wanting the game we had had in previous years.

J. SHOBER BARR (Franklin and Marshall): My being on the Television Committee was to speak in the interest of the small college, which I have been trying to do. This morning only two direct comments were made, I think, on behalf of the small colleges and I want to mention just one or two things.

In our city we have a television station and our folks also receive telecasting from Philadelphia and Baltimore without difficulty. Prior to television days we would have anywhere from 10,000-14,000 people at our football game. Now we get 5,000. We are happy with that even though our income in our small college covers about 25 per cent of our budget—about 25 per cent of our income budget comes from gate receipts.

One of our small college people recently carried on a survey among small colleges, sending out about 250 questionnaires to a selected group of institutions with less than 1,000 enrollment. Surprisingly enough he learned in the 174 replies that came back that 28 institutions are now admitting people free to all athletic contests. I knew of only three or four in the country that were doing that, but the list has now grown to 28. I say more power to them but those small colleges that depend on 25-50-60 per cent of their budgetary income from gate receipts are having the jitters and are very much concerned about a continued program somewhat similar to that which we operated in 1952 and this year.

We are concerned not only about gate receipts but that which the decline in gate receipts might bring the annihilation of football. And whether it makes sense to you, it makes sense to us that college football on a Saturday afternoon on a small college campus is every bit as important to our college family as Saturday afternoon on a big university campus.

MR. BREEN: Your attendance has fallen to 5,000 with controlled TV. How far would it fall down if we had open television? If it is down to 5,000 you couldn't have much less.

MR. BARR: That is very true. We couldn't go very much less, and my institution is one of those I think would weather the storm. I am not concerned about my own institution if we were added to the list of 28 and made it 29 schools that didn't charge gate receipts. I feel quite certain my institution would still continue to carry 10 intercollegiate sports but there are a great many others in the country not in the same position as ourselves.

MARSHALL TURNER (Johns Hopkins University): I'd like to add one more thing to what Mr. Barr has said in regard to the small college picture.

It is nice to learn there are 28 colleges who no longer charge admission, but that is still a small proportion of the NCAA membership and the thing I would like to add to the discussion is that

before football would be killed the minor sports would be killed, and that is how it works in our particular situation. We enter teams in cross country, tennis, golf, wrestling. Some of our opponents depend on gate receipts to minimize the deficit in their athletic program and I happen to know that those schools before they cut out football as a result of declining gate receipts will cut out cross country, wrestling, tennis and golf. That means lack of competition may force us to drop those same sports even though we can handle it.

MACK M. GREENE (Central State College): I happen to have made the survey that Shober Barr referred to and my findings showed that there were 26 out of 28 that had discontinued gate receipts. The survey was conducted on a nationwide basis, and 40 states were represented by 174 colleges with enrollments between 150 students and 1,500 students. We selected that particular size because our college, Central State, has the enrollment around the average of these colleges responding.

Of the colleges responding, who are collecting gate receipts, their support for their athletic budget is distributed over these following areas: gate receipts support their budget to 35 per cent; student fees, 32 per cent; general college funds, 24 per cent; state appropriations, 5 per cent; and other sources, 3 per cent. That means that at least three of these colleges out of every 10 are depending strongly on gate receipts for maintenance of their budgets and we feel that in the small college area especially, television will hurt our program continually if it is increased over what is being done now.

[A subsequent survey conducted by Mr. Greene, among the respondents to his original study, disclosed that only five institutions have discontinued collection of gate receipts instead of the numbers cited in the above transcripts of Messrs. Barr, Turner and Greene.]

CHAIRMAN KANE: If there are no other comments from the members I would like to repeat my invitation to the industry people to speak if they wish.

HARRY G. CARLSON (University of Colorado): In this discussion we have the universal god we all worship—money. What do the delegates think about the possibility of dividing the money that is taken in through college television receipts between all NCAA schools.

CHAIRMAN KANE: I will refer that to the delegates. That is a pretty provocative question for no reply.

MR. BARR: Franklin and Marshall is a very small college which admitted only 25 per cent of our income comes from gate attendance. I speak not for any other small college but my own. We don't want any part of it.

CHAIRMAN KANE: If this happens Cornell will take your share. Do we have any other delegates?

PETER A. CARLESIMO (University of Scranton): This is a personal opinion. We feel the present program is not proving anything. In other words we think there should be unlimited television or no television. The fact that key games are picked every week means nothing. We don't think we would be hurt much more by the fans having a choice of five and therefore we feel there should be no television or unlimited television.

CHAIRMAN KANE: Gentlemen, I have no wish to prolong this, and I certainly don't want to cut off any discussion. It is coming to the time when the meeting was supposed to be over. I know the previous year we had an expression of opinion at this meeting with respect to the resolution to be presented the following day at the Convention. I see no particular reason to do that at this meeting unless the delegates think we should. We are to be asked to vote tomorrow on the resolution presented by the 1953 Committee. But unless instructed from the floor, I am inclined to wait until the vote is official on Friday.

We have just one other matter I think we should report on. We have a telegram here from the International Telemeter Corporation which, in Palm Springs, California, had the U.S.C.-Notre Dame game on a closed circuit of 70 sets and this telegram has some interesting information I think we should all hear.

MR. BUSHNELL: This wire comes from Paul MacNamara of the International Telemeter Corporation in Hollywood. It reads:

"Dear Asa: Sorry unable to attend NCAA meeting. Do appreciate invitation and hopeful this wire will supply you with information that will be of interest to your members. Following are few highlights:

"Notre Dame-USC game at \$1.00 was apparently 100 per cent sellout although only approximately 70 sets were connected with telemeters on that day and it was first program shown thus having advantage of novelty.

"We are not planning to make Telemetered shows available in public rooms except on special basis which is roughly as follows: A public room has established capacity based in fire regulations. We are exploring possibility of making Telemetered shows available in rooms of this kind based on total capacity of room. For instance Racquet Club owner Charles Farrell was most anxious to get USC-Notre Dame game in bar, with capacity of 150. Farrell charged \$1.00 admission and 131 admissions were paid to see game in this room and of course this money is counted in USC-ND share.

"Of considerable interest to us were words of appreciation we received from people commenting on how much they liked seeing game without commercials. We did not solicit these comments but have found it to be the key ever since operations began in Palm Springs.

"As you know we are showing first run movies nightly in Palm Springs and charging from 80 cents to \$1.35. The big thing is appreciation for lack of commercials. Also we have had no objections to price.

"We have more than 600 TV sets in operation in Palm Springs and now over 100 Telemeters installed. Rate of Telemeter installations will not increase as during first month have been studying operation of system. Demand for Telemeters by TV owners is in excess of 90 per cent. We charge \$21.75 for a Telemeter installation.

"While results so far have been far beyond our expectation we are still aware that it has only been in operation one month and therefore still comes under heading of novelty. But still the demand keeps up and so does the enthusiasm.

"We also telecast two other games, the Packer-Rams and Colts-Rams. As you know these were blacked out in southern California although telecast elsewhere under sponsorship of Westinghouse. We offered these games with commercials included at 25 cents and received very healthy response although actual figures on number of sales will not be available until next week.

"Obviously there are many questions to be answered regarding price but believe first results indicate we have solution to sports and TV problem and that sometime in the future when Telemeter's pay-as-you-see system is in operation nationally a USC-ND game can gross several million dollars.

"Also believe when that time comes a plan should be ready that can distribute a big part of this huge amount of money among all colleges who are members of NCAA. It might be that sometime in future football will offer solution for many of the economic problems facing education in the U.S.—higher pay of teachers, expanded building programs, etc.

"Soon as complete results are available will turn them over to your Committee and anyone else in your organization who may wish to see them.

"We are all most grateful for your cooperation and assistance in connection with USC-ND game as well as for many other past favors including this opportunity to send word to your meeting today.

"Regards, Paul MacNamara, International Telemeter Corp."

CHAIRMAN KANE: Constituting, gentlemen, among other things, one more reason to move to Palm Springs.

If there are no other comments or questions, I believe we can adjourn this meeting.

Whereupon, at 12 noon, the meeting was adjourned.

COLLEGE ROUND TABLE

January 7, 1954

THE COLLEGE ROUND TABLE convened at 2 p.m., January 7, with Willis J. Stetson, Swarthmore College, presiding.

CHAIRMAN STETSON: Gentlemen, the hour of two o'clock has come, and I suggest we get our College Round Table underway.

It gives me pleasure, on behalf of the College Committee, to welcome you here this afternoon to this open discussion. We hope that we have arranged for you a program that will be of interest, and something that will permit you to go away from here feeling that it has been worth your while to be with us.

I would like to introduce the members that compose the College Committee, and those men who have been working in your behalf during the past year:

George Gauthier, Ohio Wesleyan University
M. I. Signer, Colorado School of Mines
Malcolm E. Morrell, Bowdoin College
Mack M. Greene, Central State College
Thomas E. McDonough, Emory University
George W. Lawson, Muhlenberg College
Marshall S. Turner, Jr., Johns Hopkins University

We had originally planned to introduce our very efficient and active Executive Director of the NCAA, Walt Byers, but Walt felt that would be duplication after his having been introduced by the President of the Association yesterday, so we acquiesced to Walt's request to be omitted. I would like to point out to those of you who are here that Walt Byers has been actively engaged in things of interest to the College Committee, and much of the work that has been accomplished has been through his efforts and we appreciate those efforts.

I wanted to introduce Ted Whereatt to the group. He has recently been named Assistant to the Director and I thought it would be nice to have him be seen by the group. As soon as he comes in we will take care of that.

I notice another gentleman in the audience who for many years interested himself in things of the small college group, and was very active in the work of the College Committee. I would like to have him just stand and be recognized—C. E. Bilheimer, who just recently retired as athletic director at Gettysburg. Bill, will you stand so the group can see you?

We have planned various reports this afternoon which we think will be informative and helpful. I am going to suggest that immediately after each one of the speakers has concluded his report that we take a few minutes for any questions that you might have, relative to the subject that he has presented.

The first report is that of the College Committee secretary, and I am going to call on Marshall Turner to make that report.

SECRETARY MARSHALL S. TURNER, JR. (Johns Hopkins University): For the first time we feel like there have been sufficient activities

engaged in by the College Committee during the year that are worthy of note so that we would like to repeat them for the benefit of the record and for the information of those who are interested in our work.

We feel that we really had an opportunity to participate in the affairs of the NCAA this year and are looking forward to even more opportunities in the future.

For the first time the NCAA Executive Committee provided funds for a midyear meeting of the College Committee. We held such a meeting at Swarthmore College last October. We felt we got a lot out of it and time to discuss various problems which came up during the year affecting the smaller colleges of the NCAA.

Some of the highlights that occurred in the midyear meeting first of all of course was the Crowley Committee report, a special committee of the NCAA Council covering the relationship of the smaller institutions of the NCAA to the major parent body. I am going to talk in more detail about that in a minute.

We had at that time a rather full discussion by Walter Byers, who was a guest at that meeting, of the relationships of the NCAA and the NAIA, and the efforts being made by our group to work out the various problems that are currently involved in this.

We also discussed at length an idea which we are putting into effect for the first time today, and that is to devote a portion of our meeting at the annual Convention to a discussion of some more and immediate and practical concerns of the athletic directors. We sort of think of it as an in-service training program, possibly covering various points that are involved in the athletic director's responsibilities at his institutions, and the first thing we have tried to plan this afternoon is a discussion on equipment, which will come at the last part of our meeting.

Now the Crowley Committee report has been the most important thing that has happened to the College Committee in the course of a year. The College Committee became involved in the matter through an invitation of the NCAA Council at the Convention last year in Washington, to present to them a little analysis, or summary of what we thought were the relationships of the small colleges to the NCAA organization. At that time Mr. Bilheimer, who was then chairman of the College Committee, and myself, presented such a report to the Council last year in Washington. At the same time Mr. Byers had made a study of what he considered to be the relationships of the smaller colleges to the NCAA organization, and his report was presented to the Council at the same time. These reports resulted in the appointment of a special committee of the Council, composed of Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara, as chairman; Fred J. Lewis, Vanderbilt University, and J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College.

At their invitation Mr. Stetson, the new chairman of the College Committee, George Gauthier of Ohio Wesleyan, and myself, were invited to Chicago to a meeting of this Crowley Committee to prepare our views and discuss with them their problems. Such a meeting took place in April.

The results of the Crowley Committee were presented to the membership under date of November 5, this past fall. I hope all of

you took time to read that report, in which the most important points included the recommendation that a new Vice-President-at-Large be created in the Council who shall concern himself primarily with the affairs of the smaller institutions of the NCAA membership. At the same time, the Council voted another recommendation of the Crowley Committee, which was to recommend to the Nominating Committee, and to the Committee on Committees, that every consideration be given in selecting their appointees and nominees to representatives from all types of institutions of the NCAA membership.

Now those two points in particular were the things which the College Committee has felt for sometime were important as a basis for establishment and opportunity for participation in NCAA affairs.

We feel then, or hope that we have contributed in some way to getting small college representatives on the policy and rules making bodies of this Association.

At the same time the College Committee feels very keenly that if any of our group are so selected to serve on these committees they will make every effort to make the best possible contribution they can. We have asked for this opportunity to participate. We have been given it, we hope, and we certainly want anyone who is selected for these things to make every effort to do the best possible job.

We would like also to mention one other thing in connection with the nominees for the Nominating Committee and the Committee on Committees. It was felt at one time that the College Committee itself might be the group through which various nominees could be presented to these committees. However, we decided after discussion that the best and most democratic way for this to take place was through the district representatives on those two committees. Therefore the College Committee made an effort to contact as many of their group as possible in their areas to write to their district representative on the Nominating Committee and the Committee on Committees, notifying them of suggestions for places on the rules and policy-making bodies.

We hope as this develops that every person who has a suggestion for such a nominee will take the time and the trouble to write to his district representative on the Nominating Committee and the Committee on Committees.

Another matter which hung over from the discussion last year was the resolution presented by Mr. Emory, of the University of Omaha, concerning the formation of a mutual discussion group for the common problems of the smaller colleges. After discussion it was realized that the College Committee itself was the group to take care of that problem, but apparently we hadn't made ourselves available enough to people who had problems concerning the smaller colleges of the NCAA. Thus, the College Committee is recommending that there be a change in the By-laws covering the formation of the College Committee so there will be district representation on the College Committee, rather than just an at-large selection. We hope by that means to make available to each district some person on the College Committee so that all NCAA members in the district will have somebody near at hand to whom they can talk in

regard to any problems that might arise. We hope that anyone who has such a problem will avail himself of that man and we certainly promise on the College Committee to do everything we can to help him out.

One final thing in regard to discussion of our mutual problems. We have tried to have the last two or three years a bull session headquarters officially identified as the College Committee Headquarters room. We have had some interesting bull sessions in that room and we encourage and invite anyone who has a problem to talk about to come up there and he will usually find somebody else there with whom he can talk. If you don't have any problems we would still like you to come, because maybe you can help somebody else who does.

CHAIRMAN STETSON: College Committee Headquarters is Room 2602.

The next report is the report on the NCAA Intercollegiate Athletic Medical Insurance program. We have asked Mr. Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr., Southern Methodist University, to address us on that subject.

EDWIN D. MOUZON, JR. (Southern Methodist University): Your Insurance Committee is composed of: Howard M. Olson of Colorado College; William H. McCarter, Dartmouth; and your speaker. You remember last year I presented to you a preliminary report of some of the claims that had come in. There wasn't much we could tell you about what was going on at that time because things hadn't been going on long enough. This year we can give you a complete report of the first year of operation of the plan.

To refresh your memory the high points of the plan are these: It is catastrophe insurance with a \$250 deductible clause and a \$5,000 maximum payment for any one injury. It is held by the Globe Indemnity Company. The price of it is \$1 per man and the nice part about it is you don't have to name your men. All you have to do is to send to the NCAA office the number of men expected to participate in all sports during the year and send a dollar apiece. Now you may over-estimate or you may under-estimate. There is no additional charge and no refund. We had a hard time finding that sort of proposition from anybody. It is an honor system so far as the colleges are concerned.

There were no statistics available at all on this type of insurance. The company simply made a guess, along with the Committee, and agreed that for a period of two years that that would be the rate. Well, we know now about how we are coming out. Statistics of course can be awfully dull sometimes, but I think that you are entitled to hear these statistics.

In 1952-53, which was the first year of the plan, we enrolled 123 college members of the Association. The total number of individuals insured under the plan were 24,714; total premiums collected \$24,562.00. Notice there is a discrepancy there in the number and in the dollar apiece. The reason for that is that there was an option in the plan where you could choose a \$500 deductible instead of \$250 and the price was smaller for the \$500 plan. Two colleges out of the 123 chose that \$500 plan, which makes the difference in the total premiums collected.

During last year the total number of claims paid, or the total amount of claims paid, was \$16,130.35. Now that is out of \$24,562 collected.

The number of claims paid was 86. There are eight still pending or claims partially paid. By claims pending we mean simply that the company has been notified that these men have been injured and are under treatment and that the likelihood is that the bill will amount to \$250-plus. By claims partially paid we mean that the boy is still under treatment, that all bills to date have been paid, but there are some bills which have not been received.

The largest claim that was paid was \$793.80. This is above the \$250. That was a football injury. The smallest claim paid was \$7.25, also a football injury.

We have next an analysis of the claims paid by the distribution of reported claims for each of the participating colleges. There was one college which reported eight claims. One reported seven, two reported five, seven reported three, nine reported two, and twenty reported one.

As I said a moment ago, there are eight claims still pending, or partially paid. The company has estimated that it will take about \$1,500 more to finish out the payment of those claims and if they are close to right, the picture at the end of the year with everything in will look something like this. It will cost the company 72 cents out of every dollar collected to take care of the claims.

Those of you who know anything about insurance at all know that that is a pretty high loss ratio. The company of course from that other 28 cents has to meet the expenses of administration and adjustment of claims and should surely set aside some reserve for future contingencies in the event that there is a period when the losses actually sustained are greater than the premiums collected.

The 72 per cent loss ratio is pretty close to the break-even point so far as an insurance company is concerned. However, they are perfectly willing, I think, at the moment to go ahead with the program on this same basis. Our Committee is going to meet with them in April, and talk the thing over again. They are offering certain other plans which I will tell you about shortly.

There is one other set of statistics, however, that I think you will be interested in, because when we get this year's statistics the comparison will be most interesting.

I told you a minute ago there have been 86 claims paid. I got notice of two of those only yesterday so those two are not included in those figures which I will read to you. This is an analysis of the claims paid by sports. The total is 84. Football accounted for 74 out of the 84. Remember this was before the new rules. This doesn't include this past fall. Baseball, four; basketball, two; lacrosse, two; track, one; and then there was one travel accident, which is included in the plan.

I think it will be very interesting next year to compare the figures for football for the fall of 1952 and for the fall of 1953.

We can give you this sort of comparison, however, between 1952 and 1953, and 1953 and 1954. In '52-'53, we had 123 colleges enrolled. In '53-'54, we have 149. I might tell you there was one junior college

which tried to join the NCAA just to take advantage of the insurance plan. The number of insured in '52-'53 was 24,714, and in '53-'54 was 30,368. Premiums collected in 1952: \$24,562.00; 1953-1954: \$30,263. To this date of last year, the company paid out \$1,047 on four claims and had six claims pending. To this date this year, they have paid out \$3,581.27 on 13 claims and have nine claims pending. That's the only comparison we can give you as of this date.

The fact that the figures for this year is a little over three times what it was for last year really does not mean anything. I think probably it might mean this, the business managers and directors are shooting their claims in a little faster this year than last or are waking up to the fact they can really collect. So far as I know we have had nothing but good things said about the company. We had two claims at our institution and my business manager says they paid off like a slot machine. I hope you have had the same experience and if you are not in the plan you will think about getting in it.

DELEGATE: The boys say slot machines don't always pay off.

MR. MOUZON: That is perfectly true. I was in Nevada last summer.

Now I told you we are going to meet this spring. We don't know just where we want to go with this insurance program. We want to go wherever you want to go with it because after all it is your program. I would like to know a few things about what you think about it. For instance, would you like to include in it a death and dismemberment benefit? Any death and dismemberment benefit would cost us \$1.50 per person per sport for a \$5,000 benefit and would require 10,000 insured people. Now I will repeat that, because I would like for you to raise your hands if you are interested in that. For \$5,000 death and dismemberment benefit it would cost \$1.50 per person. Now that is in addition to the dollar we already pay and we would have to have 10,000 people in the plan.

MALCOLM E. MORRELL (Bowdoin College): The \$5,000 is also in addition?

MR. MOUZON: That is death benefit. The other is medical.

MR. MORRELL: Nothing at all for death.

MR. MOUZON: Nothing for death at all in the plan we now have. It is medical expense. Will you raise your hands if you are interested in our looking into that a little more closely? (Show of hands, total of 13.)

MR. MOUZON: This is also a possibility. We could take the present plan that we have and reduce that death benefit and make a package plan out of it whereby for a \$2,000 death benefit we would have to pay an additional 60 cents. In other words we could have a package plan which would be precisely like the one we have now, plus \$2,000 death benefit. How many of you would be interested in that?

J. SHOBER BARR (Franklin & Marshall College): The premium there would total \$1.60?

MR. MOUZON: Yes, 60 cents more than we now pay for \$2,000 death benefit. It is less than the other but it might be more attractive to some of you. Would you like to have us investigate that?

DELEGATE: That would still be 10,000 enrolled?

MR. MOUZON: Yes. I don't think that would be a problem because

it would be a package plan and would be included in what we already have. (Show of hands, total of 15)

MR. MOUZON: Now the company is willing to consider extending the program to intramural sports at any institution which might be interested. The rates would be a little higher for intramural sports. For instance, tackle football would be \$2 a person for the \$250 deductible. That is a sample.

DELEGATE: You mean for touch football?

MR. MOUZON: Tackle football is what they say. For all other sports it would be a dollar, the same as it is on our regular plan and there are some other premiums mentioned. Frankly I don't know whether this is an NCAA problem. On the other hand it might be a good place for some of you people who are interested in insurance for your intramural people to get together and talk about it. Are there any of you interested in having an extension to your intramural sports plan? (Show of hands, total of seven)

MR. MOUZON: Are you satisfied with the program the way it is now? Would you like to keep it just the way it is now, continue to keep statistics on the thing and if we can get additional benefits for what we are paying, get them. If we can't, do the best we can to keep the rate we now have? I think it is apparent the majority are pretty well pleased the way it is now.

MR. BARR: May I ask a question? If the deductible clause were reduced say to \$100 instead of the \$250, what would the premium be on that basis?

MR. MOUZON: That is hard for me to answer, Mr. Barr, because the company would have to determine what they would be willing to charge us for that. We could get some rough figures. I imagine it would run at least \$2.

MR. BARR: Would you raise the query with them?

MR. MOUZON: I shall be happy to.

MR. BARR: Ask if there are other fellows that would be interested.

MR. MOUZON: How many would like to investigate that particular point to reduce the amount of deductible? (Show of hands, approximately 40.)

MR. MOUZON: You can get a fair idea of what it would mean to the company, Mr. Barr, if you will take a look at the statistics which I just read you a minute ago. The total number of claims paid was 86 and there are eight claims pending or partially paid, actually five claims pending which would make a total of 91. Now, if you reduce your deductible to \$100 that would mean the company would have to pay out in addition 91 times that \$150 and that would give you in round figures about \$13,500, which would put them in the hole pretty deep. That would increase their benefits almost double what they paid out, so my suspicion would be it would pretty near double the rate, but we will certainly investigate that particular point.

In 1952-1953, we made our agreement with the company along about May of 1952 and that is the first year we operated. That includes the football season of 1952 and the spring sports of 1953. We won't have complete figures for this past season even this time next year. We still don't have them all for that first year as some of the boys are still being treated.

RICHARD CLAUSEN (Coe College): Mr. Mouzon, have you com-

pared it with some of the medical plans that we have in some of the high schools in this part of the country? I just wondered about that.

MR. MOUZON: I can answer that question this way. When we first adopted this plan we studied somewhere between 15 and 20 plans which were submitted to us by different insurance companies, and by different high school associations. Apparently this was the best for our particular purpose. Now, you may have some particular plans you have in mind that you think are better and if you do I would like to hear about them.

MR. CLAUSEN: I don't have enough knowledge of the Iowa high school plan, except I believe they don't have deductible clauses. I don't know what the rates are at the present time but the high school situation seems to protect them pretty well. However the fees that are paid do not cover completely the whole medical cost. It sort of takes the sting out of the cost on breaks and fractures, and that type of thing.

MR. MOUZON: My suspicion is you have the opposite sort of plan from the plan we have. This plan doesn't pay anything at all until you have \$250. Your plan may cover the first cost and not the heavy cost. It is perfectly possible. However if you will give me the address I might write and find out about that.

MR. CLAUSEN: It would be Lyle Quinn, secretary of the Iowa High School Athletic Association at Boone, Iowa. I am sure he would have it.

ALDEN W. THOMPSON (Wayne University): We had an accident case this year which was handled very nicely, quickly and helpfully, and we do have a student accident policy that this particular one fits in. This is actually insurance on the deductible of the other one. The two work very well.

MR. MOUZON: You can collect twice. There isn't any question about it. I might say the claim was for \$555.

I have here actually a good many letters of commendation on the way the company has handled the claim. Thank you, sir, for that comment.

P. V. OVERALL (Tennessee Polytechnic Institute): Do you have any figures on that \$250 limit policy?

MR. MOUZON: No, we do not. We had last year, but the directive which we got originally was to figure out some sort of a catastrophe insurance plan.

DELEGATE: Do you remember what those figures were?

MR. MOUZON: No, I do not, sir.

CHAIRMAN STETSON: We have next on the program, a report on NCAA television, as it affects smaller institutions, by someone who comes from a smaller college, J. Shober Barr.

MR. BARR: Chairman Bill, and members of the College Committee. And I say with a bit of mimicry, my friends, because you certainly are. We fellows all belong to the same lodge in this small college group.

This discussion, as Mr. Stetson has indicated, is a bit anti-climactic following the hassle we had this morning, but I still feel there might be certain questions that you would like to ask that have come to your mind since the session this morning. Before I begin, I would like to urge each of you to take one of these television reports home

with you and not only read them but study them rather carefully, because they contain a great deal of information upon which you should base your decision to approve or not approve the 1954 Plan as it will be presented to you sometime this spring, after being formulated by the new Television Committee.

The one thing I would urge you to do immediately, however, is to read the resolution in back of this book, because that is the one on which we will be asked to vote tomorrow. If I might do a bit of lobbying, I would urge the approval of that resolution, because it gives the Television Committee of next year the benefit of all the experiences and the trials and tribulations of the Committees of the past several years in the form of suggestions. At the same time it does not tie their hands. By approving this resolution tomorrow you are not giving approval for any television plan for next fall. Please remember that. What you are simply doing is to support the action of the Television Committee in putting down in black and white the results of our experiences that they can use for their benefit in developing next year's program. But when the program comes to you in the spring that is the one you should study very carefully.

Now in order not to ramble and to take as little time as possible for these remarks, I would like to read them and I feel that the questions and the discussions that might follow will be of much more importance than the few things which I might have to say in this brief report.

Television is just about the most potent new industry on the scene today and like always, when the old order changeth, when the young take over for the old, there are upheavals and dislocations.

Among the upheavals and dislocations—mothers fret about their youngsters; ministers are concerned about parishioners; the book and magazine publishers are complaining; the movie industry has the TV jeebies; boxing has been affected with clubs going out of business; baseball attendance has slumped with many minor leagues folding.

We do not want college football to suffer the same fate.

Facing these conditions we say if you can't lick 'em, join 'em. This of course is said in jest. We don't want to lick 'em. We want to live with 'em. The TV Committee therefore set up a plan to try and preserve football gate receipts, to spread the telecasting over the whole country and scatter the impact, and to try and satisfy the public at the same time.

Some changes were made in the 1953 Plan over the 1952 Plan, to further achieve these goals. For example, in 1952 there were 11 televised programs. In 1953 there were 13. In 1952 there were 22 colleges and universities on the network, and 24 small colleges on local stations. This past season there were 38 colleges and universities, 15 repeaters and 23 new ones on the network, but I regret to say, however, only four small colleges. Two games were televised locally.

I hope you read the NORC report that came out last spring. I want to read just two sentences from it if I may.

"College football attendance suffered additional losses to television in the 1952 season. Over-all attendance was at 93 per cent of the present television levels of 1947-1948, but this figure merely reflects the fact that paid admissions were down 16 per cent in areas

where TV competition was present, while in areas where there was no TV competition attendance was 10 per cent higher than in the base period. This, however, is a differential of 26 per cent of the two extremes.

"In 1952 the greatest number of stations on a football network was 65, with approximately 20-million sets in operation. This year, with 92 stations carrying football at the greatest number of times, and almost 27-million sets, the decline in attendance over the whole country was slight.

"Some areas showed a slight increase, while those areas experiencing televised games for the first time showed the greater decrease."

These statistical reports are prepared by the NORC in this book which I referred to a minute ago.

Here are a few of our present concerns. The concern of small colleges on budget deficits has caused some institutions to switch from afternoon games to Friday night or Saturday night games. I do not have the complete 1953 schedule compiled, but I did compile the 1952 schedule and found that 216 night games were played, while 796 day games were played, which means about 20 per cent of the small college games throughout the country were played at night.

Interestingly enough, District I, your New England region, in 1952 reported no night games at all among the small colleges.

In spite of some increases in gate receipts as a result of the switch to night games, many small colleges still feel as their big brothers do, that Saturday afternoon is the time for football on the college campus. Some small colleges are affected more than others because of geographical location. Even without the impact of television when you are a neighbor of so-called big time football.

We are concerned also with the National Football League, moving in on a day which we think belongs to college football by televising on Saturday nights. We are concerned about the efforts and desires of certain NCAA members who are proposing regional television. This, I feel, would mean electric chair death to our kind of football.

I hope each of us will use the right kind of therapy on your own campus. Start your afternoon games at 1 p.m.-1:30 p.m., economize in expenditures all along the line, but let's do everything we can to keep football alive in our small colleges.

CHAIRMAN STETSON: Shober will be glad to answer questions that any of you might have. Are there any questions for him?

J. H. NICHOLS (Oberlin College): What would regional control mean to our area? Who would control it? How would it be controlled?

MR. BARR: I am not sure that I know myself just what regional control is. It depends on what is defined as a region. You ask about your area? This is purely an imaginative set-up. If regional control meant control by NCAA or districts, you are in District 4, that would mean if football telecasting were confined to District 4, you would not get any Southwest games. You would not get any Southern games, any games from the Pacific Coast. Every Saturday you would be bound by the state boundaries of District 4, and would be confronted with games played in District 4, that is if the regions were defined by the present NCAA districts.

MR. MORRELL: Would that mean without restrictions in the region?

MR. BARR: That would depend upon the plan, too. If we would say the plan next year should include a once on only in the region, that would mean that your teams in the region could appear on only one Saturday, but every Saturday they would have District 4 football.

I. G. NEWTON (North Carolina College): Mr. Barr, you are on the Television Committee, are you not?

MR. BARR: Yes.

MR. NEWTON: I am wondering what the thinking of the Committee is in terms of small colleges having their Friday night games televised on a local basis. I have in mind small colleges which may be participating in classic events which might be televised on a local basis. It seems to me from looking at the report this morning, there are certain criteria established in the plan by the Television Committee which almost prohibits the possibility of a small college or small colleges having such classic events televised. I wonder if you could give me the benefit of your thinking on that.

MR. BARR: I would say in that regard that there is very much less control—if we want to use that word “control” and I don’t like it too well—but there is much less control on football at any other time than Saturday afternoon, as far as television is concerned. Friday night games I am sure would be approved with limitations that you wouldn’t hurt anybody. We are also conscious of the hurt that occurs to high school games and prep school games. Many of them have moved to Friday night. Even though high schools are not members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the Television Committee has been cognizant of the hurt that might occur to high schools in certain areas. I believe that a plan such as you suggest, if you can buy air time and if you wouldn’t hurt anybody, that you would have no difficulty in getting approval for such a contest.

HARVEY C. CHROUSSER (Wheaton College): Would it be possible to get the announcement of the schedule for the season out earlier so that it would be possible to dodge those games that are going to hurt your key games.

MR. BARR: I know both the Television Committee and the broadcasting station, and also the sponsor would be very happy to have such a situation, but with conditions changing so rapidly it is pretty hard to determine at this meeting, for example, what kind of a television program we should have for September, October, November, 9, 10, 11 months hence. Consequently, you have to mull over the last year’s program, you have to get ideas from various sources, the industry and people who have new plans to suggest and see what new developments are in the industry before you can actually throw a plan together. We race against the calendar when it comes along around March and April to get a program whipped together in time to get it out to the member colleges to vote upon it, so that the plan may be submitted for bid. After the successful bidder gets the program then he goes out and tries to line up the college games. It is a long and tedious task and would be much better if we could do it earlier, but I don’t see how it could be done.

There is one question just been handed to me here. “What are the reasons for so few small college games this past year?” May I say

that there is one that has cut pretty deeply into me, and I feel very, very keenly about it.

There was one game requested by a television station that was denied by the two competing institutions. But outside of that there were only two small college games that were televised. On October 26, Washington University and Missouri School of Mines, and the other one was November 21, Marshall College and Ohio University. Those are the only ones successful in televising their games.

In that regard I want to read a telegram here that is self-explanatory. It is included in a letter dated November 25, 1953, and addressed to Asa Bushnell, by Stephen A. Flynn, director of traffic operations for NBC.

“As you know both this season and last NBC has been more than willing to cooperate in helping your organization to meet all of the objectives of your television plans and with regard to small school local telecasts, we wired all of our affiliates in part as follows: ‘Under certain conditions the NCAA Football Plan for 1953 will permit local stations to substitute a locally originated game telecast for the network game which would normally be scheduled. An important objective of the NCAA plan is that a representative number of small schools be afforded the opportunity of having their games telecast in their own local area. It is hoped that as many stations as possible will take advantage of the opportunity to present one small school telecast in their community, selecting a game which falls on a Saturday on which the network game would have minimum interest in their area.’”

End of telegram, with this added comment: “In addition before the start of the season and on numerous occasions throughout the season our station relations contact representatives, as well as myself have personally contacted the managements of our various affiliated stations throughout the country in an endeavor to promote the scheduling of small school telecasts.” End of the excerpt from the letter to Mr. Bushnell.

I would like to add a comment that in my own city we have a television station and both the television station and the authorities at my institution were very eager to televise one of our local football games, but together we were not able to get anywhere.

Anybody else have a similar experience? Is any other school here interested in televising?

ALBERT O. DUER (George Pepperdine College): We are in a very highly concentrated area. We also were interested in televising one of our games with a similar experience. We don’t know what all the factors are but it would seem from the sportscasters that the advertiser is the key to the situation. They are able to use very cheap material. That doesn’t cost as much to televise as a college game such as ours which attracts a very limited amount of alumni and interested parties. That seemed to be for us the key to our not being able to televise. It is a tremendous problem and I think that is the reason for the drop. The change in television production itself caused the drop in small college football. The televising of small college games is going to be increasingly difficult.

THEODORE HARDER (Santa Barbara College): I agree with Mr. Duer in his remarks. We had the same experience. But I think there are

other factors. The message you read stipulated, I believe, Saturday afternoon broadcasts, did it not? I think that is a factor. There might be an opportunity if they would open up for a Friday evening broadcast, because it presents less of a competition with the major games. I think your station is reluctant to let go of the major game to take on the smaller game.

MR. BARR: Yes, what you say is true, Mr. Harder. However, the difficulty in either Friday night or Saturday night games is buying time that has already been purchased by other sponsors. And they have to be reconciled and at the same time you have to get a sponsor to televise your game.

In this program which was outlined by the Committee to have small college games on Saturday afternoon, we called those supplementary telecasts, because they were put on in exchange for the network game. Commercials, the operation, technical costs, and also the fee to the small colleges were paid by the sponsor, General Motors, on the Saturday afternoon program. But when you get away from Saturday afternoon, then you have no connection at all with the sponsor of the present NCAA program.

MR. THOMPSON: I wonder if you would care to comment on, or prophesy as to the reaction that may result from the increasing number of educational institutions that are acquiring their own television stations, from which will come strong pressure for the televising of athletic contests.

MR. BARR: That is another problem that is increasing with the passing months. It is amazing how many institutions throughout the country are installing their own television equipment and stations. The Television Committee so far has been very sympathetic with those institutions and has made it possible for those institutions to carry the network game. However, the trouble arises if the network game is at another location in the country and of no particular interest to the institution that has that television station, and they would want to televise a game on their own campus that day and exclude the network game.

MR. DUER: There is also a good deal of help for those colleges where income is the deciding factor in whether they will keep football. They are even thinking of going to Thursday night games. I hear a good bit of talk of that and I think it is very bad educationally for that to happen. It simply means that pressure of television is just killing their programs and I certainly think that a regional television program would be the end.

MR. THOMPSON: Even the regional program presents problems. For instance, we met Drake University last November 6, and it was a mighty cold, biting evening, and I said to Mr. McClelland, their athletic director, "Why are we playing this game Friday night?"

He said, "Tomorrow afternoon, Nebraska and Iowa State are being televised in the area and we wouldn't have a corporal's guard out." We only had 50 per cent more than that as it was on Friday night. Friday or Thursday night isn't a good answer in some situations.

KARL H. HENRICH (Valparaiso University): How much does General Motors pay for the opportunity to telecast these games, and

how much does NCAA get and how much do the participating schools get?

MR. BARR: I don't believe those figures are in this program as yet, but they will be in the complete report that is sent out to you. You can find those figures in detail in last year's television report and they are very similar. In round numbers I would say this, the schools that were on the network got \$100,000 for their game, which meant \$50,000 split. The total amount of money depended upon the number of stations on the network that day. If my memory serves me correctly, the greatest number of games on the network last year was on the Army-Navy game and I think that total receipt there was \$110,000, which meant \$55,000 to each school.

Now on the small college game that we had last year the institution gets the station rate you have. You are on just one station and you get that station rate. For example the station rate in the city in which I live—and we had one game televised last year—was \$1,500. It was a game in Philadelphia and we split that between the two schools. There was a game in Philadelphia and I think the station rate for one station in Philadelphia was about \$3,000. The single station rate varies throughout the country, depending upon the number of sets and the area covered by that station.

MR. HENRICH: What percentage does the NCAA get?

MR. BARR: The levy last year was 12 per cent and I think about 5 per cent was returned, which meant about 7 per cent went to finance the operation of the project and, also, \$25,000 was set aside in a revolving fund.

LLOYD H. LUX (Bates College): I think the small college is concerned with delayed telecasting. That involves coming to your game and asking permission to take a film of the game and then telecasting the game possibly on a Monday or Wednesday night. For my own information I would like to know how many directors in this room would approve of such a program. That is filming your game on Saturday afternoon and telecasting the game on a Monday or Wednesday night following the game. Does the Committee have information on that?

MR. BARR: No, we haven't. May we have a show of hands to satisfy this gentleman's question? How many of you show delayed films? (Show of hands, total 10.)

MR. LUX: How many would show if they were requested?

MR. BARR: Now the question is how many would show them if you were requested to do so. Let's have those in addition to those who do. How many would if they were requested.

MR. NICHOLS: They want to know how much they would get out of it if they did. What would be the revenue?

MR. LUX: No revenue.

MR. BARR: How many of them would show if you were invited to without any revenue? Well, there are quite a few hands there.

MR. MORRELL: That is not contrary to NCAA regulations?

MR. BARR: No. That, by the way, is permissible under the plan. That could be done and is being done all over the country.

CHAIRMAN STETSON: Are there any other questions from the floor? If not, I will thank Shober Barr for his comments.

CHAIRMAN STETSON: As a member of the Council, in the capacity

of Vice-President from District 5, Frank N. Gardner, Drake University, will speak to us on the proposed amendment of the NCAA eligibility rules and also branch out and speak on the eligibility rules that are being proposed for membership in the NCAA.

FRANK N. GARDNER (Drake University): I appreciate greatly, Mr. Stetson, the courtesy of yourself and your Committee in asking me to render this service to the College Committee. If you will turn to pages 173, 175 and 176 in your Convention Bulletin, you will find the two proposed amendments which the College Committee wishes me to speak on.

I am engaged in the task of a reporter. I want that clearly understood. I am not appearing in behalf of these amendments, nor am I appearing in an attempt to get them passed or not passed.

I think first of all we should notice that the two amendments are different, in that the first amendment is a constitutional amendment, which requires a two-thirds vote of the institutions represented at the Convention. The second amendment is an amendment to the By-laws which requires a majority vote. In the second place, the first amendment which is proposed is one which has to do with eligibility requirement for institutional membership in the Association. The second deals with the eligibility of a participant in National Collegiate Championship events.

Now let us turn first to the proposed constitutional amendment on page 173. Permit me to give a brief historical background of the development of this proposed amendment.

Some three or four years ago the Council was informed that there was considerable interest and concern on a national scale over the need for at least a minimal set of eligibility rules which should govern the institutions across the nation. A committee of the Council was named to draw up proposed legislation to provide such rules if the membership of the Association desired. A year ago the Council reported to the Convention that at this Convention the proposed amendment would be put up for a vote by the institutions present and voting, and the Council is doing so at this Convention.

Now may I deal briefly with some of the arguments which have been advanced in favor of the proposed amendments and those which have been advanced in the negative. May I say that so far as some of these clauses in the proposed amendment are concerned, most conferences and institutions have such or similar rules. However, across the nation some do not.

The first argument which has been presented in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment is that although areas and conferences differ in certain respects on eligibility rules, it is felt by many that all schools in all areas should at least observe what are termed certain minimal rules to make such schools eligible for membership in the Association. The ones proposed are thought of as being classed as minimal.

Another argument is that independent institutions and certain small colleges are said to need protection from other institutions who in particular do not follow No. 6 in the proposed amendments and suffer, they say, from raiding from other colleges.

Another argument is that No. 3 is necessary to prevent educational

laxity and to assist what is otherwise termed in many areas a normal progress toward a degree.

Now some of the arguments which have been advanced against it are these, and I am not giving all the arguments by any means. One of the arguments is that it is not really a national problem. That is a problem which this proposed amendment seeks to solve. Some believe that the question is one of local and regional concern and since it is not a national problem of severe scope, action on a national level is not necessary and can be handled by local institutions by regions and conferences.

A second argument which has been advanced against the proposed amendment is that in certain sections the proposed amendment is such that an exact interpretation on a national scale would be practically impossible. For instance, if you will look at No. 6, you will find that it mentions "after transferring from an institution offering more than two years of college work . . ." etc. It is immediately seen that there is a wide variance as to what is meant by a transfer student. There are those who say that institution "A" classifies a transfer student as one who leaves a college and goes to another after registration. Other institutions and some conferences term a transfer student as one who leaves after the census date of his institution, that census date running sometimes 1-2 months, perhaps later, after the date of registration. The opponents of the proposed amendment at this point say even if we did adopt this, we would get into endless argument as to who and who was not a transfer student.

Another argument against item No. 6. There might be some students in institution "A" not actually participants in athletics, who because possibly they were in large institutions have never gone out for athletics or tried to participate in athletics because they felt they were not good enough and who might transfer later on to another institution for educational purposes. If it was a smaller institution, or one at least that emphasized athletics to a lesser degree, they might decide to go out there with the chance of making the team and would be penalized even though they had not participated in a sport at their previous institutions.

Another argument that has been advanced against the proposed amendment is that eligibility requirements such as these are best left to institutions and conferences on the grounds that if the NCAA gets into the minutia of this sort of thing, it opens the door for the NCAA to become a sort of "super conference."

I have summarized some of the ideas in favor of the first proposed amendment and those which have loomed larger in the minds of those who oppose the proposed amendment.

This proposed amendment came to the Council from several quarters and is being prepared for the Convention at what seems to be the request of a number of institutions.

Now if you will turn to the second of the proposed amendments, dealing with the eligibility of participants in National Collegiate Championship events, you will notice that on page 176 the words in the black type indicate the new part of the amendment to the old rule which we have had. You will notice that participation by a freshman on a varsity team of a university with an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or less shall not be counted as a season of

varsity competition for the purpose of this rule.

During the year, the Council took under consideration the question whether or not it was fair to the smaller institutions to rule ineligible for National Collegiate Championship competition those seniors who had competed as freshmen. Many smaller institutions played freshmen, either because of conference affiliation which permitted them to do so or because it was necessary to maintain teams.

For instance a college might have an outstanding track star who because he had participated as a freshman in a small institution was not eligible in his senior year for the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships. Therefore the various Vice-Presidents of your Association each undertook a survey of the institutions in their respective districts, asking institutions—both the large and the more complex institutions, and the smaller institutions—their judgment as to such a proposed amendment to the By-laws. At the meeting of the Council, the Vice-Presidents reported the surveys indicated that a very substantial majority of the institutions in each district, both large and small, favored the adoption of this proposed amendment.

There may be a question as to why the breaking point was set at 750. Most of the Vice-Presidents, asked the institutions where it should be broken—1,200, 1,000, 750 or 500? The breaking point at 750, as you know, is at the present time the breaking point for determining the fees of all of us who belong to the Association. It was felt that this was a good point for determination also of the classification as to the playing of freshmen.

In the parentheses you will find that competition by a freshman on a varsity team must be charged as a season of varsity competition. It must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in paragraph "e" unless enjoyed at an institution with a male undergraduate enrollment of 750.

We knew, regardless of where we put the break point, there would be some institutions with 780 male students. They would say "Here we are being penalized because we have 30 more students" so someone would say "We have 50 more." We face the problem regardless of where we put the break point. If we put it at 1000 someone would say "I have 1,010," or somebody would say "I have 510." We knew we would have that problem and because it was a matter of paying dues, we felt it should be here.

I shall be glad to answer questions, but again may I state I am appearing as a reporter, neither in behalf or opposition to them.

CHAIRMAN STETSON: Are there any questions of Mr. Gardner?

FORREST U. LAKE (Tulane University): I don't care to ask a question, I just want to make a statement. Tomorrow on the floor I plan to offer an addition to that last proposed amendment to the By-laws to read as follows:

"... and further provided that participation by a freshman on a varsity team shall not be counted as a season of varsity competition if, at the time of the NCAA contest his region or the region in which his varsity is located no longer permits freshmen to participate on varsity teams."

It is my understanding that the purpose of this rule is to prevent freshman participation on varsity teams. Insofar as the major con-

ferences have been concerned, this purpose has been accomplished because at the last annual meeting of the Southeastern Conference the members voted unanimously against freshman participation, and the Southeastern Conference was the last major conference by about one year to vote out this practice which originated during the war. This being the case, I do not believe we should continue to penalize individual students in their senior year who played on varsity teams during their freshman year through no fault of their own. They had no choice in the matter. I don't believe this would have any bad results and it might be beneficial in encouraging other institutions to abandon freshman participation on varsity teams.

CHAIRMAN STETSON: If there are no more questions, I would like to thank you, Mr. Gardner, for a very thorough report.

I would like to call the attention of the members assembled here to a survey which was conducted by Mack Greene which has already been brought to your attention in the morning meeting. I thought to repeat it here would be worth while because it is a survey among smaller colleges on the admission fees to athletic contests, and I am sure Mack would be willing to discuss the findings of his survey with you after the meeting is adjourned. There are copies of this survey in College Headquarters, Suite 2602.

We now come to the second part of this meeting and I am going to turn this portion of the meeting over to Mack Green, as moderator, and ask him to introduce to you the guests of the afternoon.

Before getting into the panel discussion, I would like to introduce Ted Whereatt, who has recently been appointed Assistant to the Executive Director of the NCAA.

MACK M. GREENE (Central State College): The College Committee has been considering a long time the wisdom of attempting to start what might be termed an in-service training program, or something to that effect, in which we could bring experts who would talk to us about some of our problems. At the Swarthmore meeting this spring, we decided that this year we would try to institute that part of the program at the 1954 Convention, and the Committee called upon the Athletic Institute to assist us in setting up this particular panel.

We thought it would be wise to talk about some of the problems that affect us, especially the small colleges, and where we have to maintain an elastic dollar to stretch it as far as possible. Primary is this business of how to take care of equipment, how to purchase it, what kinds of equipment are better. There may be two \$18 pairs of shoes, but what difference would there be between such pairs of shoes? There may be an \$11 pair of shoes as compared to an \$18 pair. What might be the difference there? Also on top is the business of what to do about our equipment during the year before we send it to one of these renovating agencies which have been serving us for a number of years. The Athletic Institute named these three people and we feel sure that they are qualified to answer these questions, and to answer a number of other questions you might have.

We have organized the panel in this way. Each of the men will talk for about 10 minutes as he sees fit on the subjects that he has been assigned. After all three have spoken we will open up the discus-

sion for questions from the floor that you might have about your own particular problem.

To start the discussion, we have Tom Elliott of Rawlings Company, to discuss jerseys.

THOMAS ELLIOTT (Rawlings Company): I think if there is anybody in here that doesn't know more about it than I do they ought to come up front and take my place, but I am happy to open up this subject with you and will try to cover it briefly and will try to answer any of the questions I am able to answer after they arise.

I felt a little more at home after they introduced Ted Whereatt. About 1936 or 1937, Ted and I used to sit in the hotel in Superior, Wisconsin, when the snow was 18 feet deep, discussing the virtues of rayon jerseys versus wool jerseys.

As most of you know there are four types of yarns used in athletic jerseys to a greater extent than other yarns today. Cotton yarns are still used very extensively. There are various grades of cotton yarns, the same as there are various grades of wool yarns, and wool fabrics. I will not go into that in any great extent right now.

The Durene yarn, which is a processed cotton, is being used. I think it could be compared to cotton as steel could be compared to iron.

Rayons are very popular and have been popular for more than 15 or 20 years. Rayons have a fine luster, and give a shine. They are popular not only with the small schools but the large schools and are used very extensively.

Particularly since the end of the last war nylon has been a very popular yarn in all types of athletic jerseys, both football and basketball. Nylon has been a magic word in all types of garments for the past 10 years, and I think it is more popular in football jerseys each year. There are certain inherent characteristics of the nylon yarn with which you are familiar. It has many uses commercially as well as athletic garments.

Dacron yarns and Orlon yarns are now also available but so far the people who have to dye the yarns in the fast athletic colors have not been able to give us those colors that will stay bright and true. For that reason, nylon which resists all mildew, which is very strong, and has a high abrasion resistance quality, is proving to be ever more popular.

We did have a good deal of trouble in dyeing nylon yarns for several years but today we can get good vat dyed colors, true athletic colors in almost all the nylon yarns with the possible exception of the bright reds. Many of the manufacturers today are having to use a substitute yarn on a white jersey that calls for a red arm stripe of one type over another because there still is what we call a little crocking off, a little fading if we use a bright scarlet in the nylon.

On an all-scarlet jersey, nylon yarns are not perceptible and make a very satisfactory football jersey.

There are a number of things to consider in buying a football jersey. I think you have all had to consider them. I think the cost is of prime importance. I think the second consideration that goes through the minds of all of you when you are selecting a football jersey is its adequacy as to fit and holding the shoulder pads in

place, and giving the appearance that you want a jersey to give. You also have to consider its cleaning qualities.

Today, you, like the directors and equipment men in all the colleges and high schools over the country are no longer satisfied to wash those jerseys at the end of the season and say after each game we will shake them out and dry them out and put them back on the field. Most football jerseys are laundered four, five, six, eight, ten times in a season and the boys go out with a fresh, absolutely clean jersey. That has created a problem for the manufacturer. The appearance is part of the show. You like to have those boys in clean equipment and you have to have a jersey that is going to stand that cleaning and will look good after continuous cleanings year in and year out. For that reason any manufacturer in bringing to you jerseys for your consideration has to be first concerned about the color. He has to be sure he has vat dyed yarn that will be blue at the start of the season and the start of next year and the year following that.

He also has to be sure the yarns that are put into those jerseys will clean well, that they are of the right quality so that there will not be excessive shrinkage.

I think that is one of the most important points that we consider in selecting yarns today. We want the yarns vat dyed as contrasted from commercial dye yarns, and we want the yarns of quality that will not be subject to excessive shrinkage. You may have one cleaner in your town who has handled your basketball shirts for 10 years, and each time he has given you a satisfactory job. Yet perhaps on one occasion they will come back shrunk up, and you will write your source of supply and say you can't understand it, these have gone through six or eight cleanings. Perhaps some inexperienced person got hold of them one time. Maybe they were force dried, maybe they were tumbled. Maybe he didn't follow the instructions the cleaner has carefully laid out for him.

We try to assume the responsibility of putting the finest yarns into those jerseys that money can buy and as my colleagues will tell you, we have all been through the experience of trying to save a penny a pound or two cents a pound on yarn and then having to replace hundreds of sets of jerseys. We have gone by that stage. If we can't buy yarns that are vat dyed, or of the highest quality for the jerseys you fellows are going to use, we would rather pass the business because it has proven to us it is very expensive to try to save a penny here or there on either yarns or fabrics that are subject to a lot of cleaning.

I would like to just say to you another thing. In the past few years people have written in to us and said "What is the best type of jersey to buy?" I think there are a number of things that come up for consideration. If you have a very fine field and a good turf you might decide you would rather invest \$5 for a jersey and try to get one season out of it because you are not going to give it a lot of abuse. You would rather pass it on down and maybe for you that would be the best method of investing your jersey money.

In another school you know that on your field the sod is gone by the middle of the season. You know your area is subject to dry weather. You know your field is going to get hard and you know

that a light weight jersey of any type yarn may not stand up. For you it might be more economical to buy one of the new nylon jerseys that have a high abrasive resistance quality because you know it will clean good, keep its size, the colors will be good. There are a number of factors I won't try to enumerate now that might decide a choice one way or another on a particular type of jersey.

I do think this. There are two or three very important factors. First in buying a jersey you are buying for a person. The pads you buy for protection, but you want a jersey to look and fit well. Today you want to be sure you are buying a full cut jersey. Shoulder pads are larger today than they ever were before. Shoulder pads offer you more protection, but in order to allow you the freedom you need under the large pads you have to have jerseys with larger shoulders, larger arm openings than you did six or seven years ago. We stepped up our armhole two inches just a year or two ago and I am sure the other companies have the same experience.

You have to have vat dyed yarns. You have to be sure they are cut full enough to start with. You have to be sure they are cut full enough so the shrinkage will not be excessive, and long enough so they will not pull out at the tails.

I think the cleaning is a major problem today when you are playing in warm climates where you might not have an opportunity to dry the jerseys as quickly as you might some other place. You should consider the fact that nylon yarn is mildew proof. You are not going to have jerseys eaten up because they were thrown in a bag on Friday evening and nobody had a chance to get to them and dry them out until sometime Monday afternoon. I think the resistance to abrasion is important. We have found out another thing about good quality nylon yarn. It is less porous than some of the other yarns we have used previously. The dirt comes out. It comes out bright, looking very well, and we have found it very satisfactory. Most manufacturers today like to combine a cotton yarn or Durene, which is a processed cotton yarn, with the nylon. It adds a little softness, a little feel to the jersey, and it picks up a little perspiration. I think the quality of absorbing perspiration has been exaggerated by coaches, athletic directors and athletic goods people. There is only a small portion of the perspiration that comes off during a game that can be picked up, and so I think the absorption quality of a particular yarn or another may be over-emphasized in some cases.

The wool yarns Ted and I used to argue about up there on the banks of Lake Superior are mostly a thing of the past as far as we are concerned. We have a few large universities today that like the heavier wool football jersey you have all seen and some of you have used. It is a very fine, soft jersey. The mortality on them is terrific. There are usually two or three gone every day but some of you have seen these fellows break away in some of these bowl games and you see the back come out of the jersey. The coach will say "We will trade a jersey for a touchdown any day in the year." If you have that type of money, it is fine, but it is the exceptional case as far as we are concerned, and I believe that is the experience of most all other people.

Light weight Durene, light weight cottons are very popular.

Rayon yarns continue to be popular, although here is something I think you should know. Rayon yarn dry has strength about the equal of cotton or Durene yarn. Rayon yarn wet loses about two thirds of its strength. In other words, when a rayon cotton or jersey is soaked it has tensile strength, approximately 66 per cent of its strength. That is according to our test and not the U. S. Official Standards, but we have tested them and we have found a great part of the strength of the rayon Durene cotton jersey is lost when it is wet. For that reason the popularity of that garment has gone down in the industry somewhat, although I still think it is the biggest selling combination of yarns in football today. The all-cotton, all-Durene jersey is coming back in favor. The color isn't as bright but it is very serviceable and it wears well.

The same yarns are used in fabrics. We might go along with a particular fabric for football pants for two years and all at once we have one piece entirely unsatisfactory and we go to the source and they say they didn't have the high tenacity yarn for those particular yarns at that time. That didn't mean anything until the fellow put it in English. He said that is the refinement that takes out the shrinkage.

We have to be constantly on our toes to find all the fine specifications we want are in those fabrics so that we can make the most satisfactory football pants and jerseys for you.

MR. GREENE: I want to say to those that came in late we are going to have an open discussion period for questions, but we are going to hear from the other two men who are on the panel.

Next will be Joe Kelly of the MacGregor Company, who is going to talk about shoes and what makes one shoe more valuable than the other.

JOE KELLY (MacGregor Company): Thank you, Mack, and thank you, gentlemen, for the privilege of addressing you on the subject of football shoes. After all they are quite an item in football and quite an item in your budget.

For that reason I am going to try to outline very quickly in the 10 minutes allotted to me the salient points of shoes. I am going to leave some questions for you gentlemen to ask, later, and I am sure it may be much more satisfactory.

Let's start at the beginning in talking about football shoes. There is an old expression "You can't make a purse out of a sow's ear." "You can't make a football shoe out of a cow's tail." That is something that covers the entire issue better than any other explanation I can give you.

In other words, gentlemen, there are no miracle men in this business, and the price of a football shoe depends entirely on the quality of the materials put into it. I didn't think many of you gentlemen had ever had an opportunity to look at a hide the way we get it in the factory, and for that reason I brought two hides with me to give you some idea as to what the uppers at least look like before you see them in your equipment room.

Now this piece of hide here is kangaroo. I will go into the relative questions of the merits of the kangaroo and cowhide a bit later.

Now here is cowhide. You see it is cut directly from the animal. You have your good cuts and bad cuts.

In talking about leather, nature is a wonderful thing. When a man goes out into the street not used to manual labor and gets a pick and shovel in hand, starts to dig a ditch, what happens? First the hands blister and if he stays at the job a little while he develops callouses. In other words, nature protects the human being against the forces of nature, of work, or his state in life as the case may be, and nature naturally protects animals in the same manner. A great deal of the value of cowhide, for instance, comes from the activity and the general health of the animal.

The next thing is that your best cuts in cowhide are along the backbone, that portion of the animal that is exposed to the weather. In other words the rain and the hail and the sleet beats down on a cow's or steer's back and nature has a tendency to close those pores making a harder and tougher piece of leather. When you get around to the flanks and to the belly where the animal naturally is not exposed to the weather and especially in the belly where they have a tendency to perspire, you have what we call open pores which makes your leather sleazy with a tendency to stretch.

I could go on for a long time on this subject but I wanted to start with that to show you that there has to be a great deal of care in the selection of the leather itself. A shoe is only as good as what goes into it.

Now after that selection of leather is made you usually find two different types of upper construction, kangaroo and cowhide. The kangaroo is naturally the most expensive leather, and the reason it is most expensive is the hide is smaller. There is less footage in it. The second thing is it is harder to get.

Most of your good kangaroo today comes from Australia, where they pay people a bounty to go out and shoot them like we would crows or rats.

Why is kangaroo used in your highest priced shoe? It is used because there is a difference in kangaroo from cowhide. The fibers of your kangaroo intertwine like that and grip so that there is not layer upon layer upon layer as there is in human skin and as there also is in cowhide, but they intertwine like that to give you a lighter weight shoe and a shoe that is a good deal more rugged. All of us can't afford to spend the money we need to buy a kangaroo shoe, so we go to the next best thing and which certainly is adequate, and that is a good grade of cowhide.

Your cowhide is what the term implies, a cow hide, but the selection in tanning makes the difference. I can't stand up here and tell you a magic formula to distinguish a good piece of cowhide from a bad piece. It is impossible. It takes a leather man years and years to know that. There is one thing you gentlemen can do and that is to depend on the integrity of the people from whom you buy shoes. I am very happy to say the people in our industry are honest. They give you everything that they can for the amount of money they charge for it.

Now we come down to the basis of the good shoe, which is the last. A house can't be built unless it is on a good foundation. I am not going into the details of the different types of lasts, i. e., flat lasts, spring lasts, because there are companies in our country who make one or the other and frankly both are good. There is much to be said

on both sides. But the contour of the last and the way it fits the foot is the important thing. In other words, if that last has enough toe room, if it has enough room across the ball of the foot, if that last has enough room in the heel, that is the important thing. The only way you can judge it is by putting it on somebody's foot and judging for yourself.

Be very, very interested in the catalog descriptions of the companies you buy from. None of these companies tell a lie in their catalog. When a man says this is a full grain shoe, believe me, it is. When he said it is a welt shoe, it is; if it is a top grain cowhide or split believe that it is, and then compare the quality with quality.

I can make a Chevrolet look like a Cadillac by putting the body of a Cadillac on it, but the engine is a Chevrolet. You can do the same thing with a shoe, but none of these folks in our industry will advertise one thing and supply another, believe me, and I talk for the whole bunch of us.

Now the next thing after the last, is the method of construction. There are two basic methods of construction, the Goodyear welt and what we call the McKay or Littleway. All the shoes you are wearing today are Goodyear welt.

Why do we feel the Goodyear welt is a better construction than the McKay? There are many reasons for that, but the chief reason is that in a welt shoe the basis of the entire welt shoe is right here, the insole. I had the shoe torn apart so I could show you gentlemen. That insole is channeled. In other words, there is a channel that is cut around that insole. Now you can't channel a bad piece of leather. It won't channel. It will pull out. So in the first case you have to have that good foundation.

The next thing is a welt or strip of leather, if you want to call it, that is sewed around the outside of the shoe into that channel with the stitches going in on an angle. Now why? On that angle there are no stitches pulling against themselves when the shoe is flexed and it produces therefore a more durable shoe and a more comfortable shoe. Then the outsole is sewed to the welt and that in itself makes not only a more comfortable construction but one that is more pliable and one that has more durability. That is your expensive type of construction. Next to that is what we call the McKay construction.

In the McKay construction, your insole can be anything. It can be paper, it can be laminated piece of material, it can be leather. But your outsole is sewed directly through that insole. If you lift up the sock lining of a football shoe and you see stitches running around the inside of your shoe that is a McKay construction.

That shoe is a cheaper construction, and the reason it is not as flexible and as pliable is because in flexing the shoe you are pulling against the stitches themselves. The next thing is you can channel any kind of piece of leather or a facsimile thereof.

Now there is another important part of a football shoe and that is the counter. This is the counter, the box in the back of the heel that keeps the shoe from running over. Now there aren't two people in the world who walk the same and who run the same. That applies to football as well as anything else, i. e., walking along the street. Therefore we have to have a very rugged piece of material in order to keep that shoe from running over. Now there are some people

going to run over in a football shoe no matter what you put in them. That is just the way they run. As an average this is a very important part of the shoe, and I might tell you that in your better construction we use a leather counter in this industry.

Where does that leather counter come from? It comes from the two forelegs of a steer, the toughest part of a steer's body. There are only two on every animal so you wonder where we get enough leather counters for all the football shoes that are made. Fortunately those people from whom all of us buy know the situation and put these things aside for our production when we are into the football season.

Now there are also good fiber counters or composition counters today and I think that you will find that most of the people today put in a good grade of counter even in their cheaper shoe.

Now here's an important part of your counter. Your counter in the back of your shoe has to fit down solidly and flatly. Otherwise when your heel goes in a shoe your foot would have a tendency to fit in like that and when the shoe seeks to reach the lower level it distorts your counter one way or the other, or both.

The one last thing in a football shoe that is different from a street shoe is the fact all football shoes are made with a steel plate. That is made of the finest steel we can buy and is processed against rust. I think that you will find that in every shoe any of you gentlemen can buy.

You are going to get just as much wear out of your football shoes, gentlemen, as the care you take of them. You can't expect to go out in mud and mucky weather, have your shoes soaked, mud-caked and get wear out of the shoes unless you clean the shoe when it comes in, unless you take the same care of it you would of your street shoe. You can't expect that. But many people who are very successful users of shoes pay a great deal of attention to that one factor, the care which a shoe gets. There are more shoes ruined, gentlemen, by too much oil on them than anything I know. That is something I can tell you how to avoid.

Oil has a tendency to rot thread, to rot leather. I went down to a very large institution some years ago. They had used shoes for five or six years very successfully, then very suddenly they started to have trouble. They said "Why you can push your fingers through the shoe, that leather is rotten." Well I knew it wasn't rotten when it left the factory so I went down to take a look and see what happened. I walked into the dressing room and just happened to look down where there was a great big pan of oil, and every football player as he walked down to the practice field walked through the oil. I said "What's that for?" He said "I am going to lubricate that shoe." That's exactly what he was doing. That was wrong. A shoe can stand some lubrication, but not an overdose of oil. Here's what you can tell some of your men to do. A shoe has to have a dressing, naturally, to stay pliable, but put the dressing on with a brush or rag and as soon as you see the oil start standing on the surface, wipe the excess oil off. You are finished because a hide will absorb all the oil lubrication it needs, and anything else you put on it works in reverse. I think if you will remember just that one factor you can learn a lot today that is going to save you money.

Another thing you gentlemen are going to see in the next several years are composition soles instead of leather. There is a lot to be said for that. It is impervious to moisture weather, won't hold the mud. I do know and you know it has been used with a great deal of success on street shoes, and I think you will begin to see some of it in football. I know someone will possibly have some and as far as we know it has proved satisfactory up to this time.

I think I am over my allotted time, but I do appreciate your attention and the chance to say hello to you and if there are any questions I will be very happy to answer them.

MR. GREENE: The next area is of course very important to all of us and that is the business of what to do about our equipment during the year, and we have Mr. Tom Lynch of the Ivory System to talk about the care and maintenance of equipment during the season.

THOMAS LYNCH (Ivory System): Mack has already defined the area in which I would like to talk with you today. It is devoted primarily to a few suggestions as to how you might best maximize your athletic investment dollar, that is, exclusive of professional reconditioners.

I thought perhaps that with a little bit of experience that our organization has had with this sort of thing we might be able to offer some constructive ideas as to how in your own supply room you might better get dollar for dollar value from your new equipment.

I would like first to express a little commentary on the environment of maintenance, and that is essentially your locker and supply room set up. I have seen many which are very good, and many which are totally inadequate. The biggest killer of athletic equipment, the one which destroys most athletic equipment, that is exclusive of normal wear and tear, I believe to be moisture, be it water off the field or moisture in the room. Therefore, in order to maintain your equipment properly, you must have adequate space in which to dry that equipment after it has been used. In many cases this is the worst thing that can happen to brand new game suits. This as Tom brought out does not apply quite so strongly to the new synthetic continuous filament fabrics, but it does definitely apply to cottons and wools. After a Friday night or Saturday afternoon game, I have seen many suits brought there, dropped in a pile and left there. Now mildew has to have two conditions to set in. You have the moisture, whether it be perspiration or that in the room. You have the heat in the supply room or the heat generated in the equipment itself. Come in Monday morning and you have a bunch of rags. It takes 24 to 48 hours for mildew to set in. You can not repair the damage done by mildew.

Secondly, you need adequate ventilation. Dead air supply rooms will contribute very strongly toward mildew, and thirdly, and this is very important because it very often is overlooked, you need to be a respectable distance from your shower room or other source of moisture. So many times I have seen new gym rooms set up, and they place the shower rooms without baffles. First thing you know you have steam hanging from the pipes and you might as well put the stuff out in the rain.

I would like to give you some tips. All types of equipment fit into

a certain category and that is you should dry every piece of equipment very quickly. Once it has been wet, dry it as soon as you can and keep it dry. That requires rustproof hangers. You should be able to put your shoulder pads so they are not stacked one above the other. Shoes should not have socks tucked into them, they should be opened and the tongues turned out.

Secondly, fit your equipment properly. Tom has already brought out this feature when he mentioned two type jerseys. It happens particularly with jerseys and pants. Put a jersey on a boy, but don't fit it too tight. After all those pads, even though they have protected edges, are rather sharp and the abrasion will cause you infinitely more wear than the normal wear and tear. The same with shoulder pads under jerseys. Every time the boy hits the ground he is putting an undue strain on the fabric of that jersey.

Third, is to insure your equipment against outright loss or theft. In so many schools equipment is left to be handed out by a student manager. Now I certainly am not intending to cast aspersions on their integrity. Some of these kids are young boys, especially in high school, you may have 16-year-old boys handling your equipment. In many cases they are not mature enough to handle the issuing of equipment and keep adequate records of it, and you find at the end of the season you have 10 less practice shirts than at the start. There is an outright loss you have to replace it.

I think that is about all we can say that will apply to all types of equipment. I would like to go a little bit into fabrics. I will lump pants and jerseys because the fabrics in both are primarily the same, and there are certain basic ideas involved in their care.

I repeat again the business of mildew in keeping your equipment dry. Secondly, with woolens—there aren't too many of them today, but there are some—be sure you have adequate moth protection when you store them in the supply room or lockers if they are not being worn constantly. Protect them against moths.

In many cases these new continuous filament fabrics give the illusion of being wool. If there is doubt in your mind, treat them as wool.

Another factor is to keep your equipment as clean as possible. This is not practicable in many cases with practice equipment and that sort of thing. You may be fortunate enough to have a small laundry in your school. You may have a cleaner in your town, a member of your booster club or something, who is handling your equipment for you. Keep it as clean as possible but beware of certain things. We have had these problems for 32 years and we know very well we don't know everything about them yet. The stains involved in cleaning athletic equipment are among the most difficult in the world for the cleaning industry. There is blood and lime and grass stain, deep dirt stains, tincture of benzoin, residue from tape, stains that the commercial laundry industry does not ordinarily encounter, so you have to be careful in handling them, because there are many, many dangers you can run into. One of the most important is this. You take a stain like blood or lime. Under proper handling those stains can be removed from any fabric. There are methods, however, if by chance those are cleaned in your own laundry and are soured or set in one way or another those colors can be dyed into the fabric. You can take a grass stain which is amenable to being removed,

you will wash it and you will find it will never get out because it is dyed into the fabric.

Secondly, I would say watch fugitive colors. There are, as Tom suggested, fabrics on the market which have not yet been perfected as to dyeing procedures. The dyes in many cases are fugitive. Now the only way you can tell about this is to try them, but don't throw 33 brand new red jerseys into a tumbler and wash them to see if the colors are going to run. Take one, try it out first. If you find your colors are fugitive get in touch with your supplier because there is absolutely no way to wash those without running the colors.

This is true if you are doing them in your own school: watch your temperature and your water levels. That may not make sense if you are not handling the equipment yourself, but the greatest causes of the shrinkage in the industry are to use too hot water or too long a drop on the wheel. That means the water level in the wheel, the effective water level is too low and the longer it drops the more abrasion you have in the wheel and the more chance for shrinkage.

Any fabric will shrink. There is a shrinkproof thread but no such thing as a shrinkproof fabric and the more abrasion you get in the wheel the more shrinkage you get. The hot water and the agitation will also accentuate the movement of colors.

The last item as regards the handling of the actual cleaning of the equipment will be the drying. Dry slowly and without any forced drying, no tumbling. Don't dry them under superheated conditions or anything of that type. You can agitate the air by putting fans around and speeding up the process without injuring them in any way, but don't add extra heat. Don't put them in the steam room unless you have an awful lot of confidence in the fabric insofar as shrinkage is concerned.

I would like to turn to shoes. Joe stole my thunder on this one. However, he took the reverse side of the question. I would like to take the other for the moment. He is absolutely right as regards oiling procedure. Many leather parts are harmed by too much oil. But on the other hand many, many shoes are ruined by being too dry. Leather is an animal fiber and it has natural oils, such as our own skins do, and when water gets into the fiber, it dries those oils. That can lead to several rather unpleasant things.

The three places where you find difficulty with dry shoes are cracking of the upper, which is not particularly important because ordinarily only the grain cracks. I have never seen a shoe where a normal crack was all the way through the fiber of the leather. However, you do get cracked soles and this happens with your new synthetic soles as well. If you take care of your leather soles, I firmly believe they will not crack as much as the synthetic sole will. As long as the leather in the sole has a moderate amount of oil in it, it will handle easily.

Perhaps the most common of all difficulties is a split in the stitching along the shank or welt. The shank of the shoe is in here under the arch on both sides. I have seen more shoes with split stitches along this part of the welt than any other type of defect in a shoe. What to do about this sort of thing? I firmly believe adequate, proper oiling of a shoe is essential. If you do not have a lined shoe you are better off to apply the oil to the flesh side than the grain side because

the pores are open on the flesh side. You find very tight grain on the grain side of the leather. Apply it to the inside of the shoe and put it on just until the leather has absorbed what it can. As soon as you get any slick on the outside wipe it off and stop immediately.

I would suggest also that you waterproof your shoes. When you buy a new shoe this process has been handled for you, but take a shoe which perhaps was worn once or twice for games the previous season. You used it once, and you want to use it again. I would suggest you waterproof it. I am not going to try to sell you any but there are many people who will. I would suggest you get some and use it. Only do it early in the season. Don't use it through the season.

For a game shoe which is worn one week under wet going and is put away until the next week I would suggest you put a moderate amount of oil on that under the same principle we have been talking about. I would suggest also you get some of these skeleton lasts like shoe trees, fit them to the shoe, not trying to extend the counter or the toe, to hold the shape as it is. Get some tissue paper, paper napkins, anything, and pack a little bit into the toe box or counter of the shoe.

And last is to check your cleats frequently. You can cause yourself an awful lot of trouble with worn cleats, especially if they are worn unevenly. If you get one cleat which is running lower than the other, the boy may run that way. Sometime he may cut to the inside and break that cleat. You may find you will split the stitches in the shank or along the heel seat.

MR. GREENE: I am sure some of you have questions you would like to ask of these men and the floor is now open for questions you might want to address.

RICHARD O. BAUMBACH (Tulane University): What type of oil would you recommend be used?

MR. LYNCH: Perhaps I can illustrate this best by an advertisement I hear quite regularly on the radio and television for one of the hair tonics and they advertise Lanolin. They say use Lanolin on the hair because it is the oil from the skin of a sheep. They say the reason you should use it is because it is animal oil. That is true with leather. That is an animal fiber and if you use machine oil or mineral oil, I think you will find less success than if you use Lanolin.

MR. TURNER: I wasn't here for the early part of Mr. Elliott's talk but I wondered if he had said anything about the elasticity of yarn after washing and how some of them stretch back into shape. Will that damage the elasticity permanently?

MR. GREENE: I will attempt to repeat the question. Marshall Turner wants to know about the elasticity of yarn after wetting and the retraction. What about that.

MR. ELLIOTT: I think maybe Mr. Lynch might answer that a little further. He mentioned in the course of his discussion the fact that there are some shrinkproof threads but no shrinkproof fabrics and I think that is true. Excessive tumbling and forced drying will tend to shrink up the fabrics. Essentially the yarn is not affected and very often the sizing and elasticity of the garment can be restored to a certain degree by putting it back in the water or under steam and stretching it out gradually. I do not believe you are going to make a non-elastic yarn elastic or make a non-elastic yarn less elastic

as much as you can do by restoring size of the fabric to the size to which it was originally woven or the size to which it was originally knitted. It is due to the cleaning. Most cases you can restore partially. You have all seen old football jerseys made entirely of wool and once you shake those up and set them you could never restore them.

I have seen size 44 shrunk to less than 14-15 inches, and in that case I say you cannot restore them, but most of the yarns used today can be restored to a certain degree.

MR. LYNCH: There is one factor I know Tom is aware of because I have discussed it with him, and that relates to the damage to fibers through washing. This is one thing I neglected to mention and I really should have. I am sure you all must have in your supply rooms two-way stretch pants. Now the basis of the stretch is rubber yarn woven in the back of it. That can be totally destroyed by any of the commercial solvents now used. They are all solvents for rubbers and unless you have some size 36 boys on your squad, don't have any of your two-way stretch pants dry-cleaned.

MR. TURNER: I would be interested to know how a counter is sewn into a shoe. Is it similar to the way the outsole is sewed?

MR. KELLEY: A counter is sewed into the shoe by first putting it into a pocket. Then the counter itself is caught in the stitching or lower part of it so that is an integral part of the shoe as far as the joining of the upper and the heel seat is concerned. Therefore, it has a strong foundation and is sewed so that it is a part of the sole itself. Its counter pocket keeps the counter in place as far as the upper is concerned.

CHAIRMAN STETSON: I wonder if you might mention the advantages and disadvantages or the comparative merits of the split shank and the full sole shoe.

MR. KELLY: That is a question that is not difficult for me to answer because I have my own firm convictions. There are other people who believe that the split shank shoe is a more pliable shoe because you can turn it up. Whenever you fellows get a halfback whose foot bends in here, send him to me. I will make a little money on him because I will put him in a circus.

In order to be fair, there is a little difference in the way the shoe works on the foot. The split shank will work a little differently on the foot because it has a tendency to place all of the pressure at this spot where Tom told you in his talk he has seen a lot of tearing and ripping. That is true. That is the weak point of all shoes because that is where it flexes and that is where all of us who make shoes are constantly trying to improve and are improving, but the split shank shoe I think is a thing of the past, at least as far as we are concerned. We sell in this industry 20 shoes with a straight shank to every one shoe today with a split shank.

DOUGLAS T. GREENE (Drexel Institute of Technology): In the cleaning of material would you say that the basic trouble lies with the material or with the cleaning?

MR. LYNCH: This is a question which is very often asked and it is actually impossible to answer. The way it is stated it is like so many other things we have run across in our business. You can't answer a general question with a particular answer. Some fabrics are spoiled in the cleaning. Some fabrics will be spoiled by any cleaning

process. I would suggest to you it is my firm conviction that the more expensive, the better the material, the more likely the difficulty is to be with the cleaning. If you buy a loose weave, cheap cotton knit with short fibers in your cotton, that is going to shrink no matter who washes it. It is going to shrink no matter what process you use. I have seen cotton pants which have shrunk in dry cleaning and dry cleaning is supposed to be shrinkproof if used properly. Show me a particular item and I think I can tell you whether it can be cleaned without shrinking if it is cleaned effectively.

MR. ELLIOTT: May I add to that. I think what he has told you is exactly true and the reason I would like to add to this a little bit is the fact I have the dubious honor of looking at some things that are sent back for adjustment. It so happens about last January, one week we got in three sets of white tackle twill basketball pants. Now we use more white in this particular fabric than any other fabric we use in cutting basketball pants, and we just couldn't understand it. The material is of the highest quality. It had what they term a high tenacity treatment on the yarn so it would resist shrinking even though the material was abused in cleaning. We looked it up and we found out that these three particular sets of pants were all cut on one day. So it was natural to assume that those three sets of pants were cut from one piece of cloth. We got in touch with our source of supply and back there they said it was impossible, it all had to be treated the same. We told them about the day of the shipment received and after a course of two months they came back and said they had reason to believe, unreasonable as it might sound to us, a certain bolt of goods they sent to us had not received all the treatments it was supposed to have had and although we made hundreds that didn't shrink there were three sets that shrunk, and they were not the fault of the cleaner. That can happen in any family.

MR. GREENE: I have a question I wanted to ask, myself. We had a problem at Central State with regard to cleats. We bought a number of football shoes and we found in early season a number of the uppers being torn by burring on aluminum cleats. That was the statement our source of supply gave us, the burring of aluminum cleats. I wonder if anyone wants to talk about cleats, and whether aluminum cleats are better or worse than any other kind of cleat, or what.

MR. KELLY: I will split it with you.

MR. LYNCH: There is just one point I would like to call your attention to regarding aluminum cleats and it is a very important point. We have discovered it to be very important because we got stuck on one shipment of aluminum cleats and it cost us some money. As you are undoubtedly aware, the aluminum cleat was authorized some years ago but it was authorized only selectively. No cleat which you buy which is proposed as aluminum cleat is aluminum. It is part aluminum, it is an alloy. Aluminum is far too brittle to be used as a football cleat, so an alloy is used. You will find in your rules that the cleat was permitted in intercollegiate and interscholastic play only if it conformed to certain specifications, and one of those was the cleat must be of sufficiently soft nature so it will not chip or burr. Any cleat which you buy which does burr or chip is illegal on the face of it. There have been some concerns in the market, and I know

three of them which went out of business in the last year. Any aluminum cleat which strikes a sub-surface rock will burr a bit, but the difference is that a cleat of the proper alloy consistency will pull that burr off before it comes out of the ground. I have never seen a case of a legal aluminum cleat damaging equipment any more than rubber or any other hard object would.

MR. KELLY: I told Tom I would split the question with him because it gave me an opportunity to drive a point home that I made in my original talk. That is this. There are a lot of people after something is made legal who say "Gee, here's a chance to come into the athletic goods business," and they go into it and make an aluminum cleat, but they haven't got the experience, the background, to know exactly what the books mean when they say a cleat must be soft and not chip and the like. Consequently, anything that looks good and will fit on the bolt might be sold as aluminum cleats.

The reason I ask to say something is this. There are many suppliers of athletic equipment in this country, and all of those people who have been in business are people of integrity. Those people with experience and background certainly test all of the equipment they put on the market adequately before they put it into your hands. If you will scrutinize the source of supply and the background, I am sure you won't have a lot of trouble.

FREDERICK D. TOOTELL (University of Rhode Island): You mentioned that you musn't put fabrics in a tumbler. Does that include an extractor? Is it all right if it is something that can be washed, to put it in an extractor first and hang it up to dry or do they both go in the same category?

MR. LYNCH: The answer to your question is "no" to start with. You are talking about fabrics, do I understand? Every laundry or every dry cleaner extracts, that is, semi-dries by centrifugal action the equipment or whatever goods he has as it comes out of his wash wheel. The difficulty is this. There are many ways of extracting. For example there are two basic ways of extracting jerseys. You can extract them on the perimeter or on the base. There are advantages and disadvantages to both ways but the prime consideration is this: there is no drop as there is in the tumbler. The jerseys are not carried to the top and dropped. You place it on the perimeter and it spins. It doesn't drop. All it has is force applied against it almost as if you had pressed it in your hands. That is the principle of the extractor, and the water flows out through the holes. There is no heat in the basket of the extractor. The two reasons that cause your goods to shrink are heat and abrasion. You have neither one in the extractor.

MR. TOOTELL: I have another question, and that is the question of use of oil as it pertains to rotting the thread. Are you going to gain more use and wear out of the shoes by applying the oil, or is the oil going to rot the thread so you are robbing Peter to pay Paul.

MR. KELLY: We will split again. No, I don't think so if the oil is put on the shoe in a proper manner and it is the way both Tom and I fortunately agree that it should. If judicious use or good judgment is used in putting just enough oil on the shoe to put the oil back into the leather, I am sure it won't hurt the thread. An over-dose of oil will hurt both.

MR. LYNCH: What Joe says is true. I would like to add to it just this much regarding the reason why a sufficient but not overly sufficient quantity of oil doesn't damage your thread. All threads used in the sewing of athletic shoes have a glazed finish in comparison to the leather. The leather is very absorbent especially on the flesh side, far more absorbent than the surface of thread, and especially nylon which won't absorb at all. If you have a good linen or cotton thread that has more surface resistance to moisture than leather, you put so much oil on the leather that it overflows. It will go into the leather before it will go into the thread.

CHAIRMAN STETSON: I think, Joe, you can best answer this one. I think all of us have a minimum amount of space for storage of shoes after the season is over and the proper treatment has been applied. How would you suggest we store those shoes away with the understanding that we do not have enough room to stand them on their soles.

MR. KELLY: That is a dilly. In the first place if you haven't got enough space to store the shoes on the sole I would look around and see if I couldn't find enough space. If you have the money available, and after all, gentlemen, you have a little money invested in this part of your equipment, I would follow Tom Lynch's suggestions of getting a shoe tree to fit the shoe if possible. The next thing is be careful of the dampness and heat situation because a shoe will mildew as quickly as anything else. Store them any place that you get a decent good dry air circulation, and if the shoes are properly oiled before you put them away, then see that they are not stacked one on top of the other. If possible put the shoe tree in because that has a tendency to hold the shoe in its proper shape.

If you have to pile them one on top of the other, it is good for business and I like it. But I think I would do this. I would take the shoe tree and put them in the shoes in order to let them stand up properly to give you the air space in between. Very frankly, I think it would pay you definitely to find some space even if it is outside your regular equipment building.

MR. GREENE: Any other questions? If not, I will turn it back to you, Bill.

CHAIRMAN STETSON: Thank you, Mack, for moderating this portion of our program. On behalf of the College Committee I want to thank these guests of ours this afternoon for being with us and giving us this information which I am sure we can benefit from.

With that we will adjourn the meeting and thanks for being here.

Whereupon at 4:50 p.m. the meeting was adjourned.

THE BUSINESS SESSION

January 8, 1954

THE 48TH ANNUAL BUSINESS SESSION convened at 9:30 a.m., January 8, with President Albert B. Moore, presiding.

PRESIDENT MOORE: I want to introduce the gentleman on my right who has kindly consented to serve as Convention Parliamentarian for this business session. It is a privilege and a pleasure to introduce Professor Robert Meisenholder of the University of Cincinnati Law School. I know I speak the sentiment of all when I say we are grateful to Professor Meisenholder for being willing to serve us as Parliamentarian.

I want to present another gentleman, well known to all of you, who is going to serve as consultant on the Constitution and By-laws. Mr. Victor O. Schmidt, commissioner of the Pacific Coast Conference.

With these two gentlemen to advise, I anticipate that the Convention will be able to proceed well within the bounds of sound parliamentary procedure and of its own Constitution and By-laws.

I want again to ask any delegate who knows of anyone who should be honored by a memorial resolution, please to report the matter to King Hendricks of Utah State College, chairman of the Memorial Resolutions Committee.

At the brief opening session Wednesday afternoon I explained voting procedure. I want to make brief reference to that again. The standing vote will be employed on all matters requiring a two-thirds vote. On matters requiring a majority vote, the voice vote will generally be employed. I should say as a matter of course that the Convention at any time may require a roll call vote or a secret ballot vote. It has been the custom of the Convention not to resort to those two voting procedures unless necessary because of the length of time consumed. If you, at any time, have any remarks to make, I wish you would please use the microphone for the benefit of those delegates in the rear of the hall.

As we enter this session, let me express the hope that everyone will feel free to participate in the discussion of any motion before the house. That is your privilege and it is also your responsibility if you feel you can contribute anything constructively to our deliberations.

1. APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

[The appointment of special committees was an item of business during the opening session of the Convention, January 6. The proceedings for this portion of the session are set forth on pages 155-156.]

2. EXPLANATION OF VOTING PROCEDURES

[The explanation of voting procedures was an item of business during the opening session of the Convention, January 6. The proceedings for this portion of the session are set forth on page 156.]

3. REPORTS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

PRESIDENT MOORE: I assume that all of you have copies of the Convention Bulletin. I certainly hope that each one of you may have as you are going to have use for it, particularly during the consideration of proposed amendments.

We will now have the reports of the Vice-Presidents, as printed on pages 3-13 in the Convention Bulletin. The Chair will ask if any Vice-President wishes to make any comments regarding his report or to add anything to it.

A motion is in order to receive for the record these printed reports. (Upon motion made by A. E. Eilers, Missouri Valley Conference, duly seconded, it was voted unanimously that the reports be received for the record.)

4. REPORTS OF THE RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

PRESIDENT MOORE: We will now entertain a motion to receive for the record reports of the Rules and Tournament Committees, as found on pages 14-71 of your Convention Bulletin. (Upon motion made and duly seconded, it was voted unanimously that the reports be received for the record.)

5. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

PRESIDENT MOORE: We shall now have the report of the Treasurer, Dean Earl S. Fullbrook of the University of Nebraska.

Financial Report

SECRETARY-TREASURER EARL S. FULLBROOK (University of Nebraska): The audited report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1953, and is set forth on pages 114-121 of the Convention Bulletin.

A careful study of these pages—and I trust that each one of you will give these pages careful study—will give you a complete picture of the financial operations of the NCAA for the last fiscal year. As should be the case in any well-managed organization, income for the year exceeded expenditures. In fact, the auditor's report as reproduced on page 116 indicates such a large excess of income over expenditures that Walter Byers hastened to insert a parenthetical paragraph to explain that it wasn't really that large. The excess of \$53,832.12, when correctly analyzed, was only \$20,447.56. The explanation that Walt gives is simple and correct. Of the total excess income recorded, \$25,000 came from TV assessments, and has been set up as a special revolving fund and is not available for regular NCAA purposes.

Another \$4,557.44 represents the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau's share of the net earnings from Guide publications during the fiscal year, and another \$3,827.12 represents additional TV money that came in and has not yet been returned to the proper owners. The remaining excess of income over expenditures, \$20,447.56, I believe to be a very satisfactory showing for the year.

The results of the financial management of the Association over a period of years are reflected in the balance sheet on pages 116-118. The excess of assets over liabilities have been increasing from year to year. On August 31 the NCAA had assets of \$160,627.55 and lia-

bilities of \$14,818.79, leaving a surplus of \$145,809.77. As in the case of the statement of income, the TV revolving fund, other TV monies and the NCAA's share of the net Guide income amounting in all to a little over \$33,384, should be deducted to arrive at the true surplus of regular funds of the NCAA. This deduction leaves a surplus of \$112,425.21 and is, I think, a very fine financial position for the Association.

I think that the Executive Committee which handles the financial affairs of the Association should be commended for the fine financial management that it has provided.

All financial transactions and records of the NCAA are handled in the executive offices in Kansas City, and I want at this time to express my appreciation to Walter Byers and his staff for the prompt and efficient fashion in which the work is always handled.

Membership

The membership of our Association has grown steadily during the past years. For the most part, our membership rolls have been expanded by the addition of smaller colleges which clearly indicates that the NCAA is providing services attractive to all sizes of institutions.

Since the publication of the last Yearbook, 13 institutions have been elected to membership. This increases the total number of the Association to 430. That includes 397 active members, 15 allied, 7 associate and 11 affiliated. I would like to list the 13 new active members:

First District

St. Anselm's College, Manchester, New Hampshire
Babson Institute, Babson Park, Massachusetts

Second District

Farleigh Dickinson College, Rutherford, New Jersey
Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania
New York State Maritime College, Fort Schuyler, New York
Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania

Third District

Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tennessee
Southwestern at Memphis, Memphis, Tennessee
Spring Hill College, Spring Hill, Alabama
University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina

Sixth District

New Mexico Western College, Silver City, New Mexico

Eighth District

University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada

We have two new allied members, the New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics, and the New England Conference of State Universities and Colleges, known as the Yankee Conference, admitted this week.

As a footnote I thought you might be interested to know that as of this date 404 have registered for this Convention. These delegates represent 249 institutions, 13 allied conferences, 12 affiliated organizations. The total potential vote, as of this date, is 262.

This completes the report, Mr. President. I will be glad to answer any questions that might be raised.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Thank you, Dean Fullbrook, for that very fine, inspiring report. It is certainly good to know that we are still financially solvent.

I will entertain a motion at this time to adopt the Treasurer's report which is found on pages 114-121 in the Bulletin, and as supplemented on this platform by the Treasurer. (Upon motion made by Rev. Wilfred J. Crowley, University of Santa Clara, duly seconded, it was voted that the report be received for the record.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Now the Chair will entertain a motion to receive for the record the informational report of the Secretary, as presented by Dean Fullbrook. (Upon motion made by H. P. Everest, University of Washington, duly seconded, it was voted that the report be received for the record.)

6. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT MOORE: We will now take up the report of the Council, presented by Mr. H. P. Everest.

H. P. EVEREST (University of Washington): It is my privilege to present the year-end report of the 1953 Council to the 48th annual Convention of the NCAA. Let me say at the outset that it is not my intention to present a long involved or detailed report of the actions of the Council since they are reported in detail in the minutes and set forth on pages 80-95 of the Convention Bulletin. I am going to operate on the erroneous assumption that all of you have read them in detail.

Under the intense scrutiny of a critical nation the NCAA has, in the last three years, assumed the role that it should long since have played—namely, an organization through which the universities and colleges of the nation speak of and act on athletic matters at the national level.

As an organization it has no force in itself, but when it truly reflects the thinking of its individual members from border to border, it becomes a potent and dominant force for the advancement and public acceptance of intercollegiate athletics.

As the NCAA has assumed this new role, your Council has of necessity been given increasing responsibilities as the focal point in the direction of policies.

Three years ago it enunciated a policy which, in the opinion of the 1953 Council, still represents a most articulate description of the operating philosophy of the NCAA. This has come to be known as the "grass roots" approach to athletic problems.

Basic in this concept is the cardinal principle that the NCAA should never assume the role of a super conference, but deal only with those athletic problems which have national implications and spread across regional lines and become of primary concern to a great majority of our members.

Your Council recognizes that the determination of what those problems are presents an intricate and fine line of demarcation. Organized as it is, on a completely geographical basis, your Council is in an excellent position to make these determinations with realism.

May I inject at this point, my personal appreciation of the privilege of working with these men from all parts of the country over the past few years. I have been increasingly impressed with their devotion to the cause of intercollegiate athletics and their sincerity of purpose. At no time have I found any one member pressing an institutional, district or even a regional cause. As men of good will, all of the pertinent facts have been laid on the table for free and open discussion.

There has always been a healthy spirit of give and take. There has been no tendency toward star chamber sessions for the purpose of pre-determining a course of action. When a problem develops which warrants national action, member institutions working through the NCAA analyze all possible solutions through the process of formal study and formal discussion. During this process, a "grass roots" campaign sets in which is designed to reconcile the thinking of the various geographical districts. Once the thinking of all institutions throughout the nation has been brought close together by this "grass roots" approach, the NCAA then enters into, and only then, the area of recommendations or legislation as a means of solving the problem.

The NCAA is the platform on which the universities and colleges test their various ideas and proposals and finally work out an agreement as to the best way to deal with a particular problem and I hope that those who watch our activities closely, and particularly our many friends among the nation's newspaper reporters, are not misled by this process. They should keep in mind that when a particular institution or conference announces its position on a particular question, or its opposition to a particular plan, this does not represent a rebellion or a particular "slap" at the NCAA. It merely is a part of the discussion, study and legislative process which is the heart and soul of the NCAA. Our Association is the vehicle for our ideas, action and projects, and I feel that we have a healthy situation which provides for free interchange of ideas and, in turn, for a healthy Association.

Mr. President, I apologize for taking so much time to review our operating philosophy, but our 1953 Council does feel it is important to keep this before the membership and the public in general.

Now to touch upon just a few of the more important developments in the Association's affairs during the past year:

Enforcement

The Council, and its sub-committees, have been most actively concerned with our enforcement program. A report by the Membership Committee of the Association will go into details regarding this phase of NCAA activities. I would point out that the 1953 Council has found that the present enforcement machinery has placed a load upon the District Vice-Presidents far in excess of that originally expected. We are in the enforcement business, apparently to stay, judging from the approving response of the membership. It appears clear to the Council that we must revamp the machinery or kill off some of our Vice-Presidents. This accounts for the amendments proposed under Section VI, pages 176-177, of the Convention Bulletin which will be presented to you in the regular order of business.

Special Committee on Small College Relations

You all have been acquainted with the survey questionnaire, the results of the survey and the recommendations stemming from the Special Committee on Small College Relations. This Committee, under the chairmanship of Rev. Crowley of Santa Clara, has performed an outstanding job. Its survey has pointed up the need for providing additional services for the smaller institutions of the Association, but more important, it has pointed up a cardinal principle for the NCAA and college athletics in general.

As our system of higher education continues to expand, and athletics continue to prosper with this expansion, it is natural that the question should arise as to whether the larger universities and colleges and the smaller institutions should part company and organize among themselves. In discussing such a question, there are three obvious alternatives:

- (a) Universities and colleges should remain united in one organization.
- (b) Our institutions should remain in one organization but have sub-divisions within the national structure; or
- (c) Divide into two or more separate and distinct organizations.

The Committee directed itself to this over-all problem, as well as specific matters related to internal NCAA operation. It was the unanimous conclusion of the Committee that the welfare of intercollegiate athletics can best be served by one organization and that we must remain united and together—large institutions and small. There is no question that the area of smaller college relations must be treated, and it demands the immediate attention of our over-all body. For that reason the Committee recommended, and the Council endorsed, the creation of an administrative classification—the position of Vice-President-at-Large.

Public Relations Committee

We also have taken steps to create a Public Relations Committee composed of appointees representing the various viewpoints of athletic administration and coaching. This step was taken by the Council in the belief that we need a well-planned and comprehensive public relations program, to be conceived on the national level with necessary implementation on the regional and local levels. The Committee has the primary assignment of formulating a continuing public relations program which should be specific in content. We believe there is a tremendous amount of good in competitive intercollegiate athletics and that it is time that the true story of intercollegiate athletics be told and be sold.

Survey Committee on Playing and Practice Seasons

You are all familiar, I am sure, with the outstanding piece of work done by the Special Survey Committee on Playing and Practice Seasons under the chairmanship of Dr. Paul Blommers, State University of Iowa. The excellent printed report setting forth the results of his Committee's work has been distributed to the entire membership. In the Council's judgment, never before has so much useful and pertinent information been assembled in one place regarding this area of athletic administration. The proposed amend-

ments to implement the Committee's recommendations have been circularized to the membership and will come before this Convention for action Friday.

Interpretations

During the course of the year there were requests for additional interpretations of existing NCAA rules and regulations. The Council issued four additional interpretations, touching on Article III, Sections 1 and 2, of the Constitution, and Article VI, Sections 2 and 3, of the By-laws. These interpretations were distributed to the membership with the second Convention notice under date of December 15. They are printed, pages 86-89, of the Convention Bulletin.

Membership Committee

In connection with the enforcement program and pursuant to the authority granted by the last Convention as found on page 148, Section 7(c), the following actions were taken by the Council:

First the Council took action on three cases submitted to it by the Membership Committee. The procedure for handling these cases is set forth in the Convention Bulletin, pages 170-171. The details of the actions taken are set forth in the Council minutes, pages 86-89 of the Convention Bulletin.

The first case was that of Arizona State College of Tempe (Case No. 3). It was found that Arizona State College was in violation of Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution in that athletes received pay for participation in athletics; that it was in violation of Article VI, Sections 2 and 3 of the By-laws in that prospective football players were transported to the campus through the use of college funds and were tried out by members of the college coaching staff; that there has been such a close relation between the Sun Angel Foundation, a non-profit corporation, the primary purpose of which was the development of the institution's athletic program, as to lead to involvements not in the best interests of the College's athletic administration and program.

On the basis of the above, the Council ruled the College ineligible to enter athletes or teams in National Collegiate Championship events conducted by the NCAA for the college years of 1953-54 and that the College be placed on probation for two years from September 1, 1953, to September 1, 1955, and that as a condition of the probation, the Sun Angel Foundation operations, financial and otherwise, insofar as they relate to athletics and the athletic program of Arizona State College, be disclosed in detail to inspection by and to the satisfaction of the appropriate authorities of the Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference and this Association.

The second case was that of Michigan State College (Case No. 13). It was found by the Council that Michigan State College was in violation of Article VI, Section 3 of the NCAA By-laws in that three prospective basketball players were tried out, one in 1951 and two in 1953—further, that there was a relationship between the College and an organization known as the Spartan Foundation and an inner organization known as the Century Club; that these organizations, separately or as a unit collected funds for the aid of athletes—that these activities were not in the best interests of intercollegiate athletics.

On the basis of the above, the Council voted that Michigan State College be reprimanded for the tryout of three prospective basketball players; that the Council support the action of the Big Ten Conference in placing Michigan State College on probation. The Council reserved further action in regard to Michigan State College and the operations of the Spartan Foundation and Century Club until the completion of the Conference's investigation of their action.

The third case was that of the University of Notre Dame (Case No. 11). It was found that the University of Notre Dame had been in violation of Article VI, Section 3 of the NCAA By-laws in that the University football staff and basketball staff conducted tryouts of prospective athletes in both sports over an extended period of time.

It was voted by the Council that the University of Notre Dame be severely censured and reprimanded for having permitted tryouts of football players for the last four years and basketball players during the past two years.

In assessing the above penalties, in each instance the Council was cognizant of and took into consideration the cooperation of the member institutions and their prompt action in moving to correct the situations which had been brought to the attention of the Membership Committee.

The 47th annual Convention directed this Council to review the athletic operations of the University of Kentucky, Bradley University and Midwestern University at the summer meeting of the Council in 1953. Our Council, in turn, requested that the Membership Committee conduct this review and report its findings to the Council. In the case of Midwestern University, the review was successfully concluded by correspondence.

In the case of the University of Kentucky and Bradley University, three designated representatives of each institution appeared before the Membership Committee. In light of the statements submitted in person by the representatives of Bradley University and the University of Kentucky, the Membership Committee voted that all rights and privileges of membership should be restored. The Council endorsed this recommendation. For further information on these cases, please refer to page 85 of the Convention Bulletin.

Mr. President, this completes my supplementary remarks of the Council. In the interest of time, I move that the Convention accept and approve the report of the actions of the 1953 Council, as referred to in the Convention Bulletin, and as reported in my remarks.

PRESIDENT MOORE: You have heard the motion. Is there a second? (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: We shall now have the report of the Executive Committee by Mr. William H. McCarter, Dartmouth College.

7. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

WILLIAM H. MCCARTER (Dartmouth College): I should like to make this an exclusive for Mr. Smith of the Chicago Tribune but I guess it will have to be public.

Since the Executive Committee is responsible for the streamlined

motif of our Convention operations, it is only too happy to comply with the trend toward brevity.

You will find, pages 72-80 of the Convention Bulletin, the minutes of the four Executive Committee meetings held during the past year. These minutes do not contain all of the Committee's actions nor any of the gags, but they do report all of the significant matters to come to the attention of the Committee. I will assume, very likely incorrectly, that the delegates have reviewed this information and, thus, will confine my remarks to a few of the most important items.

I am sure it's obvious to anyone who has considered the matter that we have a truly active and going organization in the NCAA. In the past few years, particularly the last two and one half years, we have become a coordinated body with direction and force. The NCAA really means something.

As a result of this development—with the resultant expansion in membership and services—it has fallen to the Executive Committee to provide for adequate administration and financing which is harder than you might think. Keep in mind that two years ago, in this same city and hotel, and room as I recall it, we were making up our minds as to whether we should embark upon enforcement, an insurance program, and extensive television administration. As of today, we are knee-deep in the administration of all three of these phases of Association business.

During the past year we have been primarily concerned with providing adequate administrative manpower for all NCAA activities. To this end, we have authorized the employment of an Assistant to the Executive Director, Mr. Edward G. (Ted) Whereatt. Mr. Whereatt assumed his duties the first of this month and brings to the Association broad experience as a high school coach and principal, college athletic administrator and naval officer. He served as athletic director and head coach at Wisconsin State College at Superior for 18 years, as Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy for 40 months and as student progress counsellor, head freshman football coach and head scout at Indiana University. We believe that Mr. Whereatt represents a valuable addition to our administrative staff and will provide our Executive Director with the administrative relief that he so sorely needs. It should be noted that the Association's enforcement program has brought to the Association an administrative work load beyond that imposed by any other single activity.

The financial affairs of the NCAA are the Executive Committee's responsibility, but I feel that Treasurer Fullbrook has adequately covered this phase of our business. In closing I would only comment briefly that the Executive Committee also:

(1). Has worked with the Basketball Tournament Committee in improving the administration and conduct of our basketball championship which has become one of the outstanding sports events of the nation. The bracket for the 1954 championship may be found on page 96 of your Convention Bulletin.

(2). Has provided funds for an annual midyear meeting for the College Committee.

(3). Has taken direct and positive steps to improve our liaison and cooperation with the coaches associations, particularly the Ameri-

can Football Coaches Association and the National Association of Basketball Coaches. In this connection I feel it worthwhile to mention that the Executive Committee believes that considerable progress can be made for improving athletic conditions through the joint efforts of the coaches associations and the NCAA.

Mr. President, this concludes my supplementary remarks on behalf of the Executive Committee. They in no way adequately review the year's activities of the Committee but the record is available in the Convention Bulletin for the membership.

If you wish to dispose of this portion of the report, I will therefore move its acceptance and approval.

(The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

8. REPORT OF THE EXTRA EVENTS COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT MOORE: The next business will include reports of the Extra Events, Television and the Membership Committees, and the Special Committee on NCAA Small College Relations. You will find the Extra Events Committee report on page 102 of the Convention Bulletin. I will ask the chairman of that Committee, Wilbur Johns, if he wishes to add anything to the printed report? If not, the Chair will entertain a motion to receive for the record the report of the Extra Events Committee as published on page 102 of the Convention Bulletin. (Upon motion made by J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College, duly seconded, it was voted that the report be received for the record.)

[The Complete Report Follows]

During the course of the past year, the Extra Events Committee has received applications from numerous bowl games, eight of which were certified for NCAA participation. Of the remaining number which failed to meet the necessary requirements for certification due to a variety of reasons, only one indicated that they intended to file a formal application for consideration at the 1954 Convention with the hopes of certification in 1955.

This was the Corn Bowl game of Bloomington, Illinois.

The experience of the Extra Events Committee since its inception has been one which should be very encouraging to the membership as a whole. We find in many instances local promoters and organizations attempt to initiate bowl games, when the legislative requirements are explained to them, (which in effect require a two-year period for certification), they become discouraged, lose their enthusiasm and fail to follow through with the application for certification.

In the case of the Salad Bowl game, which had been certified in previous years but was not one of the games this year, it should be pointed out that circumstances peculiar to their situation made it impossible to meet the requirements of the NCAA and still carry out the purpose of a charity game. For this reason they withdrew their request for certification and have decided to seek other means of supporting their charity. It should be pointed out that members of the Extra Events Committee were greatly impressed with the sincerity of the Salad Bowl objective and purpose and would like to commend Dr. Richter, their representative, who met with the chairman of the Committee and attempted to resolve their difficulties.

It is the feeling of the Extra Events Committee that the Association

is performing an important and useful function in the examination and certification of post-season football contests, and that the present legislation is accomplishing the original objectives of this program.

The following bowl games were certified for the 1953 season:

Cotton	January 1, 1954	Rose	January 1, 1954
Gator	January 1, 1954	Sugar	January 1, 1954
Orange	January 1, 1954	Sun	January 1, 1954
Refrigerator	December 6, 1953	Tangerine	January 1, 1954

PRESIDENT MOORE: I will now ask for the report of the Television Committee by Mr. Robert J. Kane, Cornell University.

9. REPORT OF THE TELEVISION COMMITTEE

ROBERT J. KANE (Cornell University): I would like to read from the report of the 1953 Television Committee, the conclusions and recommendations which start on page 52. Copies of the report are available at the table in the rear of the room.

[The report of the Television Committee was also printed and distributed to the membership under date of February 16, 1954. Copies are available at the Association's executive offices.]

The 1953 Television Committee consists of members who have served on previous TV Committees as well as some serving for the first time. The Committee is of the view that the 1953 television program taken as a whole, is the most successful program to date. Nevertheless, the Committee does not feel that the Cincinnati Convention should bind the 1954 TV Committee to either the general outline or the specific provisions of the 1953 Plan. Rather, the Committee believes that the 1954 TV Committee should be free to devise the best possible program in the light of ever-changing conditions in this field.

The Committee's conclusions, for the consideration of the Association and any future TV committee, follow:

"1. The televising of college football games continues to constitute a serious threat to attendance at the games and to the future of both intercollegiate football and the athletic and physical education programs dependent upon it.

"2. There is wide-spread concern lest a few institutions monopolize the television networks and thereby obtain publicity and financial rewards which would place irresistible temptations upon the development of winning teams.

"3. The provision in the NCAA Television Plans for both 1952 and 1953 which permitted a member institution to appear on a TV network only once during the season proved the most effective method yet devised for checking such monopolization of television.

"4. It is in the interest of the colleges and of the public that different teams from different areas of the country appear on television in 1954 in the greatest numbers possible of accomplishment without undermining the basic purposes of the 1954 program.

"5. Delayed television, subscription television, and theater television can greatly promote or adversely affect college football, depending upon the way in which they are utilized and supervised.

"6. Sellout game exceptions have created difficulties in past seasons which require serious consideration of the question whether

such exceptions add to or detract from the basic purposes of the television program.

"7. There should be a national television program for the 1954 football season to be directed by a television committee appointed by the Council of the NCAA."

The Committee proposes to the Convention the resolution herein-after set forth and urges its adoption in order to implement the above conclusions of the Committee. In presenting this resolution the Committee desires to state its understanding that, if the resolution is adopted, the 1954 Television Committee would be required to give full consideration to the suggestions for the future contained in the "Whereas" clauses of the resolution. However, it would not be bound to accept such suggestions if the Committee felt, on the basis of its own information and explorations, that other provisions would better cope with the conditions then existing.

The 1953 NCAA Television Committee now recommends to the Association the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas, the athletic and physical activity programs of our colleges are an integral and vital part of the American educational system and of the training of the youth of our nation for responsible citizenship; and

"Whereas, these athletic and physical education programs are dependent in appreciable measure upon revenues derived from those who attend college football games; and

"Whereas, the televising of college football games continues to constitute a serious threat to attendance at the games and to the future of both intercollegiate football and the athletic and physical education programs dependent upon it; and

"Whereas, the member institutions of the NCAA are deeply concerned lest a few institutions monopolize the television networks and thereby obtain publicity and financial rewards which would place irresistible temptations upon the development of winning teams; and

"Whereas, the provision in the NCAA Television Plans for both 1952 and 1953 which permitted a member institution to appear on a TV network only once during the season proved the most effective method yet devised for checking such monopolization of television; and

"Whereas, it is the sense of the member institutions of the NCAA that this one-appearance rule be continued for 1954; and

"Whereas, it is in the interest of the colleges and of the public that different teams from different areas of the country appear on television in 1954 in the greatest numbers possible of accomplishment without undermining the basic purposes of the 1954 program; and

"Whereas, it is the sense of the member institutions that all avenues of approach be explored for increasing the number of institutions and the number of areas of the country represented on the 1954 TV program; and

"Whereas, delayed television, subscription television, and theater television can greatly promote or adversely affect college football, depending upon the way in which they are utilized and supervised; and

"Whereas, sellout game exceptions have created difficulties in past seasons which require serious consideration of the question whether such exceptions add to or detract from the basic purposes of the television program; and

"Whereas, it is the sense of the member institutions of the NCAA to continue a reasonable program of television reconciling to the greatest extent possible the conflicting interests (i) of the colleges in maintaining attendance at their football games and thus obtaining the necessary support for their athletic and physical education programs, (ii) of the public in viewing college football on television, and (iii) of both the colleges and the public in preventing the monopolization of television by a few institutions;

"Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the members of the NCAA hereby agree that there shall be a national television program for the 1954 football season to be directed by a Television Committee appointed by the Council of the NCAA.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That said Committee shall hold hearings at which all member colleges and other interested parties shall have full opportunity to be heard and to make proposals for the 1954 television program.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That, as promptly as possible after such hearings the Committee shall formulate a 1954 Television Plan in accordance with the general spirit and purposes of this resolution and after full consideration of the suggestions contained herein, the information obtained at the hearings, and such other explorations as it deems necessary and proper in light of the ever-changing conditions in this field.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the 1954 Television Committee shall study the present and potential effects of delayed, subscription, and theater television upon college football, and shall have authority to include in the 1954 Television Plan such provisions with respect thereto, if any, as it deems necessary to prevent adverse effects upon college football.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the plan as devised by the Committee shall go into effect if and when it is approved by mail referendum vote of two-thirds of those voting.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That no member institution of the NCAA shall make or extend any commitments, arrangements or contracts for any form of television of college football games until the adoption of the approved plan and then only for the 1954 season and in conformity with the provisions of that plan."

Therefore, Mr. President, on behalf of the 1953 Television Committee, I should like to recommend the adoption of the conclusions and recommendations and the resolution and I should like at the same time that this report be received.

PRESIDENT MOORE: You have heard the motion to receive for the record the report of the Television Committee and to adopt its recommendations.

H. O. CRISLER (University of Michigan): I will second that motion.

[Following discussion of the point, the Chair ruled that the motion would be decided by a standing vote.]

FATHER EDMUND P. JOYCE (University of Notre Dame): Progressive education is a marvelous thing, especially in the primary grades, and saying that reminds me of a classic remark of George Bernard Shaw in which he said, "Youth is such a wonderful thing it is a shame to waste it on children."

Getting back to my original remark, I say primary education is a marvelous thing. One example of that was an incident which occurred in the first grade when the teacher arrived to begin her class in the morning she noticed on the blackboard a word spelled out, "H-e-l-l". So, quite shocked, she had the children sit down and she said, "Now, we are going to ask the young boy who might have been guilty of such a deed to walk up to the blackboard while the rest of us hold our hands over our eyes so that we can't see who it is. There will be no punishment involved in this but we will expect him to go up and erase the word which he has just written."

So she and all the rest of the children in the class put their hands over their eyes, and soon a pitter-patter of small feet was heard going toward the blackboard. Then a little bit later the same pitter-patter of feet were heard returning to a desk in the room. So with that, the teacher said, "You can now remove your hands from your eyes." And as they did and she turned around to look at the blackboard, much to her surprise she found a second word on the blackboard, "Hell" and underneath it—"The Phantom Strikes Again."

I don't want you to try to draw too much of an analogy from that story. I suppose that some of you might be tired hearing the University of Notre Dame get up for the last two or three years and protest the action of the Television Committee. However, I was very encouraged by the remarks that Mr. Kane made yesterday when he said although there are some who feel perturbed about this minority stand he, himself, welcomed it. I hope that he was expressing the viewpoint of the rest of the Television Committee because certainly I think that all of us in our hearts do feel that many times there is value to be gained from minority positions and we are fortunate enough to live in a country where the democratic processes permit each one to express very frankly and openly his opinions on questions of importance. That is what we have tried to do consistently at these meetings.

I am not going to rehash with you today the various reasons why we feel that the present NCAA control plan of television is too rigid. However, there is one thing that I would like to bring to the attention of this particular group because it is something that does concern me greatly. And that is I have serious misgivings about the operational procedure of the Television Committee. In saying this I am not criticizing any member either of past Committees or any member of the present Television Committee. My criticism has to do entirely with the *modus operandi*, the method of procedure, that we follow in discussing this television question.

One thing that has perturbed us each year is the fact that we do not receive the report of the Television Committee until we walk into the Convention hall on the morning that the discussion is to take place relative to the merits of the plan. Now I brought this point up to Mr. Kane and I can well appreciate the difficulty that the Television Committee has in distributing the report to the mem-

bership ahead of the Convention itself. There is a limitation of time. The football season doesn't end until December 1, or shortly thereafter, and that doesn't give them a great deal of time to get out what is rather a voluminous report (this year 56 pages), so I appreciate the difficulties involved in that. And yet it does put us at a serious disadvantage not being able to peruse that report and to be able to come in to the Convention ready to discuss it intelligently. That is just one point.

The second, and by far the most important criticism that I would make, is the fact that when we come here each year we find that the Television Committee which has done the work throughout the preceding year is just ready to disband and it gives us in this report a historical summary of the events of the past year. As Mr. Kane just pointed out, it is not prepared to set forth again for our open discussion the plan which we will follow next year. What it does is to seek from this body a blank check for the new Television Committee to be filled in at some later date in the spring. Therefore, we have little opportunity of arguing, of debating openly the specific provisions that will be contained in the plan for 1954.

Now I am sure that in the back of your minds you are saying, "Well, after all, when this plan is formulated by the 1954 Committee, it will be submitted to the entire membership for a referendum vote." Of course that is true. But still, at that time, what is submitted is a plan containing maybe 14 different points or more. I say 14, as that is what it was last year. Maybe the new Committee will come up with 18, maybe less. At any rate, the membership in voting in that referendum, whether or not it approves or disapproves, again has no opportunity to discuss or to listen to even a minority group's opinion upon certain of those provisions. Because they are in favor of, generally, of controls, the chances are they might vote in the affirmative as they have done and yet at the same time, many of them might well like to take exception to several of the points contained in that plan. Perhaps if we were unable to present our viewpoint or others were able to present their viewpoint regarding these specific details we might well vote to exclude some of them or change them to some degree.

For instance, if they approved 12 of the 14 clauses in the new plan and disapproved of the other two, there is no way that they can readily express their disapproval of those particular provisions. The whole thing would more or less bog down on the vote, I suppose, if everyone tried to do that—to pick out the specific things they objected to.

For this reason, it seems to me that we are operating under very faulty procedure—we might even say, an unfair procedure. It seems to me that it would be much better if we could come to this Convention and have the specific recommendations of the Television Committee with the various provisions that they would like to see put into effect for the following year and then we would have an opportunity to debate the relative merits of them. That, to my mind, is what this body should be doing.

Naturally, you have to have an executive group to carry it out. There would have to be a certain amount of leeway given to the Television Committee in its own operations to take care of situa-

tions which will arise later. This particular body certainly could not detail in every single aspect the function or the rules to be followed by the Television Committee. But what I do think it should do, and can do, would be to assess these various provisions that might arise in the television plan.

I can easily give you examples of what I have in the back of my mind on this, too. Here for the first time we find the Television Committee making a general recommendation that the question of delayed telecasts should be looked into, and perhaps some rule set up to govern them. Now, I don't feel like getting up in this group and arguing at great length that this Television Committee should not concern itself with that and establish very restrictive rules in regard to delayed television because I am not sure that the next Committee will make any such recommendation. I would hope they wouldn't. Yet they might well come up with it. I am disturbed by the fact in the report on page 31, the Committee has expressed that delayed telecast 48 hours after the game is played is not apt to harm anyone, but they are not so sure. This is the implication: that perhaps any delayed telecast earlier than 48 hours after the game might well be eliminated. Now perhaps I am being a little too strong in that but at any rate I think you get the general idea.

In regard to that particular provision, I would like to argue the case that a delayed telecast, say on Sunday 24 hours later, would in any way injure the attendance at college games on Saturday. As you know the University of Notre Dame, and I think many other universities, have had delayed telecasts on Sundays during the past year and the only thing that it seems to me we are competing against at that time are the pro games. And I don't believe that it is the intent of this body to try to build up the attendance of the professional leagues. We have our own problems.

That is just a point. I think there are other things that are important. For instance, we have had a great deal of talk recently about some conferences and sections of the country being prepared to recommend very strongly the NCAA going into a regional plan of television rather than on a national scale such as we have had the last two years. Now I might be quite in favor of the regional plan of television, feeling that it does lessen the restrictions heretofore in effect, but judging from the comments yesterday, there are a number of schools who feel that such a regional plan would be of considerable detriment to them. And yet we have had no opportunity in this Convention to thrash that out because, again, we do not know whether the Television Committee is going to come up with any recommendation changing over from a national into a regional or combination of the two.

I really wonder whether or not we could establish a method of procedure for the Television Committee such as has been set up by the Council and ultimately by this body for, say, the Membership Committee. Nowhere in the By-laws do I find any specific mention of the procedure that the Television Committee should follow. Because of this serious drawback to the method which makes it almost impossible to really get involved in any serious discussion, I would like to make a motion to the effect that the Council draw up such a method of procedure for the Television Committee. I thought

I had the motion here with me but I don't see it now, but at any rate it would be to the effect that the Television Committee at the Convention should present its specific plan for the following season's program, enabling us to discuss these matters intelligently and allow us to express either our approbation or disapprobation of them.

I do not know whether I am in order at this particular moment, President Moore, but I would like to present that motion when it is in order.

PRESIDENT MOORE: You may present the motion as a proposed amendment to the pending motion.

FATHER JOYCE: The President has informed me I can present that motion as a proposed amendment to the original motion, and therefore I do. I hope everyone clearly understands what I am asking—merely that we reform the procedure to the extent that we will have in more detail the plan for the subsequent year and so that we can discuss it intelligently and debate its issues.

MR. KANE: I would like to second that motion and speak to it.

PRESIDENT MOORE: I have asked Father Joyce to state his proposed amendment to the motion again so that all of you may be certain you understand it.

FATHER JOYCE: I say I had the motion written out and I didn't bring it with me so in stating it, it is rather general now. If you have to have a formal one I'd better rewrite it, but the idea is that I hereby move that the Council be authorized to establish a method of procedure for the Television Committee, requiring that it present to the national Convention a specific plan for the subsequent year's television program, in order that we might have an opportunity to debate it in this meeting and to decide upon the individual provisions of it.

BLAKE R. VAN LEER (Georgia Institute of Technology): Father Joyce, that means applying in 1955, beginning with the Convention in 1955. It is too late for action this year.

FATHER JOYCE: That is correct as far as this motion is concerned.

PRESIDENT MOORE: You have heard Father Joyce's motion to amend the pending motion, which is seconded by Mr. Kane of the Television Committee. Is there any discussion?

MR. KANE: I don't know that I can refer back to all the points Father Joyce has made but I will try to take up two or three which have some bearing on the Television Committee's operations.

I think Father Joyce based his recommendation of his motion on the premise that the modus operandi of the Committee was at fault. I beg to differ in some respects with that if it has bearing on the time elements which I am pretty sure is what you had in mind in most respects.

I beg to differ in another respect, that the football season was over on December 1st. It was over on December 5th, Father. It was a pretty good game on December 5th, and so we had to wait until after the football season was over. All of the members of the Television Committee have other jobs, so they don't devote full time to the workings of the Television Committee.

It was one prodigious and difficult job to get this report to the Convention at all. I agree entirely that it is too short a time in which to operate for the Committee and too short a time in which the dele-

gates have a chance to study the report, but I disagree that that is the fault of the Television Committee. The difficulty involved is the time element. The only possible relief from that, as I can see, is to delay the time of the Convention because I don't believe we can move the football season up, nor can we possibly get any more time than we had this past year to devote to the report.

In connection with Father Joyce's feeling that last year, the 1952 Committee presented its recommendations by referendum and there was no chance at the Convention for the delegates to speak on the floor in connection with them. Actually I believe that the two most important parts of the 1953 Plan were contained in the resolution last year, and those were the one time only on a network, and the geographical spread, which were pretty much mandates which were passed in this Convention a year ago.

Other parts of the 1953 Plan were really collateral to those. The 1953 Committee, however, in deference to Father Joyce's suggestion that the members should have more of an opportunity to speak to the forthcoming plan, gave the full authority to the 1954 Committee to draw up that plan and begged the members and other interested parties to report ideas to the 1954 Committee. We believe by that method that we are giving the members a better chance to affect the workings of the 1954 Plan.

With respect to delayed television mentioned by Father Joyce, I speak here, I believe, for the Committee, but I certainly speak for myself in saying this in connection with delayed television. The Committee is worried more specifically about undelayed television which by technical improvements in television methods would make it possible to show the first quarter of a football game on television while the second quarter is in progress. It could be that close, and it would be delayed even if it were on two minutes after the first play had started. We are only concerned with delayed television if it adversely affects the college football picture. We made no implication that all delayed television should be cancelled out. We merely asked that it be studied.

In connection with the regional plan mentioned so often in the papers, and mentioned by Father Joyce, no regional plan came to the attention of the 1953 Committee so there was no chance to speak to or make suggestions in connection with any specific plan for the benefit of the 1954 Committee. And I seconded Father Joyce's motion to get it on the floor, but I don't think the problem revolves around the modus operandi of the Committee. I think it rather is the modus operandi of the NCAA Convention itself.

FATHER JOYCE: I might add just a few more words which are by no means in rebuttal to what Mr. Kane has said. I hope I did not give the impression I felt that the Television Committee was at fault in any way. I think it is operational procedure and he is probably right in saying it is this body rather than the Television Committee because it sets down the procedure for them. It still remains true that we really have no idea just what plan is going to be presented next year and I think that really that could be changed. Perhaps it would mean having the same Committee for two year's time, men who are acquainted with it who can continue the work they have done in the past year. Certainly I believe that this particular Television Com-

mittee must have rather strong feelings about what they think the plan should be next year, even at this time, and would be able to present that. Some of them, of course, feel that they are going out of office as of this moment and they won't be concerned with the problems during the course of the next year and maybe that militates them against presenting a definite plan.

Mr. Kane raised the point that as far as the time element is concerned that the only answer he would see to being able to submit a report ahead of time to this Convention or to the colleges involved, would be to move the date of the Convention. I would say in connection with that that if that were the only answer to it, perhaps it is the one that should be followed. Maybe there are other reasons for not moving it but at any rate, this television question is certainly one of the most important ones that the NCAA is facing. If by moving the Convention forward a week to the middle of January instead of the beginning of January would help to solve these problems, then I, for one, would be very much in favor of it.

MR. VAN LEER: There is a reason I hope you will approve this amendment Father Joyce proposes. Up to the present time, the past five years, our reason for giving this Television Committee a blank check each year, has been that the science of broadcasting over television, has been in its infancy and there has been a lot of experiment, and we didn't know how fast these sets would be distributed over the country and legal problems involved and all that. So we left the Committee free to change with the times. It seems to me, after five years of experiment, the thing ought to have sufficiently jelled that we ought to be able to adopt major policies at any rate, that we want to follow. Therefore, I think we ought to have the Committee bring in a report of definite and specific principles that they are going to follow next year so that we will know what we face and what we want done and what we do not want done and we can vote on it at the Convention.

Under our operating system the Television Committee is more or less a regulatory body and yet right at the moment we don't know who is going to be on that body. I think in advance of the year we ought to have some knowledge who will be on the Committee. It would be my suggestion although it isn't involved in that motion that those members ought to have staggered terms so we will have a reasonable degree of continuity. We ought to know in advance fairly well who the members of that regulatory body will be. I hope for that reason that the motion will prevail.

I agree with Father Joyce that it is much better to debate these things out here in the open and take exceptions to details of the report rather than to get home and take a letter ballot where you have to swallow it, whole hog or none. I think everybody would have a better feeling about it and everybody would feel they had their opportunity to debate fully, freely and frankly. Therefore, I hope the amendment will prevail.

C. H. CASSILL (University of Washington): I have no wish to defend the position of the Television Committee nor do I feel I need to. I would like to supplement the remarks made by Chairman Kane and without preparation, or too much thought, to speak on Father Joyce's amendment.

It strikes me that there are problems, having been on this Committee for a year, in the time element that are rather severe. It would be my impression that if we had been under compulsion to submit a specific program at this time, it would more than likely be a more restrictive one than would be submitted by a Committee with some freedom of discussion and some knowledge of technical changes. We are aware changes are still in the air, substantial changes in the technical area. I believe with Father Joyce and his supporters that it is desirable that this Convention have the opportunity to discuss to the largest degree possible those factors that concern them as vitally as television does. To define by your amendment that the Council shall provide a method which shall present a specific recommendation for a program at the Convention I think takes away from the TV Committee any opportunity to consider the merit or lack of merit of trying to be as forearmed with a program to meet changing conditions. I can't quarrel with the importance of studying it.

I am also convinced if we had a specific program before us today there probably wouldn't be very much other business conducted on the floor. I think the time element of the Convention should be considered and some arrangements made to extend the time. I am sure that in discussing the program, point by point, which has merit, we would consume much more time than we will under the present circumstances. I do point out it is a very difficult situation and one, to my way of thinking, that is not ready of accomplishment to undertake between the end of one football season and the beginning of this particular session, to bring in as carefully planned or well thought out a program as has been brought to us in the past year.

Now it is true that a blank check is in essence given to the extent only, however, that it is subject to the element of disapproval or approval under circumstances not so desirable as discussion here. It seems to me that there hasn't been as much dissatisfaction as might be indicated with this situation because there has been a substantial support given to the efforts of the past committees in the approval, and the size of the approval that has been given. I feel there are physical limitations. I, for one, wouldn't want to be a part of a committee that was obligated between December 4 and January 1 to present a specific program to this group.

MR. CRISLER: It is not my purpose to speak for or against the amendment. However, I do hold an honest difference of opinion with the gentleman from Georgia Tech when he suggests that things are sufficiently jelled now on television to be able to develop a plan at the Convention and not have it disturbed by changing conditions by the beginning of the football season.

Television is still a sleeping giant just beginning to stir, and it will continue to change, I think, almost from week to week. With the experiments in color television coming on and other things, I think it would be necessary, even if we did adopt a plan at this Convention, to have amendments or adjustments made in it by the time the football season opened in the fall.

I am not opposed to a consideration of any plan by the delegates of this Convention. From the experience I had on the Television

Committee, however, I shudder to think of the results of free and open and unlimited discussion at the time of this Convention. We held many, many meetings and we had great difficulty in exchanging of views, of coming out with any plan. The plan we presented, I think, was not in complete accord with the idea of any one single member on the Committee. It was the intent of the Committee, through its hearings, to try and get the views and opinions of the members of the NCAA. We held hearings, various meetings, and any time during the deliberations of the Committee, anyone was welcome to come in and express their views.

I do think if this amendment is passed that the Convention ought to be prepared to extend its meeting several days if we hope to resolve this thing by discussion from the floor.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there further discussion? We will have a vote on the motion to amend the original motion. (The motion to amend was put to a voice vote, and was lost.)

The question now is on the motion to adopt the recommendations or resolution of the Television Committee. (The motion was put to a standing vote, and was carried, 172-9.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: We now have the report of the Special Committee on Small College Relations.

10. REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SMALL COLLEGE RELATIONS

REV. WILFRED H. CROWLEY (University of Santa Clara): Mr. Everest has adequately summarized the philosophy of the Council in dealing with small colleges and the purpose of my report is to provide a background for your intelligent voting on important amendments that will be brought up later on in the business session. These amendments will create a new office in the Association, Vice-President-at-Large in charge of small college affairs.

In February, 1953, the President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association appointed a special committee to consider NCAA and small college relations with a view to submitting a report and recommendations that might prove instrumental in furthering the policy adopted by the Council of giving due attention to the needs and interests of all types of member institutions. The Committee was composed of Dean Fred Lewis, Vanderbilt University; Dr. J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College, and Rev. Wilfred H. Crowley, University of Santa Clara.

The appointment of the Committee was prompted by certain representations made to the Council by delegates from the NCAA College Committee. These representations contained some complaints concerning the position of small colleges in the Association and certain suggestions relative to improving the situation. The present Council, which had endeavored to formulate policies that would not overlook the interests of small colleges, was desirous of removing any inequities and to sponsor any movement that would give broader representation and more effective services to the smaller institutions. But the Council was aware that the problem was somewhat clouded with obscurity and complexities. That is why our Committee was appointed.

When the members of the Committee undertook the assignment,

we found ourselves faced with a rather formidable difficulty, a semantic difficulty that arose from the problem of defining what we were investigating. We discovered that there was no clear and unambiguous definition of what constitutes a small college from the standpoint of intercollegiate athletics. It was evident to the Committee that there was not always a close correlation between the enrollment of an institution and its athletic program. Some small institutions achieved national prominence in certain sports, while, on the other hand, some larger ones did not sponsor a program calculated to bring such prominence either in its general athletic program or in any particular sport. We were also aware of the fact that certain institutions might have a general program that would be classified as small, but would depart from that classification in one or more sports and would consequently resent being classified as small in those particular sports.

After lengthy consultation with those interested in furthering the cause of small institutions, we felt that considerable ambiguity and obscurity still remained. We therefore decided to send out a questionnaire to the entire membership with a view to getting some opinions on the matter which might help to remove the obscurity, and, at the same time, provide some information concerning the structure of the NCAA as determined by a self-classification of the athletic programs of member institutions. The questionnaire also was designed to allow member institutions to express their opinions on the NCAA and small college relations.

This questionnaire was mailed April 29, 1953. After allowing six weeks for replies to be returned, we received 205 answers, which represented about 52 per cent of the membership. Additional replies were received after the closing date, but were not counted in the total. A memorandum and a summary of the survey and report were sent to the membership on November 5, 1953.

The survey did not succeed in producing a majority opinion on the vexing question of what constituted a small college from the standpoint of intercollegiate athletics. Of five possible determining factors that would serve as a norm, and which were rated according to their importance, the caliber of intercollegiate opposition was judged to be the most significant. The size of the budget for intercollegiate athletics was considered next in importance. Perhaps there is no single criterion, and the combination of these two in some, but not all, sports might provide the best criterion. Other possible determining factors listed were: enrollment; income from intercollegiate athletics; and integration of intercollegiate program with physical education department, with a single budget for both.

In answer to the question, "Would you consider your institution in the small institution group by reason of its general program?" 137 members, or 68 per cent of those replying, classified their general program as small. However, 29 per cent of this group would want to be classified as large in one or more sports. On the other hand, 68 members, or approximately 33 per cent of those replying, would classify their general program as large; but 24 per cent of this group would wish to be considered small in one or more sports. The questionnaire listed 14 different sports and allowed each member institution to classify itself as large or small in each.

In answer to the final question, "Do you believe that the NCAA could serve its members more effectively by a classification into two groups from an athletic standpoint, such as 'large institutions' and 'small institutions'?" 133 answered yes, while 66 replied in the negative. Therefore, those who favored such a classification outnumbered those who were opposed by a margin of 2 to 1.

After the Committee had studied the problem in the light of the information available and had endeavored to take cognizance of all the factors involved, the conclusion was reached that it would be advisable for the Association to take an initial step to provide a form of administrative classification for smaller institutions which would give them greater assurance that their needs and problems were at all times receiving due recognition. We also felt that any step taken in this direction should be instrumental in providing greater cohesion and unity in the organization and not be a divisive move that would result in a segmentation, working neither to the advantage of the small or large institutions. We were desirous of offering a solution that would grant proper representation to all, and domination to none, whether large, medium or small.

Accordingly, at the August meeting of the Council in Chicago, we submitted the following recommendations:

"1. That the Council recommend to the Nominating Committee and Committee on Committees that efforts be made to present nominees for election to the policy and rules bodies of the NCAA who will be representative of all types of member institutions in the Association;

"2. That the Council sponsor a constitutional amendment to be presented to the 48th annual Convention whereby a Vice-President-at-Large in charge of small institution affairs be added to the officers of the Association and be elected annually to serve with the President and Secretary-Treasurer as an ex-officio member of the Council and Executive Committee, it being understood that he would represent the interests and viewpoints of the smaller institutions, work in cooperation with the College Committee and aid in the formation of any policies or the introduction of any legislation which might further the cause of intercollegiate athletics in smaller institutions."

The Council unanimously accepted these recommendations and agreed to sponsor a series of amendments for the creation of the office of a Vice-President-at-Large in charge of small institution affairs. This will be proposed to the Convention at the business meeting today, and the series of amendments necessary for the establishing of such an office are listed under III, page 174, of the Convention Bulletin.

The Committee believed that the recommendation concerning the constitutional amendment would have the following advantages:

1. The creation of the new Vice-Presidential office devoted to the problems of smaller institutions would initiate the classification favored by such a heavy preponderance in the survey made by the Special Committee;

2. This officer would be placed in an official position where he would at all times be fully aware of the formation of policies and

familiar with the practical details of carrying on the activities of the Association and the events which it sponsors.

3. As a result of being in this vantage point, he could be instrumental in representing intelligently and effectively the interests of smaller institutions, and suggest ways and means whereby policies might help their athletic program or how additional services might be offered such institutions;

4. This officer could work in close cooperation with the NCAA College Committee and serve as the channel of communication between this group and the policy-making bodies of the Association.

As was stated in the memorandum which accompanied the summary of the report and recommendations sent to the membership on November 5, 1953, the proposals presented by the Committee are not to be considered terminal and final in this matter. Our proposal initiates an administrative classification which we hope will be instrumental in establishing any further classifications or types of services that might be necessary or helpful for smaller institutions. Therefore, we respectfully invite the Convention to give serious consideration to the recommendations submitted by the Special Committee which bear the endorsement of the Council.

Mr. President, I move the acceptance and approval of this report.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there a second? (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: We now have the report of the Membership Committee and Frank N. Gardner of Drake University has been requested to make that report for the Committee.

11. REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

FRANK N. GARDNER (Drake University): The Membership Committee is composed of the eight District Vice-Presidents and the President of the Association—a nine-man body which has the responsibility of processing charges of non-compliance. As our President, Dean Moore serves as chairman of this Committee and normally would be making this report. However, in light of his many Convention duties, it was thought that another member should present the Committee's report in his behalf. This accounts for my being here.

At the outset, I would point out that between Conventions of the Association, the NCAA Council is the ultimate authority on all enforcement matters. All of the Membership Committee's policies and actions are subject to review and approval or disapproval on the part of the Council. I do not think it is necessary to review the operating procedure of our enforcement program any further because it is a matter of record in our 1952-53 Yearbook and is to be found in our Convention Bulletin, pages 99-101.

The remarks I am about to make have been reviewed by the full Membership Committee and the Council because, as a group, we feel that our responsibilities and obligations are of a serious nature. We want to feel that the statements we submit on this subject are accurate and that they represent the thinking and experience of all members of the Committee.

Two years ago, in this same hotel, the delegates to the 46th annual Convention debated the wisdom of the NCAA re-entering the en-

forcement business. It was recognized that the NCAA is an organization through which the universities and colleges of the nation speak of and act on athletic matters at the national level. The nation's colleges, from time to time, determine that legislation is needed to meet problems which spread across regional lines and become national in character. This legislation is a part of the NCAA Constitution and By-laws. It seemed inevitable to our member institutions that enforcement machinery should be created to implement the Association's legislation, which all members are obligated to observe. Thus, the enforcement machinery of the NCAA is simply a cooperative undertaking by the colleges and conferences of the NCAA to develop full compliance with the legislation adopted by the same member institutions and conferences. This line of reasoning resulted in an overwhelming vote in favor of our Association re-entering the enforcement business two years ago.

This report constitutes the second report of the Membership Committee. It is divided into three parts: (1) review of purposes and objectives; (2) review and observations regarding 1953 activities; (3) suggestions and recommendations regarding the future.

First, as to purpose and objective:

The purpose of this cooperative undertaking is to provide machinery to deal with reported non-observance of NCAA legislation by member institutions. This effort is founded on the proposition that institutions of higher learning holding membership in this Association, are obligated to observe the rules and regulations to which they subscribe. Individual universities and colleges can provide the most effective enforcement through conscientious local effort. The various conferences are the next most effective instrument. Coordination of efforts of individual member institutions and allied conferences through the framework of our Association will result in an effective program for dealing with malpractices in intercollegiate athletics.

The objective of this program is to foster and maintain an attitude of observance of controlling legislation on the part of member institutions and their representatives. Further, this undertaking is aimed at dispelling the suspicion and distrust which unwelcome as they are, have too often become a part of intercollegiate athletics. Thus, a twin objective is: (1) the creation of an atmosphere in which individuals will refuse to entertain or transmit rumors and suspicions of wrongdoing; and (2) a determination to bring to the attention of the responsible agencies any reasonably substantiated information of non-observance.

Second—review and observations regarding the 1953 activities of the NCAA Membership Committee and its Sub-Committee on Infractions.

We have actually been in the enforcement business for a year and a half. Although the 46th Convention directed the Association into the enforcement business, it took approximately six months to organize the implementing machinery. It was, therefore, in July, 1952, that the operation got under way.

Since that time, the Membership Committee and its Sub-Committee on Infractions have classified 35 cases. This does not mean that the Sub-Committee has undertaken an official inquiry in each instance because we only conduct such inquiries on the basis of rea-

sonably substantiated information from a responsible source or sources. It does mean that the Committee has received allegations in 35 instances of sufficient substance to warrant either a preliminary or an official inquiry. A breakdown of the 35 cases shows that:

6 cases have been processed by the Committee, reported to the Council and acted upon by that body.

There are at the present time, 20 cases in process; that is, they are either being subject to an official or a preliminary inquiry.

6 cases have been dismissed because there was no evidence to show any violation of NCAA legislation.

2 cases were dismissed, because the incidents involved did not represent a violation of NCAA legislation.

1 case was dismissed, because the institution withdrew from membership in the Association.

This activity has placed a far greater workload upon those individuals and agencies involved than was ever anticipated by the Executive Committee or Council of this Association. We have developed a backlog of cases, as indicated by the 20 currently in process. The reason for this log jam is two-fold. Primarily it is due to the fact that our machinery requires three separate and distinct steps—action by the Sub-Committee on Infractions, then the Membership Committee, and finally by the Council. Also, the administrative manpower in our executive office has not been geared to handle an operation of this size.

The Executive Committee has reported the steps which have been taken to supplement our administrative staff. Also, the Vice-Presidents serving on this Committee believe that it is unnecessary to have three processing steps. Since the Vice-Presidents serve both on the Membership Committee and Council, we believe that the Membership Committee can be eliminated and a direct line followed from the Committee to the Council without loss of any benefits in the present system. This accounts for the series of proposed amendments related to enforcement.

We do wish to report that there has been a truly encouraging response to our enforcement effort. We are convinced that the executive administrators, the athletic administrators and the coaches of the overwhelming majority of our member institutions desire to conduct their athletic programs in conformance with applicable legislation. We have found that in virtually every institution these administrators have been most cooperative and eager to correct any malpractices. We have found instances of only a very few who are interested in trying to beat the rules, or who take exception to what we are trying to accomplish.

As President Moore indicated on Wednesday, the various conferences of the nation have lent invaluable support to this effort. We feel that we have laid the groundwork for continuing cooperation between the NCAA and conferences which—if it continues to prosper and develop—can be of increasing and vital importance. It is recognized that some conferences have enforcement machinery and authority much greater than others and, in turn, some conferences have none. Yet, all are lending their support to this program with whatever means they have available and this cooperation constitutes a cornerstone to the enforcement effort.

The vote here two years ago . . . the vote in Washington, D. C., a year ago on various enforcement amendments . . . the reports and statements submitted to our Committee and the cooperation I have just referred to—all of this has convinced the Membership Committee that we are traveling the right road. We intentionally have moved cautiously and slowly in the organization and shaping of this effort because it is a new endeavor which is bound to touch very sensitive areas.

However, it seems clear that this year's activities confirm a statement made by the 1952 Council, and I quote, "It is apparent . . . that the knowledge an outside agency is processing allegations of malpractices and making inquiries serves to strengthen the hand of institutional administrations. It provides a force to be used by honest administrators to convince local zealots of the necessity of living within the rules and regulations."

Finally, a review of our 1953 activities, points up these additional observations:

First, we are engaged in a self-policing activity, dedicated to maintaining the same integrity and fair play in the administration and conduct of our sports that we demand on the playing field. This is a unique and difficult job. Yet we feel that we are making progress to a degree far beyond that which we anticipated. We would further point out that our actions are subject to a scrutiny and inspection second to no other endeavor.

Second, let's face up to the fact that our athletic programs represent an activity which stimulates the competitive urge to the highest degree. Intercollegiate athletics is founded on the will-to-win creed—the very foundation stone of our American way of life. In such strenuous competition, it is natural that the pressures created push hard against the governing rules which have been established. We know, from personal experience as well as Committee experience, that there must be strong, aggressive leadership in the executive and athletic branches of our collegiate institutions if a decent and proper program is to be conducted. Weak administration has caused more athletic problems than dishonest intentions.

Third, we should keep in mind that, in a sense, we make our own troubles and that we should not stimulate various diverse groups with their consequent pressures unless we are prepared to apply the positive administration and leadership that is necessary to meet these pressures.

Fourth, we must keep college sports direct to its one ideal—an endeavor which pays off for ability and quality. The transgressor should never be permitted to succeed by cheating, whether on the playing field, the coaching lines, or behind the desk.

Now, the third section of this report—the Membership Committee's suggestions and recommendations regarding the future. Already I have mentioned the feeling of our Committee that the intermediate step involving the Membership Committee should be eliminated from our procedure.

Secondly, our Committee has recommended, and the Council of the Association has endorsed, a proposal whereby the chief executive administrator of each member institution of this organization shall be required to certify that, to the best of his knowledge, his

institution and its staff members are in full compliance with the rules and regulations of the Association. We do not suggest a continuing or annual certification. However, we feel it appropriate at this time to request the chief administrator of each institution to carefully review the legislation of our Association with all affected personnel of his institution to make certain that his institution is operating within the rules and to so certify this to the NCAA. We cannot help but feel that this would have a wholesome effect.

Finally, it is no secret that all athletic persons who are concerned with enforcement recognize the limited number of penalties available to us. The Membership Committee and the Council have, to the best of their ability, carefully analyzed each case which has come before them in relating the violation to the appropriate penalty. In this connection, we have noted examples of positive and aggressive action on the part of individual institutions. For example, one institution denied salary increases to all staff members of the sport involved when it learned of a violation and, further, advised that any member violating a rule in the future would be dismissed. The president of another institution immediately placed into effect a quarterly check system which requires all responsible persons involved in athletic administration and coaching to certify as to rule compliance every three months. He also made it clear that any staff member would be dismissed who willfully violated the rules of the institution, the conference, or the NCAA.

Nonetheless, there are many more degrees of violation than degrees of penalties. In this connection we recommend that the 1954 Council be directed to explore, with sponsoring agencies, the possibility of prohibiting an institution from competing in the various invitational meets and tournaments of the nation, when a member institution is restricted from competition in National Collegiate Championship events.

These three recommendations, if adopted and implemented, can mark a positive step forward. In this connection we would make note that the NCAA and the American Football Coaches Association are in the process of discussing ways and means whereby the Committee on Ethics of the Football Coaches Association might supplement and support enforcement activities of the NCAA, and vice versa. This is a significant development and holds promise for the future.

We are optimistic regarding the future, and realistic enough to see the difficulties. Thank you for your attention.

Mr. Chairman, I move the acceptance and approval of this report of the Membership Committee.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there a second? (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: The Chair is pleased to invite to the platform at this time Don Faurot of the University of Missouri, president of the American Football Coaches Association. He has a resolution from that organization that we have invited him to present to you.

DON FAUROT (University of Missouri): The Board of Trustees of the American Football Coaches Association met Tuesday night with the officers of your Association whom we invited to sit in with us to discuss the enforcement program. Our Trustees, all of whom are

coaches, thought this meeting was one of the most interesting we have ever had.

One of the main topics of discussion concerned ways and means whereby the AFCA might assist in the enforcement program of the NCAA. I should like to read this resolution in this regard adopted by the AFCA:

"Whereas, one of the primary purposes of the American Football Coaches Association is to advance the high ethical standards for the coaching and playing of the sport of college football; and

"Whereas, the American Football Coaches Association has in force a code of ethics adopted by its active membership, January 9, 1953, and has created its own enforcement machinery through a Committee on Ethics; and

"Whereas, the American Football Coaches Association has reviewed the enforcement program of the NCAA and has discussed its procedures and operations with the officers of the NCAA;

"Now, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the American Football Coaches Association accords its full cooperation and support to the enforcement activities and program of the National Collegiate Athletic Association; and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the American Football Coaches Association is prepared to give full assistance to the proper and effective implementation of that program to the end that intercollegiate football programs shall be maintained on a broad, positive basis and conducted on a high moral and ethical plane."

That is the end of the resolution that we passed. There is a footnote which reads: "The Board of Trustees of the American Football Coaches Association has voted that the Board of Review of the American Football Coaches Association shall meet with the appropriate committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to explore ways and means by which enforcement of the NCAA rules and regulations and AFCA's Code of Ethics can be further implemented and made more effective."

Now we have an Ethics Committee of which Bill Murray, coach of Duke University, is the chairman. This Committee has seven members on it from the different districts over the country. This Committee gathers information on any case that comes before it, and then passes it on to the Board of Review. The Board of Review is the Committee that we would like to have work with you.

Now we said, "shall" in here, meaning that our Committee shall work with you. It doesn't mean you have to work with them.

This Committee is composed of Lloyd Jordan, Harvard University, chairman; Lynn Waldorf, University of California; Jess Neeley, Rice Institute; Ray Eliot, University of Illinois; and George Munger, University of Pennsylvania.

MR. VAN LEER: I would like to move that this body express its thanks and appreciation to the American Football Coaches Association for this splendid indication of their spirit of cooperation and that this proposed resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting as a part of our permanent record. As soon as there is a second to that, I would like to make other comments. (The motion was duly seconded.)

We know full well we legislate until we are black in the face but

it won't do much good unless those who are on the firing line are undertaking, in a real spirit of cooperation, to carry out the rules and regulations, the ideals and the ethics that we want to maintain in our American sports. Therefore, this is a fine thing for the coaches to do. It indicates that they are going to put forth an honest, sincere effort to cooperate with this body in the carrying forward of the ideals for which we all are struggling and which we all want to attain.

I am sure I express the sentiments of all of you here and I say we are indeed grateful to them for their cooperation and we look forward to many, many years of helpful and delightful association with them. I heartily hope the resolution will be passed.

PRESIDENT MOORE: President Van Leer's motion is to commend highly the coaches for their fine resolution and to make it a part of the proceedings of this Convention. (The motion was put to a vote and was carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: We shall now have the report of the Basketball Television Committee, as presented by its chairman, Willis O. Hunter.

12. REPORT OF THE BASKETBALL TELEVISION COMMITTEE

WILLIS O. HUNTER (University of Southern California): I would like to make this brief report because this Committee has one recommendation it would like to have as a matter of record.

The Basketball Television Committee has submitted a detailed report of its survey and study. This report is recorded in the Convention Bulletin, pages 103-113.

[A copy of this report is printed on pages 140-150.]

It is the feeling of the Basketball Television Committee that, at present, it is not necessary to establish controls. However the Basketball Television Committee feels that a further survey and study should be made. Therefore, the Committee should like to recommend to the NCAA Council that a procedure be established for a further survey and study of the basketball television problem.

For the record I should like to move the acceptance of the Basketball Television Committee's report and its recommendation for a further survey and study of the basketball television problem.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there a second? (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

[The meeting was recessed at 12 noon for luncheon and delegates reconvened for the afternoon business meeting at 2 p.m.]

PRESIDENT MOORE: Before taking up the consideration of proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-laws, the Executive Committee has an informational report that it wants to present to the delegates. I will ask Mr. McCarter to make that presentation in behalf of the Executive Committee.

13. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (Cont.)

MR. McCARTER: In connection with our meets and tournaments it should be pointed out that the NCAA will conduct this year 13 National Collegiate Championship events. These events, supervised by the administration of our Association under duly appointed committees, are truly the national championships of the college sport

involved. We feel they should be entitled accordingly so that the athlete becomes a National Collegiate Champion when he wins one of our events, as opposed to the NCAA champion.

The Executive Committee submits for the information of the 48th Annual Convention the following dates and sites of the 1954 National Championships:

Event	Site	Date
Baseball	Omaha, Nebraska	June 10-14
Basketball		
First Round	Sites Convenient to Participants	March 8 or 9
Regionals	University of Pennsylvania	March 12-13
	State University of Iowa	March 12-13
	Oklahoma A&M College	March 12-13
	Oregon State College	March 12-13
	Municipal Auditorium	March 19-20
Finals	Kansas City, Mo.	
Boxing	Pennsylvania State University	April 1-2-3*
Cross Country	Site to be determined	November 22
Fencing	University of Chicago	March 26-27
Golf	Rice Institute and University of Houston	June 20-26
Gymnastics	University of Illinois	April 2-3
Ice Hockey	Colorado College	March 11-13
Skiing	University of Nevada	March 4-7
Swimming	Syracuse University	March 25-27
Tennis	University of Washington	June 21-26
Track & Field	University of Michigan	June 11-12
Wrestling	University of Oklahoma	March 26-27

*—By vote of the Executive Committee, the dates of the Boxing Championships were subsequently changed to April 8-9-10.

14. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS PREVIOUSLY CIRCULARIZED

PRESIDENT MOORE: It is not necessary for the Convention to take any action on that. We will receive it purely as an informational report.

Now we are ready to take up the next order of the day which is consideration of proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-laws. The Chair would like to remind the delegates that a two-thirds vote is required to adopt a proposed amendment to the Constitution while only a majority vote is required to adopt a proposed amendment to the By-laws.

I would like to urge you to give particular attention to the note at the top of page 173 of the Convention Bulletin: "In the following proposed amendments, those words set in *italics* are to be deleted," be deleted from the Constitution or the By-laws whichever is involved—"and those words set in **bold face** are to be added." It will be necessary to keep that in mind, so as not to be confused.

For the sake of expediency and solely for that purpose, the Chair will recognize someone to present each of these amendments. That will be the quickest way to get them before you. The meaning will be explained by the person who will present it.

I hope that everybody will feel free to discuss any of these pro-

posed amendments if he thinks that he should. It has been decided to transfer the first amendment on page 173 of the Convention Bulletin, to page 179, at the end of the list. It will be considered just before XIII, Miscellaneous Amendments. The purpose for doing that is it is assumed that this amendment may evoke considerable discussion and we will move along as rapidly as we can with the others and when we get down to that we will use whatever time is available and we hope we will have sufficient time for due consideration of it. We will now consider II, Playing and Practice Seasons.

I will ask Dean Lewis of Vanderbilt University to present that proposed amendment to the Constitution.

Playing and Practice Seasons

FRED J. LEWIS (Vanderbilt University): In presenting this particular legislation I would like to preface it with a statement.

About three years ago, under the chairmanship of Vic Schmidt, you had presented to you, and adopted, a Constitution and By-laws, the Constitution portion containing a set of principles for the organization. Your Council deems that Section 8 of Article III of the Constitution is inconsistent with that principle, the statement there being operational procedures. It is the considered opinion of the Council that this inconsistency should be resolved by this Convention. To do that, however, requires legislation involving both amendments to the Constitution and By-laws. I am prepared to sponsor legislation of the Council regarding the change in the Constitution. This particular legislation requires a two-thirds vote, and if adopted, I am then prepared to offer implementing adjustments to the By-laws. If, however, the first recommendation fails, the other recommendations are out of order.

The proposal sponsored by the Council is this: "Constitutional Amendment: Delete present Article III, Section 8, and substitute the following:

"Section 8. Principle Governing Playing and Practice Seasons. Organized practice and playing seasons in football and basketball shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association."

I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

VICTOR O. SCHMIDT (Pacific Coast Conference): I move that the motion be amended to provide further that the deleted material be incorporated in the By-laws of the Association as set forth on page 174 of the Bulletin at the top of the page, under the reference Section 2. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. SCHMIDT: May I state the purpose of the motion to amend? Without this second part of the motion which is contained in the motion to amend we would have a hiatus in the operation of this provision. We might, if the original motion were adopted, take out of the Constitution these limitations on playing and practice seasons and then there might be a failure of the motion to incorporate them in the By-laws. Under the circumstances there might be many delegates who might vote on the original motion on the assumption they weren't going to lose this thing, but find out after they take it out of the Constitution it didn't get into the By-laws.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Do you all understand the purpose of the amendment? The purpose of that proposed constitutional amendment was to transfer material pertaining to playing and practice seasons to the By-laws because it was thought not to be appropriate material for the Constitution. And as Mr. Schmidt has explained to you, paragraphs "A" and "B" under Section 2 on page 174 are now in the Constitution. This motion and the amendment, if adopted, not only takes that material out of the Constitution but it would positively put it in the By-laws.

Is there any discussion of the amendment?

(The motion to amend the original motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: The question now is on the motion to adopt the constitutional amendment as listed under "A" and as amended.

PAUL J. BLOMMERS (State University of Iowa): It is my opinion that legislation governing such matters as playing and practice seasons as might be enacted by this Association ought to be limited to striking at extreme abuses. I don't believe that this Association should legislate what it might, or what a group of its members might necessarily regard as ideal practice. I would prefer that items of this type therefore remain in the Constitution proper where their original enactment or any amendment of them require a two-thirds majority.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there further discussion? If not, those who favor the pending motion as amended will please rise. (The motion was carried, 95-12.)

MR. LEWIS: I am implementing the action which you have just taken. I presume Section 2 now is properly placed and accepted. On behalf of the Council I offer you the amendment to the By-laws noted as Section 1 under Article VIII, "Playing and Practice Seasons."

Paragraph (a) of Section 1 reads: "Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September one of each year and the regular playing schedule shall be limited to a maximum of ten games in a season (exclusive of post-season competition).

"(b) Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to November one of each year: the first scheduled game shall not be played prior to December one, and the maximum schedule shall not exceed twenty-six games in a season (exclusive of post-season tournament contests)."

On behalf of the Council I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: We have had the motion to adopt the proposed amendment to the By-laws listed under "B," Section 1, (a) and (b). I believe the Chair will rule that we should vote on those separately. One deals with football, another with basketball. Will you accept that, Dean Lewis?

MR. LEWIS: Yes.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Then the motion is to adopt (a) under Section 1, a proposed amendment to the By-laws.

MR. BLOMMERS: I would like to move an amendment to (a). This proposal arises out of a result of a survey made by the Committee on Playing and Practice Seasons of which I was a member. This Com-

mittee, in proposing the September 1 date, perhaps primarily due to the stupidity of its chairman which was I, overlooked the fact some schools start earlier than others. It may well be that some schools which open their class work as early as the first week in September would be unfairly treated as a result of this motion.

I would therefore like to move the following amendment: That after the word "year" in line two of (a), we insert the following, "or prior to two weeks before the first day of classes, whichever is earlier." So that you can get the sense of this insertion I am going to re-read (a) in its entirety.

"Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September one of each year, or prior to two weeks before the first day of classes, whichever is earlier, and the regular playing schedule shall be limited to a maximum of ten games in a season exclusive of post-season competition." (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there any discussion?

MR. SCHMIDT: In connection with this, I wondered whether any thought had been given by the members of the Committee or the proponents of either the original motion or the amendment with reference to institutions in this organization having more than 10 games scheduled at times in football after this last season. I know of at least one such case in our own Conference and I wondered whether or not there might be other institutions that could be involved in that kind of a situation. I believe that if there are, that we should be cautious here to postpone the effective date of legislation at this time to meet those requirements.

Addressing myself to the amendment, it seems to me that a more significant date than the opening of classes is, so far as the necessity of football practice is concerned, the opening of the season. I should like, if it is in order, to offer another amendment to the effect that any institution which opens its football season at a date less than 18 days after September first, should be permitted to provide at least 18 days of pre-season practice for the conditioning of its team.

PRESIDENT MOORE: You offer that, Mr. Schmidt, as an amendment to the amendment?

MR. SCHMIDT: Yes.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Was there a second to that proposed amendment to the amendment? It seems to be lost for the want of a second.

MR. LEWIS: I would like to say with reference to the first point that the Council did consider that particular thing and suggested that this would not be ex post facto legislation and any contracts in force will be carried out and die out in the process.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there further discussion of the amendment to the pending motion? If not, we shall vote on the motion to amend the original motion. (The motion was put to vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Now the question is on the adoption of the motion as amended. Are you ready to vote? (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: We will now pass down to (b), Section 1.

MR. LEWIS: Paragraph (b) under Section 1; "Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to November one of each year; the first scheduled game shall not be played prior to December one, and the maximum schedule shall not exceed twenty-six games in a sea-

son (exclusive of post-season tournament contests)."

On behalf of the Council, I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there any discussion?

MR. BLOMMERS: I have been asked to present a motion to also amend (b). There seems to have developed some concern about the meaning of the word, "schedule" as it applies to the limitation of 26 games. Certain institutions apparently are wondering whether this should include practice games which might be played with another institution but which are more or less informally conducted as scrimmages and are not regularly-scheduled games.

The intent was that the limitation of 26 games apply only to regularly scheduled games. To make this intent clear, I move the following amendment to (b): That the word "schedule" in line three be stricken, and that there be substituted in lieu thereof the words "number of regularly scheduled games," and further, that the word "games" in line four be stricken. That then will make (b) read in full as follows:

"Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to November one of each year; the first scheduled game shall not be played prior to December one, and the maximum number of regularly scheduled games shall not exceed 26 in a season (exclusive of post-season tournament contests)." (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there any discussion of the proposed amendment to the pending motion?

LEO A. HARRIS (University of Oregon): I should like to ask Dr. Blommers whether it is his interpretation then on (a) regarding football that a team could have practice scrimmages with other schools on an informal basis to exceed 10.

MR. BLOMMERS: That would be my interpretation, yes. It seems necessary to spell it out in the case of basketball.

MR. HARRIS: I was also a member of that Committee. I realize the makers of this were only intent on limiting the extremes as found in the survey. I would also like to have it understood that the limitation on games to 26 or 27, which I believe is about the national average for grade A institutions, was the result of the survey and that it did include only regularly-scheduled games. I think this type of legislation is really meaningless because it means you can have any number of games and not be limited so long as you conduct the additional games on an informal basis, and I should like to know who is going to define this word "informal."

PRESIDENT MOORE: Did you pose that as a question—who would define the word "informal," or was it a suggestion of a problem?

MR. HARRIS: Just a question.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there further discussion of the proposed amendment?

O. PASS BOLLINGER (Lebanon Valley College): In the past we have played a charity game during the Thanksgiving holidays. I'd like his interpretation concerning that procedure on that. It is purely a charity game. We have done that for the last two years and last year it happened to be on November 28th during the Thanksgiving holiday. Would that have to be discontinued in future years?

MR. BLOMMERS: I will be glad to give my opinion as to what the

answer would be, but I don't think I can do any more than in a completely unofficial way. If it was a formally conducted game to which admission was charged and anything other than an informal type of scrimmage then it would be counted as one of the regularly-scheduled games in which those institutions participate.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Are there further questions or comments on the proposed amendment? If not, we shall take a vote. (The motion was put to a standing vote, and was carried, 99-29.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: The question is now on the motion as amended. Is there any discussion?

MR. BLOMMERS: I think now I have carried out my duties with regard to these items as are in accordance with what I understood to be the recommendations of the Council. I am now speaking as a delegate.

I would like to move a further amendment to (b) that we strike out the words "November one" and substitute in lieu thereof the date "October fifteen".

Now the reason that I am doing this is because of the principles that I stated earlier in speaking to the amendment which took this type of item out of the Constitution and put it into the By-laws. It is not my belief that this body should legislate ideal practices. It may well be that November one is an ideal date on which to open basketball practice. I won't debate that. But it is according to the results of a survey conducted by your Committee far from an extreme practice because over 50 per cent of the schools replying to this survey indicated that they used at least six or more weeks of practice prior to their first game.

This Committee in filing its report and recommendations did not recommend the date of November 1 but recommends that basketball practice begin with the opening of the third full week in October. I chose to change that slightly to the 15th of October because I thought that was simpler. I would like to move, therefore, this amendment to change the November 1 date to October 15.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there a second? (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there any discussion of the proposed amendment as amended?

I. G. NEWTON (North Carolina College): I simply want to ask a question. First, I am wondering if an exhibition game which may precede the date of December 1 may be regarded by the Committee as a regularly-scheduled game.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Mr. Blommers, would you care to comment on that?

MR. BLOMMERS: A formally conducted game, I would so regard it.

MR. NEWTON: In that case, may I ask to make an amendment to the present amendment to the motion? In addition to the amendment as now stands for October 15, I should like to amend that the By-law read "be played prior to the Thanksgiving holidays" or to the date of Thanksgiving rather than December 1. In other words, I am trying to get over the point that your first regularly-scheduled game may be played on Thanksgiving rather than on December one. I should like to make that amendment.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there a second to that proposed amendment? (The motion was seconded.)

KURT F. WENDT (University of Wisconsin): Point of order. We have an amendment before us, and this is not amending the amendment so he is out of order. I request a ruling of the Chair.

PRESIDENT MOORE: The Parliamentarian has advised that it is out of order. After this other amendment is voted on you may propose the amendment.

Is there further discussion of the amendment to the motion as amended? (The motion was put to a vote, and was lost.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Now you may offer an amendment if you like.

MR. NEWTON: Mr. Chairman, may I now request an amendment to the motion to the extent that the start of the season be changed from December 1 to Thanksgiving.

PRESIDENT MOORE: I believe that was seconded, was it not? (The motion was put to a vote, and was lost.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: The question now is on the original motion as amended. Is there further discussion?

MR. HARRIS: I should like to make this comment, and it may be a little out of order, but as a member of the Committee we were concerned in the limitation of games as to whether or not too many games, outside competition, were harmful to the athletes. It was the general consensus of the Committee that because of the wide range of competition in games it probably would be well if most schools would give this consideration.

Now I wonder if we realize what we are saying now is, the only type of competition that is harmful to the boys are games to which admission is charged. You can have as many other games as you like, but when you charge admission then it becomes harmful to the boy. I think we put ourselves in a pretty ridiculous position in the eyes of the press and the public.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there further comment? If not the motion or the question is on the adoption of (b) as amended. (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: We are ready now to consider proposed amendment "C." Dean Lewis.

MR. LEWIS: If the legislation which you now have effected is of any importance, it was felt by the Council that it should be protected in that in making possible changes in these regulations some consideration of them would be given before the vote was taken. It is proposed to amend the By-law putting in Article IX what used to be VIII, to read as follows: "These By-laws may be amended at any annual Convention by a majority vote of members present and voting, without previous notice, except that no amendments of the provisions of Articles VI, VIII and IX shall be proposed, voted upon or adopted except upon such notice as is provided for amendments of the Constitution in Article IX of the Constitution of the Association."

On behalf of the Council, I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: We are now ready to consider III, Vice-President-at-Large. We have decided that proposed amendments to the Constitution "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," and "F," are closely related, therefore should be treated as a unit or package. You will probably notice that the major proposed amendment is "D, (a)." If that is

adopted it will be necessary to adopt these others to implement it. That is the reason we have ruled it is a series of related amendments and therefore should be treated as a unit or a package.

Vice-President-At-Large

FATHER CROWLEY: The series of amendments which I am about to propose are designed to create the office of a Vice-President-at-Large in charge of small institution affairs. These amendments bear the unanimous endorsement of the Council. These are the constitutional amendments as found on pages 174-175 of the Convention Bulletin. I have been advised that since the amendments connected with the By-laws are also related I can also present, at the same time, the amendments "G" and "H" of the By-laws.

[Father Crowley read the proposed amendments, as printed in the Convention Bulletin.]

Mr. President, I move the adoption of these amendments.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there a second to the motion to adopt the package of amendments that has just been presented by Father Crowley? (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there any discussion?

MACK M. GREENE (Central State College): I have a question. Does the term "ex-officio," mean that the office of Vice-President-at-Large carries a vote or does not have a vote?

FATHER CROWLEY: My understanding is that it does carry a vote.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Any other questions or discussion? If not, those who favor the motion to adopt will rise. (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

College Committee

FATHER CROWLEY: This pertains simply to the College Committee.

By-laws Amendment: Amend Article III, Section 1, (g), as follows:

"(g) The College Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and one at-large, to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman . . ."

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the amendment to the By-laws. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: We now turn to the next subject, Eligibility Exception. I will ask the Secretary to present that proposed amendment to the By-laws.

Eligibility Exception

SECRETARY FULLBROOK: Mr. President, this deals with eligibility for NCAA events and is put in here to take care of the smaller colleges which find it necessary to compete freshmen in their regular seasons.

By-laws Amendment: Amend Article IV, Section 1, (e) as follows:

"(e) He must not previously have engaged in three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved, provided that participation by a freshman on a varsity team of an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or less shall not be counted as a

season of varsity competition for purposes of this rule.

"(Competition by a freshman on a varsity team must be charged as a season of varsity competition and must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in paragraph (e), unless enjoyed at an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or less.)"

The figure 750 has been put in there because that is the dividing line now that is used to determine classes for the purposes of payment of dues. It represents the smallest group of our dues-paying members.

The second provision is merely to change another paragraph to make it consistent with that provision if it is adopted.

This is recommended by the Council of the Association and I would like to move, Mr. Chairman, that this proposed amendment be adopted by the Convention. (The motion was seconded.)

FORREST U. LAKE (Tulane University): I would like to submit an amendment to the amendment by adding the following: ". . . and further provided that participation by a freshman on a varsity team shall not be counted a season of varsity competition if at the time of the NCAA contest his region or the region in which his varsity is located, no longer permits freshmen to participate on varsity teams."

It is my understanding that the purpose of this rule is to prevent freshmen participation on varsity teams. Insofar as the major conferences are concerned this purpose has been accomplished because at its last annual meeting the Southeastern Conference voted unanimously against freshman participation. The Southeastern Conference was the last major conference by about one year to vote out this practice which originated during the war. This being the case, I do not believe we should continue to penalize undergraduate students or individual students in their senior year who played on varsity teams during their freshman year through no fault of their own. They had no choice in the matter. I do not believe that this exception will have any bad results and it might be beneficial in encouraging other institutions to abandon freshman participation on varsity teams.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there a second to the proposed amendment to the motion? (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there further discussion on the proposed amendment to the coming motion?

VADEN MILES (Wayne University): Are we dealing now with the section at the bottom of page 175.

MR. LAKE: 175 and the top of 176.

MR. MILES: Do we deal with that eligibility exception before we deal with the eligibility requirements on page 173?

SECRETARY FULLBROOK: The amendment now under consideration applies to competition in National Collegiate Championship events conducted by the NCAA. The one that you refer to on 173 is concerned with eligibility requirements of institutions to become members of the NCAA so I think they are two rather distinct things.

MR. MILES: Thank you.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Are there any other questions or comments?

MR. GARDNER: If I understand the gentleman correctly, his idea

is that the purpose of this amendment is to prevent freshman competition. This is not the purpose of this amendment, at least as I understand it. The purpose of the amendment is not to prevent freshmen competition. Many small colleges have to have freshman competition on their teams in order to have teams at all.

This only has to do with national meets and tournaments which in past years has prevented men, who participated as freshmen on small college teams, from participation as seniors because they had three years of varsity participation. In other words, we felt it much fairer to have this amendment so that freshmen who had played would be eligible in their senior year for National Championship events. I do not understand this amendment is aimed at preventing freshmen from playing on college teams.

MR. LAKE: When I spoke of the original rule, I said the purpose of the rule was to prevent freshman competition on varsity teams, not the amendment which you have proposed, and now I propose to give the same privilege. I agree with giving that privilege of 750, but I propose to give the same privilege to institutions that have already dropped the playing of freshmen on varsity teams. This would not go back and penalize past students who participated when it was authorized.

In other words, don't penalize them during their senior year for something they did in their freshman year through no fault of their own. They had no choice in the matter.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there further discussion? Are you ready for the question. (The motion to amend was put to a standing vote, and was lost, 67-58.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: The question now is on the adoption of the proposed amendment, By-laws Article III, Section 1 (a). (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: We are now ready to consider VI, Enforcement and you have a similar situation, a series of related proposed amendments to the Constitution and the By-laws.

I will ask Mr. Everest if he will please present that on behalf of the Council.

Enforcement

MR. EVEREST: This appears to be a long and involved series of amendments but it is not long and involved when you consider the single objective that will be accomplished by this series of amendments. For that reason, I would like to give you just a little background of the origin of this series of amendments which has the sponsorship of the Council.

Early last year the Council found itself struggling with an enforcement piece of machinery that was rather obscure. They also found that certain of our members were getting very much overworked because of the fact that we had an extra step in the enforcement procedure that seemed to us to be absolutely unnecessary. I referred to that this morning in my remarks regarding the Council report, and I think Frank Gardner also referred to it in his report of the Membership Committee.

Here is the situation we found ourselves up against by virtue of the machinery as it exists today. We have a Sub-Committee on Infractions made up of three members of the Membership Committee.

The Membership Committee consists of nine members who are also members of the Council. In order to process any case or impose any penalty, it became necessary for the processing committee to go through the whole procedure, then take it to the Membership Committee composed of nine Council members, mind you, and then after that had been done, take it back to the full Council which consists of the nine members of the Membership Committee and the seven members-at-large. Here was one step that was in our judgment absolutely unnecessary. So the Council directed the President of the Association to appoint a special committee to determine what kind of changes were necessary in our Constitution and By-laws to correct what we believed to be an unsound situation.

It was unsound in another respect in that your processing committee composed of three members of your Membership Committee, (also the same members are on the Council itself) becomes in effect judge and jury. This we felt to be unsound practice also. Your special committee consisting of Ralph Aigler, Ed Mouzon and myself, looked at the situation as carefully as we could, checked the By-laws, checked the Constitution and checked the official procedures, and made recommendations in accordance with that.

Now unless there is some reason or request from the floor, I would suggest that I not bore you by reading word for word all of the these amendments, but submit them to you with this assurance that all of the amendments are designed to accomplish one single purpose and that single purpose is the elimination of that one step in our enforcement procedure, which is the Membership Committee. It doesn't do anything so far as the determination by the Council because the Council, in the final analysis has the say-so. As the eight members of the Membership Committee were also members of the Council, it was just a step in duplication.

With that explanation, Mr. President, I would like to submit the series of amendments. You will notice that some of them are amendments to the Constitution and some of them are By-laws amendments. Constitutional amendments require a two-thirds vote but it would be pointless to try to pass those amendments to the By-laws unless the amendment to the Constitution itself passes so it might just as well be, in my estimation, a two-thirds vote all the way through.

Therefore, Mr. President, I would move the adoption of the amendments listed under VI down through "F." I so move. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried unanimously.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: The next amendments to be considered come under VII. The Chair recognizes J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College, who will present this on behalf of the Council.

Nominating Committee

MR. NICHOLS: The amendment, pages 177-178, pertains to the Nominating Committee. It comes to the Convention with the unanimous approval of the Council. The purposes of the proposed By-law amendment are two-fold. First, it will insure greater membership participation on this important Committee, and it will avoid, to some extent, the embarrassing situation of men who are possible candidates for re-election as Council members being on the Nominating Committee.

It is proposed to amend Article III, Section 1 paragraph (h) as follows:

"The Nominating Committee shall consist of nine members, four of whom shall be the Vice-Presidents of the Association whose terms do not expire that year and five of whom shall not be members of the Council or officers of the Association. At least one shall be appointed from each district of the Association not represented by the Vice-Presidents appointed to the Committee. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association, and the Council shall designate one of the members of the Committee as chairman. The Nominating Committee shall have not less than one meeting . . ."

Mr. President, I move its adoption. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

Council Members-at-Large

MR. NICHOLS: The next is an amendment to the Constitution, which requires a two-thirds vote, and comes with also the unanimous approval of the Council and I might say the wording of both of these have the approval of Mr. Vic Schmidt, our expert in constitutional wording.

The amendment reads as follows:

Constitutional amendment: Amend Article V, A, Section 1 (c), as follows:

"(c) Seven members-at-large elected by the Association at the annual Convention who shall serve for a term of one year, and who may be once re-elected as members-at-large but who shall not be eligible for election or re-election as members-at-large after having served two terms as members-at-large.

"A person who has become ineligible for election as a Vice-President as provided in this Article, by reason of having been elected and once re-elected, remains eligible for election as a member-at-large, subject to the limitations upon re-election which are prescribed for members-at-large."

Mr. President, I move its adoption. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: We will now consider Item IX, Amateurism. I will ask the Secretary please to present that proposed amendment to the Constitution.

Amateurism

SECRETARY FULLBROOK: From time to time dissatisfaction has been expressed with the definition of amateurism in the Constitution of our organization. Sometime ago a Committee was appointed to prepare a new statement. I am sure that the Committee had some difficulty in defining amateurism in this day and age, but they did come up with a proposal here that is included under number IX.

The adoption of this statement is recommended by the Council.

"Section 1. Principle of Amateurism. An amateur athlete is one who engages in athletics for the physical, mental or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom athletics is an avocation. One who takes or has taken pay, or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics or has directly or indirectly

used his athletic skill for pay in any form does not meet this definition of an amateur."

I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

Allied Membership

SECRETARY FULLBROOK: The Constitution has provided that in order to be eligible for allied membership in the Association all members of a conference must be members of the Association. This amendment to the Constitution would make a conference eligible for allied membership providing that if it has 50 or more members and 90 per cent of its member institutions are active members of the Association. That is to take care of a very large organization like the Eastern College Athletic Conference which has a membership of around 100. The Council has felt if 90 per cent of them are members of the Association the conference should be qualified as a member. The change in the By-law is merely to conform to the amendment if it is adopted in the Constitution.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this proposed amendment.

PRESIDENT MOORE: The motion was to adopt the proposed constitutional amendment to Article IV Section 3 (b) and the amendment to the By-laws, Article 1 Section 2 (b). Is there a second to that motion? (The motion was seconded.)

ASA S. BUSHNELL (Eastern College Athletic Conference): I would like to point out this amendment was originated on behalf of the Eastern College Athletic Conference rather than any localized New England group. We are very anxious to become an allied member of the NCAA. We cannot do so at the present time even though we have 95 members who are members of the NCAA. We have a total membership of 100 and five of that 100 are not members of the NCAA although the other 95 are. We are anxious to become affiliated with the NCAA and would urge the support of this proposal.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there further discussion? (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

Olympic Committee

SECRETARY FULLBROOK: Number XI makes provision in the By-laws for an Olympic Committee. There has never been a provision for this group in our By-laws although such a committee has functioned from time to time. The NCAA is one of the partners in the Olympic program. It is felt that we should have a permanent committee to carry on the activities of the NCAA connected with the Olympic program. This By-law amendment provides for the establishment of such an Olympic Committee.

Mr. President, I move the adoption by the Convention of these two By-law amendments to provide for an Olympic Committee. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

Constitution and By-Laws Committee

SECRETARY FULLBROOK: Again we have a proposed amendment to the By-laws to provide for a Committee which has functioned but which has never been provided for in the By-laws of the Association. That is a Constitution and By-laws Committee, an important activity. I move, Mr. President, the adoption of these By-law amend-

ments to provide for a Committee on the Constitution and By-laws. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: I announced at the beginning of this session that we would consider the first amendment listed on page 173 of the Convention Bulletin, Eligibility Requirements, later in the session. That is now ready for consideration and I will ask Mr. Frank Gardner, Drake University, to present that for the Council.

Eligibility Requirements

MR. GARDNER: This proposed amendment was originally scheduled to have been introduced at the request of the Council by Ralph Aigler who on account of illness could not do so and asked me to do this. With the consent of the Chair, and at the request of the Council I would like to relate briefly for the delegates the history of this proposed amendment.

You will recall last year at this time the delegates to the last Convention were notified that this proposed amendment would be brought to this Convention for voting on this occasion, as some three or four years ago the Council was informed that a number of people were concerned on a national scale over the need for at least a minimal set of eligibility rules which govern institutions across the nation. The Council, hearing of this concern, appointed a Committee to draft such a set of rules, eligibility requirements for institutions who wished to become, and who are, members of the NCAA. That Committee performed its functions and presented this last year, notifying us that it would be presented for adoption or rejection.

The constitutional amendment concerned is Article IV, Section 1 and the proposed amendment is as follows:

"Section 1. Eligibility for Membership.

"(a) Colleges, universities and other institutions of learning in the United States, its territories or possessions, with acceptable academic standards which accept and observe the principles set forth in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association are eligible for membership in this Association.

"(b) No institution shall be eligible for membership unless it limits participation in intercollegiate athletics to those who

"(1) are regularly enrolled as undergraduate candidates for degrees and are carrying full work, as defined by the institution, in pursuit thereof;

"(2) are amateurs as defined in Article III, Section 1, above;

"(3) have not participated in more than three seasons of varsity intercollegiate athletics in the sport for which eligibility is being determined, exclusive of competition in their freshman years (where the eligibility rules of the institution permit freshman eligibility) with a further limitation that eligibility shall terminate after the candidate has been a student in residence for as many as 10 semesters or 15 quarters;

"(4) have not participated in athletic competition under an assumed name;

"(5) have not entered into any contract or agreement to participate in professional sport;

"(6) after transferring from an institution offering more than

two years of college work, have completed there at least two full semesters or three full quarters of college work, and who have been in residence at least one calendar year since their enrollment at the institution to which the transfer was made."

The Council is referring this to the Convention without approval. I move the adoption of the proposed amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: The question is open to discussion.

T. NELSON METCALF (University of Chicago): Along with a number of others I have been somewhat concerned over the possibility that if this amendment is passed, this Association will find itself sidetracked into some entanglements in the administration of a lot of detailed matters which might better be left to the respective conferences and the individual schools.

We now have, as conditions for membership in the Association, compliance with the principles for the conduct of athletics which are stated in Article III, and these are the real fundamentals we are interested in. I came here expecting to speak at some length on the floor giving some arguments against this amendment. However, since coming here I have found very few, if any, people who expect to vote for the amendment and therefore I am not going to take your time other than to say that I think there are two or three very good reasons for defeating this amendment and that these reasons are of sufficient merit so that they more than counter-balance some of the obvious advantages of the amendment.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there further discussion? Are you ready for the question? (The motion was put to a standing vote, and was lost.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: We are now ready to consider certain miscellaneous amendments to the By-laws. I will ask Howard Grubbs, commissioner of the Southwest Conference to present those.

Miscellaneous

HOWARD GRUBBS (Southwest Conference): Gentlemen, on behalf of the Executive Committee I would like to present the four amendments listed under XIII entitled Miscellaneous.

The first amendment is designed to eliminate a rather awkward situation in which a member of the Football Rules Committee found himself representing the Committee in his district for approximately a year prior to attending the first meeting. It reads as follows:

"... The terms of members of the rules committees shall commence on the first day of February following their election, except that members of the Football Rules Committee shall take office the first day of January following their election."

Mr. President, I move that be adopted. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

MR. GRUBBS: The amendment "B" simply places the Publications Committee in a supervisory capacity over the operation of the statistical service which is handled by the same agency through which our Football Rules and Guide Books are published. I move the adoption of this amendment as listed in the Bulletin. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

MR. GRUBBS: The third one is an attempt to take some of the routine work off of our Eligibility Committee and provides that the

Executive Director can make eligibility rulings subject to the approval of the Eligibility Committee. I move the adoption of amendment "C" as listed in the Bulletin. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

MR. GRUBBS: The fourth proposal to amend the By-laws provides that the various rules committees be responsible for the approval of national records in the sports involved. I believe in the past these have been approved through some instances by the Council and in some instances by special records committees appointed specifically for that purpose. I move the By-laws amendment listed as "D" be adopted. (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

15. OTHER AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS

PRESIDENT MOORE: Now we pick up the second item of the order of the day which is consideration of other amendments and resolutions. The Chair will call the attention of the delegates to the fact that amendments to the By-laws may be offered from the floor with the exception of Articles VI, VIII, IX. With those three exceptions amendments to the By-laws may be offered from the floor.

MR. GRUBBS: On behalf of the Executive Committee I would like to offer an amendment to the By-laws.

At the recent meeting of the Executive Committee it was felt that the words "National Collegiate" would be more descriptive of our meets and tournaments than NCAA tournaments. I, therefore, propose that Article V, Section 1 of the By-laws be amended so that the word "National Collegiate" is substituted for the initials NCAA in the meets and tournaments as listed in that Section and that the word "Championship" or "Championships" be substituted for the word "Tournament" or "Meet" in the appropriate places in that particular Section. I move that this amendment be adopted (The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Are there any other amendments to be proposed from the floor?

C. P. MILES (Virginia Polytechnic Institute): On page 160, Paragraph "D" under Article IV, Eligibility, I move on behalf of the Council the deletion of the parenthetical sentence following Article IV, Section 1 (d) of the By-laws. This will be found on page 160 of the Convention Bulletin and reads as follows:

"(A veteran with at least one year of college credit need not be held for the year of residence referred to in paragraph (d), if the certifying institution is the only four-year collegiate institution he has attended since his discharge from military service.)"

It has been found that this waiver tends to aggravate the situation and the reasons for it are not valid. I move the adoption that that be deleted from our By-laws. (The motion was seconded.)

GEARY EPPLEY (University of Maryland): I just want to get clarification. The provision now says if he has not attended any other collegiate institution, a man could leave school, come back, and he is not a transfer. This isn't referring to a transfer student, is it? It says: "... if the certifying institution is the only four year collegiate institution he has attended since his discharge from military service."

SECRETARY FULLBROOK: The parenthetical statement provides that a student who had attended college before he entered service may come back and enter another college and be immediately eligible providing he has not attended any other college since he came back, but did have college attendance before he went in.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there further discussion? (The motion was put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Are there any other amendments to the By-laws to be proposed from the floor? If not, the Chair will ask if there are any resolutions to be presented at this time except those to be presented by the Committee on Memorial Resolutions. I will call for that later.

WILBUR C. JOHNS (University of California, Los Angeles): During the course of our lives we have the pleasure of meeting certain individuals whose personal integrity and unselfish devotion to principles and ideals of every day living, makes those individuals stand out as a landmark among our friendships. There is with us today one of our members who has served this Association and intercollegiate athletics in a manner far beyond the call of duty, for a period of over 15 years. His many contributions to the field, through his many assignments on our most important committees, are outstanding in the manner in which they carried logical reasoning and humorous consistency. Those of us privileged to work with him have learned to love him for this wonderful and unusual combination of wit, humor, untiring devotion to our field, and personal integrity. It is with a feeling of loss and regret that we bid adieu and good luck to our good friend the director of athletics at Dartmouth College. We wish him long life and happiness in his decision to return to his first love, as professor of English and director of publications.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the members of this Association express to Mr. William H. McCarter of Dartmouth College, their appreciation for his untiring devotion and unselfish service, and that we wish for him a pleasant and happy life in his chosen field.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this resolution. (The motion was seconded, put to a vote and was carried.)

MR. McCARTER: Mr. Chairman, it would be much more appropriate to retain silence after this very gratifying presentation but it would be entirely out of character and I am sure the membership would be disappointed if I didn't say a word in appreciation of the vote which you have just taken.

This will be, shall we say, my old maiden speech before the Convention of the NCAA, which I am sure also will be gratifying to many members. As most of you know, I have never even raised a javelin in anger, but I have been accepted in your fellowship very graciously which I appreciate. I am happy to salute finally my many friends in the field of education and intercollegiate athletics.

I have at the moment, among many admissions of error, three particular ones to make. First, that 25 years ago I picked January 8 as my wedding anniversary. Second, for helping perpetrate on you the infamies of the too often so-called Dartmouth Amendment which has taken many a halo off a helmet, and, third, for disclosing the

secret of the atom bomb to the Herald Tribune. I am touched much more deeply than I will ever admit to any of you by the resolution you have just passed. Thank you!

PRESIDENT MOORE: The Chair is informed that Victor Schmidt, commissioner of the Pacific Coast Conference, has a resolution he would like to present at this time.

MR. SCHMIDT: The President has said this particular resolution would be in order at this particular time, though it requires no action at this Convention. It is rather a resolution presented to the Convention on behalf of the Pacific Coast Conference. The resolution was adopted unanimously by the Conference at a regular meeting held in San Francisco, December 9, 1953. It is as follows:

"Whereas, the game of intercollegiate football as played in this area in 1953 resulted in an exciting season with wide interest and support among the institutions, students, public and press, and

"Whereas, the restricted substitution rule in effect this year played an important part in this development, and

"Whereas, the game of football as played in this area this year resulted in a minimum number of injuries attributable to fatigue, and

"Whereas, the new rule resulted in sizeable economies in administration, and also contributed to reduce the pressures and attendant evils of recruiting double-sized squads of specialists, and

"Whereas, the new substitution rule has the overwhelming support in this area of coaches, players, students, public, press, radio and television, alike,

"Now, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this Conference express to the Football Rules Committee and to the NCAA its unanimous support of the present rule of restricted substitutions and its hope that the rules will be retained in their present effective form which has resulted in so many benefits to the game of football."

PRESIDENT MOORE: Are there any other proposed amendments to the By-laws or resolutions to be offered from the floor? If not, we shall proceed to the consideration of the next order of the day which consists of the report of the Committee on Committees and the report of the Nominating Committee. The Chair will ask at this time the chairman of the Committee on Committees please to make his report in behalf of that Committee.

16. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

HARRY G. CARLSON (University of Colorado): Before making the specific recommendations of the Committee I wish to call your attention to the Convention Bulletin, page 183, containing the names of the current committees. Rather than repeat all the names I will mention only the changes that we propose for the new year. And I will go through all the Committees and then move their adoption after I have finished.

[The Committees for 1954, nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the Convention, are set forth in the Register section of this Yearbook. Subsequent changes made in the Committee listings include: Dr. Anthony R. Curreri, University of Wisconsin, replacement on the Boxing Rules Committee for Dr. William J.

Bleckwenn, University of Wisconsin, resigned; I. F. Toomey, University of California at Davis, to replace Bleckwenn as Boxing Rules Committee chairman; and Walter Rabb, University of North Carolina, to replace the late Roy M. Hawley, West Virginia University, as a member of the Baseball Committee.]

PRESIDENT MOORE: The Chair will now call for the report of the Nominating Committee and request Father Crowley who is chairman of that Committee to make the report.

17. REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

FATHER CROWLEY: Your nine-man Nominating Committee, composed of representatives from the eight geographical districts of the Association and a member-at-large as chairman, was called upon this year by virtue of the revised Constitution to submit candidates for the office of President, Secretary-Treasurer, Vice-Presidents for Districts 1, 3, 5 and 7, together with seven nominees to serve as members-at-large of the Council. Also by reason of the amendment adopted at this Convention, a Vice-President-at-Large in charge of small institution affairs.

The Vice-Presidents from the even-numbered districts are holding unexpired terms of office. The Vice-Presidents elected at this Convention will serve for a two-year term. It is my privilege to submit the report of the Nominating Committee.

[The Officers for 1954, as nominated by the Nominating Committee and elected by the Convention, are set forth in the Register section of this Yearbook.]

PRESIDENT MOORE: I want to express the deepest gratitude to you for this vote of confidence and for the high honor you have conferred upon me again. I should like to take this opportunity to also express deepest gratitude to Walter Byers, our able Executive Director, to the Council, the Executive Committee, and all the numerous committees of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for their unstinted cooperation and for the hard and faithful work that they have done. Any success that we may have had during the past year has been due to the hard and effective work done by these men. I shall hope with the experiences of the past year to be able to make you a better leader in the ensuing year.

The next item on the program is a report of the Committee on Memorial Resolutions.

18. MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS

M. I. SIGNER (Colorado School of Mines): I am reporting for King Hendricks. On behalf of the Committee I wish to present the following resolutions.

Whereas, during the past year, death has taken from our ranks, five men who had been active in intercollegiate athletics—

In August, Harry W. Hughes, who for 42 years served Colorado A & M as coach and athletic director;

In December, Newell J. (Jeff) Cravath, one-time coach at the University of San Francisco, University of Denver, and University of Southern California;

In January (1954), Louis Omer, one-time director of athletics at Northwestern University, athletic director of Carthage College and

founder of the state high school basketball tournament for the state of Illinois;

F. W. Cousins, first football coach for the University of California at Los Angeles and also a coach of basketball and baseball at this institution;

Charles E. (Gus) Dorias, assistant coach under Knute Rockne at Notre Dame, coach at University of Detroit, and known to the athletic world for the dramatic use of the forward pass (with Rockne) in 1913,

In March, Dewitt Portal, San Jose State College boxing coach, and member of Boxing Rules Committee,

J. Hillis Miller, president of the University of Florida, and president of Southeastern Conference.

Walter E. Meanwell, former basketball coach and athletic director at the University of Wisconsin.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this Convention and the members of the NCAA honor the memories of these men and recognize thereby the contributions they made to American education and the athletic world, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that these resolutions be spread upon the permanent records of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and

FURTHER, that the Executive Director be instructed to communicate this action to the families.

Mr. President, I recommend the adoption of these resolutions.

PRESIDENT MOORE: All those who favor the adoption of these resolutions will please rise and I suggest we stand in silence for a moment out of respect to these fellow workers.

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there any other business to come before the Convention at this time?

PAUL F. MACKESY (Brown University): The adoption this afternoon of the amendments of the Constitution and By-laws concerning the election of allied members provides for the election at this Convention of such conferences that might otherwise qualify for election as allied members. In order that Mr. Bushnell may be able to change the color of his badge from blue to the pure color of white, I move the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference be voted an allied member of the NCAA.

(The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and was carried.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Is there any other business to come before the Convention? If not, a motion to adjourn is in order.

MR. LAKE: I move we adjourn. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT MOORE: Before I put the question, I want to express deep appreciation for the fine cooperation we have had from all the delegates and for your hard and sincere work in our great cause.

The Chair will declare the 48th annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to be adjourned sine die.

APPENDIX I

Report of the Treasurer

We have completed the examination of the books and accounting records of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1953 and present our report herewith together with financial statements as follows:

EXHIBIT A	Balance Sheet—August 31, 1953
SCHEDULE 1	Analysis of Surplus
SCHEDULE 1 (a)	General Income
SCHEDULE 1 (b)	General Expense
SCHEDULE 1 (c)	Guide Income and Expense
SCHEDULE 1 (d)	Television Income and Expense

Scope of Examination

The assets and liabilities were verified by methods which, in our opinion, would give reasonable assurance of the presence and value of the assets and the validity of the liabilities. We traced the recorded cash receipts to the bank and verified the disbursements by examination of the canceled checks and the purchase invoices and other vouchers supporting them. Asset and liability values of the Publications office, located in New York, New York, have been embodied in the balance sheet accompanying this report at values furnished to us by Benjamin F. Caffina and Company, certified public accountants of New York.

Financial Condition

In Exhibit A we present comparative balance sheets as of August 31, 1952 and 1953. The 1952 balance sheet used in this comparison is not the same as that appearing in our 1952 report. This is because, in order to make an effective comparison, we have given effect to the Publications office assets and net worth as of August 31, 1952, the information on which was not received until after our report was issued last year.

Total assets were increased from \$116,840.48 to \$160,627.55, all of which appeared in the cash account. Liabilities and deferred income were reduced. As a result the surplus balance was increased from \$93,392.34 to \$145,809.77.

The succeeding sections of this report contain additional details regarding the accounts as they appear in the accompanying financial statements.

Assets

We counted and reconciled the office cash fund and reconciled the bank balances to amounts which were certified to us directly by the depositories. The total of cash on hand and in bank was comprised of the following balances.

Office Cash Fund.....	\$ 50.00
Commerce Trust Company, Kansas City-A.....	78,667.62
Commerce Trust Company, Kansas City-B.....	9,174.23
Northern Trust Company, Chicago—Savings.....	359.68
City National Bank & Trust Company, Kansas City	3,679.48

Total\$91,931.01

The accounts receivable totaling \$11,912.41 were due as follows:

Sales Accounts— Publications.....	\$ 5,796.73
Advertising Accounts—Publications.....	6,063.03
Miscellaneous	52.65
Total	\$11,912.41

The inventory, located at the Publications office and, as furnished us by Benjamin M. Caffina and Company was as follows:

Current Publications (Estimated Value).....	\$21,221.85
Paper Stock	6,638.54
Printed Covers	1,204.96
Total	\$29,065.35

We examined the United States bonds held for investment. These are Series F bonds having a maturity value of \$21,625.00 and a present cash value of \$20,002.50.

Additions to fixed assets were verified by examination of the purchase invoices covering them. Reserves for depreciation and amortization were continued at rates previously established. The additions to the reserves being greater than the cost of purchases of new equipment a reduction in net book value was reflected.

An advance of \$500.00 had been made to A. C. Lonborg as chairman of the Basketball Tournament Committee. We inspected the air travel contract on which a deposit of \$425.00 had been made.

Liabilities

The amount of \$5,001.70 due vendors on open account was a liability of the Publications office and was included in the statement furnished by Benjamin M. Caffina and Company.

Payroll taxes had been withheld from employees as follows:

Federal Income Tax Withheld from Employees....	\$412.70
Social Security	17.11
Total	\$429.81

The Association has collected \$1,605.54 in excess of payments made on a contract to furnish medals for athletic contests and tournaments. An additional payment of \$845.00 is due the manufacturer which will leave a reserve balance of approximately \$760.00, against which future charges for costs of awards can be made.

Dues for the 1953-54 fiscal year totaling \$1,800.00 had been received in advance from 21 colleges and universities.

Deferred income from other sources is detailed as follows:

1952-53 Boxing Tournament Receipts	
Carried over to 1953-54.....	\$1,238.23*
1952-53 Boxing Tournament Receipts to be	
Refunded	1,389.50

1953-54 Group Athletic Insurance

Paid in Advance.....	3,353.00
Total	\$5,980.73

*1951-52 Boxing Tournament Receipts in 1952-53 Income.

Surplus

Surplus was increased to include the investment in the Publications office in New York which had not previously been recorded on the general books of the Association, by the current year income from the same source and by income from the general operation and from Guide sales and television receipts. This increased surplus in a total amount of \$85,526.62, the detail of which is presented in Schedule 1 of Exhibit A.

Income and Expense

Total income, exclusive of the gross receipts and expense of the New York office, on which the detail was not available, amounted to \$444,340.04 and total expense \$390,507.92.

As compared to the 1951-52 fiscal year the total income was greater in 1952-53 and the expense less. As a result, the net income transferable to surplus was increased from \$14,242.03 to \$53,832.12.

(Treasurer's Note: The actual net excess of income over expenses for the general operations of the Association was \$20,447.56. The difference between \$20,447.56 and \$53,832.12 is made up of \$25,000 which has been set aside in a TV revolving fund, net Guide profits to be shared with NCAB, and TV assessment receipts which are not permanent income.)

In conclusion, may we take this opportunity to express our thanks for the cooperation and assistance which our representatives received during the progress of the examination.

In our opinion, subject to the comments which are made a part of this report, the exhibits and schedules, herewith submitted, fairly reflect the financial condition of the National Collegiate Athletic Association on August 31, 1953, and the income and expense for the fiscal year ended that date, in accordance with accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of preceding years.

Respectfully submitted,
Francis A. Wright & Company
By Ralph E. Bostwick
Certified Public Accountant

BALANCE SHEET (Exhibit A)

ASSETS

	August 31, 1953	August 31, 1952
Cash on hand and in bank.....	\$ 91,931.01	\$ 46,353.67
Accounts receivable	11,912.41	11,654.06
Inventory	29,065.35	29,876.24
Total Current Assets	\$132,908.77	\$ 87,883.97

Investments		
United States Government Bonds.....	\$ 20,002.50	\$ 20,002.50

	Cost	Reserve for Depre- ciation	Net Book Value
Fixed Assets			
Furniture and Fixtures ..	\$4,690.77	\$ 705.53	\$3,985.24
Leasehold Im- provements	3,857.53	1,051.49	2,806.04
Total	8,548.30	1,757.02	6,791.28
Net book value of fixed assets.....	\$ 6,791.28		\$ 7,129.01

Other Assets		
Advances	\$ 500.00	\$ 1,400.00
Air Travel Deposit	425.00	425.00
Total Other Assets	\$ 925.00	\$ 1,825.00
Total Assets	\$160,627.55	\$116,840.48

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$ 5,001.70	\$ 7,333.06
Notes Payable		15,000.00
Payroll Taxes Withheld	429.81	517.00
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 5,431.51	\$ 22,850.06

Deferred Income		
Medals	\$ 1,605.54	\$ 598.08
Dues	1,800.00	
Other	5,980.73	
Total Deferred Income	\$ 9,386.27	\$ 598.08

Surplus		
Balance—August 31, 1953—from Schedule 1	\$145,809.77	\$ 93,392.34
Total Liabilities and Surplus	\$160,627.55	\$116,840.48

ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS (Exhibit A, Schedule 1)

Balance September 1, 1952.....	\$ 60,283.15
Add	
Investment NCAA Publications	35,923.41
United States Olympic Association Reimbursement of Expenses	330.13

Total	\$ 96,536.69
Less: Distribution of 1951-52 Publications Income.....	4,559.04

Total	\$ 91,977.65
General Income—Schedule 1(a)	\$207,454.35
Less: General Expense— Schedule 1(b)	192,640.80

Net General Income	\$14,813.55
1952-53 Publications Net Income— Schedule 1(c)	10,191.45
Television Net Income—Schedule 1(d)...	28,827.12
	53,832.12
Balance—August 31, 1953—To Exhibit A.....	\$145,809.77

GENERAL INCOME [Exhibit A, Schedule 1(a)]

	Year Ended August 31, 1953	Year Ended August 31, 1952
Membership Dues	\$ 35,675.00	\$ 34,700.00
Meets and Tournaments		
Basketball	\$159,873.42	\$130,378.26
Swimming	337.35	2,212.87
Boxing	929.34	1,646.54
Gymnastics		13.53
Tennis		10.16
Baseball	2,614.48	
Track and Field	2,030.25	
Wrestling	978.67	
Total	\$166,763.51	\$134,261.36

Royalties, Etc.		
Don Spencer Co.	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,499.97
Registration fees	1,300.00	1,330.00
Statistical Service fees	400.00	375.00
Film rentals	160.00	84.44
Sundry	91.50	758.42
Total	\$ 4,951.50	\$ 9,047.83

Interest		
United States Treasury Bonds.....	\$ 64.34	\$ 80.00
Savings accounts		94.10
Total	\$ 64.34	\$ 174.10

Total General Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 1	\$207,454.35	\$178,183.29
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GENERAL EXPENSE [Exhibit A, Schedule 1(b)]

	Year Ended August 31, 1953	Year Ended August 31, 1952
Rules Committee Meetings		
Basketball	\$ 2,022.62	\$ 3,550.71
Boxing	48.95	43.75
Football	3,769.72	3,055.33
Fencing	367.89	335.58
Gymnastics	1,102.01	935.93
Ice Hockey	626.68	655.10
Lacrosse	259.88	156.98
Track and Field	1,699.58	2,255.72
Swimming	2,240.69	2,071.54
Soccer	273.00	108.76
Wrestling	1,639.23	1,628.19
Skiing	814.65	
Total	\$ 14,864.90	\$ 14,797.59
Other Committee Meetings		
College Committee	\$ 140.32	\$ 208.05
Extra Events Committee	2,162.09	2,393.40
Committee on Committees		62.95
Nominating		90.95
Relocation and Reorganization	99.77	799.75
Executive	3,440.79	2,820.94
Council	6,831.13	7,313.17
Membership	6,612.91	788.12
Special	1,341.38	678.98
Eligibility	22.78	
Survey Playing and Practice Seasons....	2,226.89	
Total	\$ 22,878.06	\$ 15,156.31
Meets and Tournaments		
Basketball	\$ 79,936.72	\$ 64,356.10
Cross Country	750.00	752.14
Baseball	56.13	31.80
Miscellaneous	400.00	
Total	\$ 81,142.85	\$ 65,140.04
Grants		
National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.....	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
National Association of Basketball Coaches	2,212.53	2,301.63
U. S. Olympic Association.....		1,991.59
Other	25.00	101.97
Total	\$ 22,237.53	\$ 24,395.19

	Year Ended August 31, 1953	Year Ended August 31, 1952
Miscellaneous	\$ 1,976.35	\$ 288.08
Complimentary Publications	3,660.62	3,581.14
Convention Expenses		
Total	\$ 5,636.97	\$ 3,869.22
General and Administrative		
Salaries	\$ 24,406.13	\$ 20,022.74
Rent	4,398.00	2,993.98
Printing	3,652.11	3,596.75
Travel and Entertainment	1,980.92	2,871.76
Telephone and Telegraph.....	1,940.06	1,648.28
Postage and Express	1,492.34	1,439.12
Insurance	1,473.31	2,345.28
Office Supplies and Expense.....	2,479.16	2,874.59
Membership Dues	477.00	580.00
Electricity	305.93	
President and Secretary-Treasurer Expense	96.02	304.69
Miscellaneous	3,179.51	1,625.44
Total	\$ 45,880.49	\$ 40,302.63
Total General Expense to Exhibit A Schedule 1	\$192,640.80	\$163,660.98
PUBLICATIONS INCOME AND EXPENSE [Exhibit A, Schedule 1(c)]		
Income		
Sales	\$100,133.78	\$ 88,381.16
Expense		
Administration	\$ 26,000.00	\$ 26,000.00
Publication	56,256.46	44,206.37
Postage and Express	3,216.63	2,704.72
Promotion	2,630.66	3,339.04
Editorial	1,658.10	1,727.41
Royalties	150.00	150.00
Commission on Sales	5.48	7.73
Other Expense	25.00	49.08
Total Expense	\$ 89,942.33	\$ 78,184.35
Net Income to Exhibit A Schedule 1.....	\$ 10,191.45	\$ 10,196.81

TELEVISION INCOME AND EXPENSE [Exhibit A, Schedule 1 (d)]

	Year Ended August 31, 1953	Year Ended August 31, 1952
Income		
Assessments	\$136,751.91	\$158,575.98
Miscellaneous	375.40	.....
Total Income	\$137,127.31	\$158,575.98
Expense		
Salaries	\$ 9,951.05	\$ 14,929.66
Assessment Refunds	56,027.03	56,151.99
National Opinion Research Center .....	.....	55,000.00
Committee Meeting Expense	18,355.32	13,749.72
Attorney Fees and Expense	11,769.30	10,750.88
Printing and Postage	3,142.24	8,322.73
Publicity and Public Relations	4,204.06	3,865.58
Telephone and Telegraph	3,161.33	1,732.95
Directors Travel	1,167.59	466.88
Office Supplies .....	.....	269.11
Office Rent	503.05	205.97
Interest .....	.....	190.00
Miscellaneous Expense	19.22	3,417.60
Total Expense	\$108,300.19	\$169,053.07
Net Income or Expense—to Exhibit A Schedule 1	\$ 28,827.12	(\$10,477.09)

**Financial Reports of 1953
Meets and Tournaments**
**FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1953 BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP
Omaha, Nebraska, June 11-16**
RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 33,437.55
Program Receipts	
Sales	516.56
Donation	150.00
Sale of Baseballs.....	90.00
District Playoff Receipts	380.57
Total Receipts	\$ 34,574.68

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
District Publicity	\$ 400.00
Bozell and Jacobs, Inc.	2,752.43
	\$ 3,152.43
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 294.72
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	1,038.00
Bank Charges	5.75
Federal Tax	5,524.00
	\$ 6,862.47

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses	
Phillips and Tobin	\$ 71.39
Rice	30.00
Luschen	131.95
Dixon	79.52
Duffy	77.20
Travel Expense of Games Committee	
E. D. Barnes	217.16
John H. Kobs	164.78
	\$ 772.00

Games Expense

Awards	\$ 580.91
Equipment	
Implements	460.80
Training Room	
Laundry and Supplies	87.50
Public Address	200.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Labor	377.50
Rental	1,250.00
Police and Ushers	685.75

Press and Umpires Concessions	217.85
Press Headquarters	277.17
Scorekeeper	75.00
Radio Lab	60.00
Signs	126.70
University of Nebraska Revolving Fund	498.00
C. O. Bowley	70.00
Yellow Cab, Inc.	237.70

\$ 5,204.88

District Expenses

District 2	\$ 45.98
District 8	142.53

\$ 188.51

Total Disbursements \$ 16,180.29

NET RECEIPTS \$ 18,394.39

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses \$ 21,314.97

DEFICIT (Absorbed by Tournament) \$ 2,920.58

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1953 BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round Games

Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, March 10

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 1,875.00
Other Income	150.00

Total Receipts \$ 2,025.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense

Publicity and Advertising.....	\$ 90.22
--------------------------------	----------

\$ 90.22

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 12.11
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	44.13
Ticket Supervisor	20.00

\$ 76.24

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses.....	\$ 311.58
----------------------------------	-----------

\$ 311.58

Games Expense

Public Address	\$ 7.50
Announcer	10.00

Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Labor	39.82
Student and Uniformed Police.....	41.25
Police Guard	20.00

\$ 118.57

Total Disbursements \$ 596.61

NET RECEIPTS \$ 1,428.39

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses \$ 3,667.77

DEFICIT (Absorbed by Tournament) \$ 2,239.38

First Round Games

University of Washington, Seattle, March 10

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 15,692.60
Federal Tax Collected.....	3,138.52
City Tax Collected.....	788.55
Program Receipts	
Sales	387.38

Total Receipts \$ 20,007.05

DISBURSEMENTS

Ticket and Administration Expense

Printing Tickets	\$ 32.73
Commissions	125.00
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	174.23
Federal and City Taxes.....	3,927.07
Tax Comps used by Teams.....	3.92

\$ 4,262.95

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses	
Al Lightner	\$ 137.31
Tim McCullough	90.00

\$ 227.31

Games Expense

Public Address	\$ 27.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	10.00
Labor	150.00
Rental	2,353.89
Police and Ushers.....	321.40
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	75.05
Printing	632.60

State Sales Tax	11.62
Car Parking	205.00
First Aid Attendant.....	5.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,791.56

Total Disbursements\$ 8,281.82

NET RECEIPTS \$ 11,725.23

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	
Idaho State College.....	\$ 1,571.50
Seattle University	280.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,851.50
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	<hr/>
	\$ 9,873.73

First Round Games

Fort Wayne, Indiana, March 10

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 10,417.48
Program Receipts	
Sales	330.25
Other Income	525.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 11,272.73

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Publicity	\$ 50.00
Advance Ticket Sale.....	141.97
	<hr/>
	\$ 191.97
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 187.72
	<hr/>
	\$ 187.72
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Gil McDonald	\$ 149.32
Joe Conway	148.48
R. E. Meyer	128.42
Ross Dean	135.67
	<hr/>
	\$ 561.89
Games Expense	
Public Address	\$ 12.00
Announcer and Clock Operator.....	30.00
Organist and Official Scorers.....	52.50
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Rental	1,612.16

Program Expense	
Programs	280.00
Printing	54.34
Press Expenses	334.13
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,375.13

Total Disbursements\$ 3,316.71

NET RECEIPTS \$ 7,956.02

First Round Games

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, March 10

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 4,949.43
Federal Tax Collected.....	1,506.37
Program Receipts	
Sales	330.22
Advertising	70.00
Other Income	200.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 7,056.02

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Advertising	\$ 288.18
Postage	5.59
Telephone and Telegraph.....	19.15
	<hr/>
	\$ 312.92
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 183.05
Ticket Sellers	40.00
Federal Taxes	1,506.37
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,729.42
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses.....	\$ 344.10
	<hr/>
	\$ 344.10

Games Expense	
Equipment	
Basketballs	\$ 33.50
Buildings and Grounds Expense.....	400.00
Guards and Ushers.....	98.50
Gatemen	54.00
Program Expense	
Program Distribution	45.03
Printing	257.00
Timer, Scorekeeper, Statistician	47.50
License	11.00
Team Refreshments	1.20
	<hr/>

	\$ 947.73
Total Disbursements	\$ 3,334.17
NET RECEIPTS	\$ 3,721.85

Western Regional No. 1
Kansas State College, Manhattan, March 13-14

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 40,255.44
Federal Tax Collected.....	8,018.36
State Tax Collected.....	818.20
Program Receipts	
Sales	1,393.83
Other Income	2,122.90
Total Receipts	\$ 52,608.73

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Publicity Folders and Posters.....	\$ 30.08
Supplies	112.68
Clerical Expense	86.50
Postage and Handling Charges.....	465.90
Telephone and Telegraph.....	82.70
Meetings and Entertainment	126.58
Banquet for Officials and Coaches.....	284.81
	\$ 1,189.25
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 247.87
Management and Administration.....	160.00
Ushers and Ticket Men.....	572.00
Clerical Expense	273.00
Federal and State Taxes.....	8,836.56
Overpayment on Tickets.....	12.00
	\$ 10,101.43

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses	
Cliff Ogden	\$ 198.75
Jim Enright	382.00
Alex George	198.75
Cliff Shaw	253.25

Games Expense

Equipment	
Implements	\$ 3.25
Motion Pictures	510.00
Training Room	
Salaries	40.00
Public Address	10.00

Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	201.08
Labor	1,214.67
Rental	52.80
Police and Parking	194.35
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	293.30
Printing	668.04
Sales Tax on Programs.....	27.33
Scorers and Timer.....	50.00
Auditor	25.00

\$ 3,289.82

Total Disbursements\$ 15,613.25

NET RECEIPTS \$ 36,995.48

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	
University of Kansas.....	\$ 643.16
Oklahoma City University.....	1,076.88
Oklahoma A & M College.....	995.40
Texas Christian University.....	1,300.70
	\$ 4,016.14
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 32,979.34

Western Regional No. 2
Oregon State College, Corvallis, March 13-14

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 38,436.00
Federal Tax Collected.....	7,687.20
Program Receipts	
Sales	1,837.00
Other Income	9,050.00
Total Receipts	\$ 57,010.20

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Publicity Folders and Posters.....	\$ 43.50
Other Advertising	10.88
Supplies	34.36
Clerical Expense	136.00
Postage	72.68
Telephone and Telegraph	188.25
Meetings	140.73
	\$ 626.40
Ticket and Administrative Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 272.07

Ticket Sellers and Takers.....	798.63	
Clerical Expense	301.00	
Federal Taxes	7,687.20	
Ticket Applications	375.99	
Supplies	46.82	
Auditor	100.00	
Cash Shortage—Ticket Sales	48.52	
		\$ 9,630.23
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
Al Lightner	\$ 184.00	
William Scollin	261.93	
Alvin Mercer	293.08	
William Juengling	399.54	
		\$ 1,078.55
Travel Expense of Games Committee		
R. S. Keene	\$ 348.80	
Vadal Peterson	318.95	
Committee Meetings	28.50	
		\$ 696.25
Games Expense		
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records..	\$ 438.00	
Training Room		
Supplies and Expense.....	57.88	
Public Address	20.00	
Buildings and Grounds Expense.....	232.43	
Police and Ushers	341.31	
Program Expense		
Sellers' Commissions	404.90	
Printing	889.83	
Turnstile Rental	50.00	
Halftime Entertainment	25.00	
Liability Insurance	106.75	
Timers, Scorers and Statisticians.....	22.50	
		\$ 2,588.60
Total Disbursements	\$ 14,620.03	
		NET RECEIPTS \$ 42,390.17
		DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS
Competing Teams' Expenses		
University of Seattle	\$ 1,028.87	
University of Washington.....	2,296.61	
University of Santa Clara.....	1,605.66	
University of Wyoming	2,172.80	
		\$ 7,103.94
		TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 35,286.23

Eastern Regional No. 1
North Carolina State College, Raleigh, March 13-14

		RECEIPTS
Ticket Sales	\$ 23,280.42	
Federal Tax Collected.....	4,661.82	
State Tax Collected.....	701.78	
Other Income	600.00	
Total Receipts	\$ 29,244.00	
		DISBURSEMENTS
Promotion Expense		
Publicity Folders and Posters.....	\$ 59.05	
Other Advertising	430.00	
Telephone and Telegraph.....	20.00	
		\$ 509.05
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Federal and State Taxes.....	\$ 5,381.29	
		\$ 5,381.29
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
J. L. Meyer	\$ 266.34	
Roomie Wilson	317.10	
Hagen Anderson	269.15	
Phil Fox	241.04	
		\$ 1,093.63
Games Expense		
Equipment		
Basketballs	\$ 83.00	
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records.	210.45	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Rental	2,326.27	
Local Transportation	135.00	
Entertainment	71.60	
Refreshments for Press and Radio.....	57.60	
Timers and Scorekeepers.....	40.00	
Auditing	50.00	
		\$ 2,973.92
Total Disbursements	\$ 9,957.89	
		NET RECEIPTS \$ 19,286.11
		DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS
Competing Teams' Expenses		
College of the Holy Cross.....	\$ 1,836.52	
Louisiana State University.....	2,790.15	

Lebanon Valley College.....	1,235.08	
Wake Forest College.....	632.00	
		\$ 6,493.75
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS		\$ 12,792.36

**Eastern Regional No. 2
Chicago Stadium, Chicago, March 13-14**

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 48,488.44
Federal Tax Collected	10,038.16
City Tax Collected	1,499.65
Other Income	1,650.00
Total Receipts	\$ 61,676.25

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Publicity Fees and Expenses.....	\$ 413.16
Outdoor Advertising and Signs.....	63.00
Telegraph	22.74
	\$ 498.90
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 342.22
Clerical Expense	90.00
Federal and City Taxes.....	11,537.81
	\$ 11,970.03
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Gil McDonald	\$ 205.11
R. E. Meyer	180.00
Joe Conway	201.50
Mathew W. Begovich	305.00
	\$ 891.61
Games Expense	
Equipment	
Implements	\$ 121.48
Motion Pictures and Permanent	
Records	260.00
Public Address	95.00
Official Scorer and Timer.....	55.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	172.60
Rental	15,041.53
Training Room	
Supplies	37.25
Ushers	1,332.00
Illinois Sport Service, Press Box.....	6.14
Management Expense	610.50
Entertainment of Visiting Coaches.....	64.85

Tournament Headquarters	87.92
Halftime Entertainment	175.00
Transportation of Winning Team to	
Finals	418.40
Public Liability Insurance	526.10
	\$ 19,003.77

Total Disbursements \$ 32,364.31

NET RECEIPTS \$ 29,311.94

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses	
Indiana University	\$ 665.28
University of Notre Dame.....	515.34
University of Pennsylvania.....	1,954.40
De Paul University	280.00
	\$ 3,415.02

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 25,896.92

Finals

**Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri
March 17-18**

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 55,440.20
Federal Tax Collected	12,247.84
Program Receipts	
Sales	3,085.00
Advertising	1,989.84
Radio and Television Income.....	4,368.00
Other Income	45.00
Total Receipts	\$ 77,175.88

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Postage and Materials.....	\$ 30.00
Telephone and Telegraph.....	198.06
Newspaper Advertising	53.20
Publicity Director	250.00
	\$ 531.26
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 220.65
Ticket Sellers	368.00
Federal Taxes	12,247.84
	\$ 12,836.49
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	
Joe Conway	\$ 296.50

Alex George	160.00
Al Lightner	446.48
Cliff Ogden	85.00
Cliff Shaw	158.30
Officials' Rooms	26.25

\$ 1,172.53

Games Expense

Motion Pictures	\$ 1,400.16
Public Address Announcer	30.00
Timers	60.00
Scorer	30.00
Checker	30.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	520.40
Labor	729.30
Rental	6,418.32
Program Expense	
Commissions	1,060.47
Printing	2,135.05
50% of Program Receipts to B&L.....	939.66
Manager's Fee and Management Expenses	952.00
Entertainment	100.00

\$ 14,405.36

Total Disbursements\$ 28,945.64

NET RECEIPTS \$ 48,230.24

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses

Indiana University	\$ 1,153.60
University of Kansas	714.00
Louisiana State University.....	1,376.20
University of Washington.....	2,194.35

\$ 5,438.15

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 42,792.09

Financial Summary

1953 National Collegiate Basketball Championships

RECEIPTS

First Round Games

Palo Alto	\$ (2,239.38)
Seattle	9,873.73
Fort Wayne	7,956.02
Philadelphia	3,721.85
Western Regional No. 1 (Manhattan).....	32,979.34
Western Regional No. 2 (Corvallis).....	35,286.23

Eastern Regional No. 1 (Raleigh).....	12,792.36
Eastern Regional No. 2 (Chicago).....	25,896.92
Finals (Kansas City)	42,792.09
Delayed Income	1,427.00

\$170,486.16

Transportation Rebate

Raleigh to Kansas City.....	70.65
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\$ 70.65

Total Receipts\$170,556.81

DISBURSEMENTS

Officials Awards	\$ 68.44
Brochure and Program Expense.....	94.17
Supplies and Postage.....	11.19
Secretarial Service	100.00
Trophies	789.83
Plaques and Awards.....	2,272.71
Team Transportation	3,355.62
Delayed Fort Wayne Expense.....	65.00
Telephone and Telegraph.....	288.79
Selection Committee Expense.....	125.01
Films	215.75
Committee Expense	2,796.88
General Expense and Tournament Headquarters	500.00

Total Disbursements\$ 10,683.39

NET RECEIPTS \$159,873.42

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

To Competing Teams

Indiana University	\$ 7,389.10
University of Kansas.....	7,389.10
University of Washington.....	6,717.36
Louisiana State University.....	6,717.36
University of Notre Dame.....	4,030.43
College of the Holy Cross.....	4,030.43
University of Santa Clara.....	4,030.43
DePaul University	4,030.43
Lebanon Valley College.....	4,030.43
Seattle University	3,358.69
Oklahoma A & M College.....	3,358.69
Wake Forest College.....	3,358.69
University of Pennsylvania.....	3,358.69
Texas Christian University.....	3,358.69
University of Wyoming.....	2,686.95
Oklahoma City University.....	1,343.47
U. S. Naval Academy.....	1,343.47
Eastern Kentucky State.....	1,343.47
Miami University (Ohio).....	1,343.47

Fordham University	1,343.47	
Idaho State College.....	1,343.47	
Hardin-Simmons University	1,343.47	
		\$ 79,936.72
NCAA Treasurer		\$ 79,936.72
		<u>\$159,873.42</u>

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1953 BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS
Idaho State College, Pocatello, April 9-11

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 19,701.38	
Federal Tax Collected	3,925.92	
Entry Fees	146.00	
Program Receipts		
Sales	1,108.70	
Advertising	820.00	
Other Income	280.24	
Less Two Tickets Lost in Mail.....	— 15.20	
Total Receipts		\$ 25,967.04

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements	\$ 151.70	
Publicity Folders, Posters and Promotion	403.48	
Other Advertising	160.00	
Supplies	4.55	
Managerial Expenses	464.47	
Postage	8.42	
Telephone and Telegraph	109.49	
Meetings	209.90	
Secretarial	78.00	
		\$ 1,590.01
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$ 224.92	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	200.00	
Clerical Expense	250.00	
Bank Charges	2.50	
Federal Tax	3,925.92	
		\$ 4,603.34
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Officials Fees and Expenses		
W. Regan	\$ 550.69	
L. Erickson	234.12	
R. Chisholm	395.87	
E. LaFond	150.00	
H. Carlson	186.20	
J. August	260.45	

Travel and Expenses of Games Committee		
W. J. Bleckwenn	\$ 367.89	
I. F. Toomey	173.14	
Ralph H. Young	264.88	
J. Owen	396.12	
H. Gilbert	344.78	
E. LaFond	511.61	
Conference Room Rental	70.00	
		\$ 3,905.75

Games Expense		
Awards	\$ 361.04	
Equipment		
Implements	752.67	
Motion Pictures and Photos	208.65	
Training Room		
Salaries	80.00	
Laundry and Supplies	54.84	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Labor	280.00	
Ushers and Doormen	260.00	
Program Expense		
Sellers' Commissions	133.00	
Editing	125.00	
Printing and Cuts	766.75	
Car Parkers	140.00	
Scale Certification and Setting Fee.....	16.00	
Bus and Limousine Services.....	168.75	
Weigh-in and Examination Room Rental	18.00	
Entry Fee Refunds	28.00	
Music	39.10	
Signs	53.79	

	\$ 3,485.59	
Total Disbursements	\$ 13,584.69	

NET RECEIPTS \$ 12,382.35

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 1,238.23	
Pro-rated to Competing Teams	9,754.62	
50% of balance to Competing Institutions...	694.75	
50% of balance to NCAA Treasurer.....	694.75	
	\$ 12,382.35	

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1953 CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS

Michigan State College, East Lansing, November 23

DISBURSEMENTS

Competitors Numbers	\$ 80.45	
Postage	14.46	
Mimeograph Work	162.58	

Programs	123.00	
Movies and Tape Recording.....	134.50	
Public Address	8.00	
Trophies and Medals.....	120.60	
Express	6.66	
Labor	46.00	
Pre-Meet Buffet Supper.....	207.22	
Total Disbursements		\$ 903.47
DEFICIT (\$750 absorbed by NCAA, \$153.47 absorbed by Michigan State College)		\$ 903.47

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1953 FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, March 27-28

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 48.93	
Entry Fees	210.00	
Program Receipts		
Sales	9.30	
Total Receipts		\$ 268.29

DISBURSEMENTS

Ticket and Administration Expense		
Ticket Takers and Gatemen.....	\$ 19.50	
Games Expense		\$ 19.50
Awards	\$ 96.37	
Equipment		
Numbers	10.00	
Buildings and Grounds Expense		
Supplies and Labor.....	395.81	
Postage and Express	39.34	
Material and Labor for Scoreboard....	28.58	
Food for Contestants	40.95	
Dinner for Coaches and Committee....	143.00	
		\$ 754.05
Total Disbursements		\$ 773.55
DEFICIT (Absorbed by the University of Pennsylvania)		\$ 505.26

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1953 GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP
Colorado College, Colorado Springs, June 21-27

RECEIPTS

Entry Fees	\$ 615.00	
Total Receipts		\$ 615.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements, etc.	\$ 294.80	
Clerical Expense	35.00	
		\$ 329.80
Games Committee and Officials Expense		
Golf Committee Expense	\$ 113.71	
		\$ 113.71
Games Expense		
Awards (Medals, Scrolls, Trophies, etc.)..	\$ 171.49	
		\$ 171.49
Total Disbursements		\$ 615.00
Note: Other tournament expenses absorbed by Broadmoor Hotel, Inc.		

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1953 GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIPS
Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., March 27-28

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 1,060.83	
Federal Tax Collected	213.77	
Entry Fees	152.00	
Program Receipts		
Sales	87.00	
Advertising	80.00	
Total Receipts		\$ 1,593.60

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense		
Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements	\$ 6.40	
Publicity Folders and Posters	20.00	
Other Advertising (Newspapers).....	117.60	
Supplies	17.00	
Telephone, Telegraph and Messenger		
Service	26.05	
Photographs	86.25	
		\$ 273.30
Ticket and Administration Expense		
Printing Tickets	\$ 48.11	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	100.00	
Clerical Expense	10.00	
Federal and State Taxes	213.77	
		\$ 371.88

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses

Henry Schroeder	\$ 86.10
Frank Cummiskey	88.10
Frank Well	90.30
Harry Nelson	104.50
Fred Meyers	88.50

\$ 457.50

Games Expense

Awards	\$ 171.56
Equipment	10.00
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	82.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	12.07
Labor	56.39
Police and Ushers	69.00
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	29.00
Printing	192.00

\$ 622.02

Total Disbursements\$ 1,724.70

DEFICIT (Absorbed by Syracuse University) \$ 131.10

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1953 ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Colorado College, Colorado Springs, March 12-14

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 12,306.98
Program Receipts	
Sales	363.20
Advertising	1,311.25
Total Receipts	\$ 13,981.43

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Publicity Folders and Posters	\$ 35.69
Other Advertising	1,374.82
Supplies	170.83
Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	26.94
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 171.08
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Referees	\$ 701.75

Officials Expenses 168.10

\$ 869.85

Games Expense

Awards	\$ 835.00
Program Expense	
Printing	978.29
Salaries and Wages	626.35
Organ Music	120.00
Decorations	380.67
Electricity	32.00
Miscellaneous	65.05

\$ 3,037.36

Total Disbursements\$ 5,686.57

NET RECEIPTS \$ 8,294.86

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing Teams' Expenses\$ 16,382.21

DEFICIT (Absorbed by Broadmoor, Inc.) \$ 8,087.35

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1953 SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Ohio State University, Columbus, March 26-28

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 3,957.36
Federal Tax Collected	783.64
Entry Fees	418.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	294.00
Advertising	460.00
Other Income .....	.51
Total Receipts	\$ 5,913.51

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Clerical Expense	\$ 50.00
Posters	31.51
Signs	20.00
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 100.53
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	318.90
Bank Charges	1.91
Federal and State Taxes	783.64
	\$ 1,204.98

Games Expense	
Awards	\$ 317.08
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	240.78
Police and Ushers	12.00
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	48.52
Printing	355.42
Engraving	225.78
Check Room Service.....	4.00
Bus Driver	30.00

\$ 1,233.58

Total Disbursements \$ 2,540.06

NET RECEIPTS \$ 3,373.45

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 337.35
Pro-rated to Competing Institutions	3,036.10

\$ 3,373.45

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1953 TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., June 22-29

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 1,171.26
Federal Tax Collected	235.74
Entry Fees	650.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	50.80
Advertising	883.18
Other Income	805.00
Total Receipts	\$ 3,795.98

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements	\$ 300.56
Publicity Folders and Posters.....	25.00
	\$ 325.56
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Federal and State Taxes	\$ 235.74
	\$ 235.74
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	\$ 85.70
	\$ 85.70
Games Expense	
Awards	\$ 313.56

Equipment	
Implements	412.53
Training Room	
Laundry and Supplies	20.00
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Labor	1,077.03
Police and Ushers	210.00
Program Expense	
Printing	783.76
Dinners for Coaches and Players.....	387.90

\$ 3,204.78

Total Disbursements \$ 3,851.78

DEFICIT (Absorbed by Syracuse University) \$ 55.80

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1953 TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, June 19-20

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 13,366.50
Program Receipts	
Sales	1,598.96
Advertising	373.28
Total Receipts	\$ 15,338.74

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion	
Entry Blanks and Preliminary Announcements	\$ 130.49
Publicity Folders and Posters.....	94.90
Other Advertising	178.13
Supplies	238.50
Clerical Expense	143.73
Postage	85.50
Telephone and Telegraph	20.08
Meetings	472.07
	\$ 1,363.40
Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 196.23
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers.....	286.00
Federal Tax	2,224.77
Ticket Signs	27.00
	\$ 2,734.00
Games Committee and Officials Expense	
Officials Fees and Expenses	\$ 125.00
Rut Walters	
	\$ 125.00

Games Expense	
Awards	\$ 306.90
Equipment	
Implements	116.86
Numbers	55.81
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	225.00
Local Bulova Men Expense.....	120.87
Training Room	
Salaries	31.00
Public Address	103.46
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	273.79
Police and Ushers	167.75
Program Expense	
Printing	766.49
Special Help	16.00
Entertainment	183.38
1952 Boston Meet (Hammer Throw)....	133.63
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,500.94

Total Disbursements\$ 6,723.34

NET RECEIPTS \$ 8,615.40

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 861.54
Pro-Rated to Competing Institutions	7,717.92
Balance to NCAA Treasurer	35.94
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,615.40

FINANCIAL REPORT OF 1953 WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Pennsylvania State College, State College, March 27-28

RECEIPTS

Ticket Sales	\$ 14,906.29
Entry Fees	352.00
Program Receipts	
Sales	911.00
Advertising	756.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$ 16,925.29

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion Expense	
Entry Blanks	\$ 60.50
Publicity Folders	11.00
Other Advertising	219.44
Supplies	49.42
Postage	42.20
Telephone and Telegraph.....	81.89
Meetings (Committees, Press, etc.)	590.00
Photographs	164.40
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,218.85

Ticket and Administration Expense	
Printing Tickets	\$ 469.80
Ticket Sellers	89.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 558.80

Games Committee and Officials Expense

Officials Fees and Expenses	
Victor Kodis	\$ 216.10
John DeVine	445.02
Dean Ryan	249.40
Richard Di Battista	183.45
Carl Frankett	177.45
Harold R. Gilbert	98.25
James Coogan	58.30
Rules Committee	85.25
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,513.22

Games Expense

Awards	\$ 392.33
Motion Pictures and Permanent Records	419.19
Training Room	
Supplies	100.00
Public Address	188.67
Buildings and Grounds Expense	
Supplies	295.30
Labor	221.00
Police and Ushers	369.90
Program Expense	
Sellers' Commissions	204.00
Printing	1,422.75
Local Transportation	60.00
Rule Books	7.44
Buffet Tickets	7.25
Score Cards	2.55
Mimeographed Material	67.55
Financial Report Forms.....	50.00
Contestant and Officials Badges.....	18.25
Organist	21.57
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,847.75

Total Disbursements\$ 7,138.62

NET RECEIPTS \$ 9,786.67

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 978.67
Reserve for printing and telegraph.....	66.26
Pro-Rated to Competing Institutions.....	8,741.74
	<hr/>
	\$ 9,786.67

APPENDIX II

Constitution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

*As revised by the 48th annual Convention, Cincinnati, Ohio,
January 6-8, 1954*

ARTICLE I

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II

PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

(1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports in conformity with the Constitution and By-laws of the Association.

(2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.

(3) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.

(4) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.

(5) The preservation of collegiate athletic records.

(6) The supervision of the conduct, of regional and national collegiate athletic contests under the auspices of this Association and the establishment of rules of eligibility therefor.

(7) The cooperation with other amateur athletic organizations in the promotion and conduct of national and international athletic contests.

(8) In general, the study of any phase of competitive athletics and the establishment of standards therefor, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane.

(9) To legislate through By-laws or by resolution of a Convention upon any subjects of general concern to the members in the administration of intercollegiate athletics.

ARTICLE III

PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONDUCT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

Section 1. Principle of Amateurism. An amateur athlete is one who engages in athletics for the physical, mental or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom athletics is an avocation. One who takes or has taken pay, or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics or has directly or indirectly used his athletic skill for pay in any form does not meet this definition of an amateur.

Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility. The control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics shall be exercised by the institution itself and, in the case of institutions having a membership in a regional athletic conference, by such conference.

Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards. An athlete shall not represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he has been admitted in accordance with the regular published entrance requirements of that institution; unless he is in good scholastic standing as determined by the faculty of that institution; and unless he is maintaining satisfactory progress toward a degree as determined by the regulations of that institution.

Section 4. Principle Governing Financial Aid. Any college athlete who receives financial assistance other than that administered by his institution shall not be eligible for intercollegiate competition; provided, however, that this principle shall have no application to assistance received from anyone upon whom the athlete is naturally or legally dependent, nor shall it have application to any financial assistance awarded on bases having no relationship whatsoever to athletic ability.

Section 5. Principle Governing Recruiting. The recruiting of athletes shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association.

Section 6. Principle of Ethical Conduct. Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics, and students competing in intercollegiate athletics, shall deport themselves with honesty and sportsmanship at all times to the end that intercollegiate athletics, as a whole, their institutions and they, as individuals, shall stand for the honor and dignity of fair play, and the generally recognized high standards associated with wholesome competitive sports. The By-laws shall provide for a committee to carry forward the principle of this Section.

Section 7. Principle Governing Competition in Post-Season and Non-Collegiate Sponsored Contests. Competition by member institutions in post-season contests and in contests, meets or tournaments which are not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity shall conform to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules or regulations prescribed by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 8. Principle Governing Playing and Practice Seasons. Organized practice and playing seasons in football and basketball shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association.

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for Membership. Colleges, universities and other institutions of learning in the United States, its territories or possessions, with acceptable academic standards which accept and observe the principles set forth in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association are eligible for membership in this Association.

Section 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership. The members of this Association severally agree: (1) to administer their athletic programs in accord with the Constitution, the By-laws and other legislation of the Association; (2) to schedule intercollegiate contests only with institutions which conduct their athletic programs in conformity with such principles; (3) to observe directions of the Council made pursuant to the provisions of Section 6 of this Article or by the annual Convention, to refrain from athletic competition with designated institutions; (4) to es-

tablish and maintain high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play.

Section 3. Classes of Membership.

Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active
- (b) Allied
- (c) Associate
- (d) Affiliated

(a) Active members shall consist of four year colleges and universities duly elected to active membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Active members shall be entitled to all privileges of members of the Association under the Constitution, By-laws and Executive Regulations of the Association and all privileges incidental thereto.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences or associations of colleges and universities, all of the members of which are active members of this Association, duly elected to allied membership under the provisions of the By-laws; provided, however, that a conference or an association with fifty or more members may qualify as an allied member if ninety per cent of its member institutions are active members of the Association. Allied members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except the right to compete as such in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association.

(c) Associate members shall consist of educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, duly elected to associate membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Associate members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except (1) the right to compete in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association, (2) the right to vote and (3) the right of its representatives, as such, to hold any elective office in the Association except membership on rules committees.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of other groups and associations intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes duly elected under the provisions of the By-laws. Affiliated members shall be entitled to be represented by one non-voting delegate at the annual Convention of the Association, and shall have such other privileges as may be accorded to affiliated members by the By-laws of the Association.

Section 4. Election to Membership. The By-laws shall prescribe the procedure by which eligibility for, and election to membership shall be effected.

Section 5. Annual Dues of Members. The dues of all classes of members shall be as prescribed by the By-laws.

Section 6. Termination of Membership—Discipline of Members.

(a) Disciplinary powers of the Association shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this Section and the By-laws.

(b) The membership of any member failing to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or failing to meet the conditions and obligations of membership may be terminated or suspended, or the member otherwise disciplined by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention, provided that a member shall not be suspended or its membership terminated unless:

- (1) Notice of intention to move such termination or suspension stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing

to the Secretary of this Association, and to the president of such member on or before the first day of November prior to the Convention;

(2) The Council approves the giving of the notice of intention to move for such termination or suspension; and

(3) Such notice is included in the official notice of the Convention.

(c) Disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination of membership or suspension may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof, provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem.

(d) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated.

(e) The membership of any active, allied, associate or affiliated member failing to pay the annual dues for one year shall be automatically terminated.

(f) Upon any termination or suspension of membership, all rights and privileges of the member shall forthwith cease.

Section 7. Reinstatement of Members.

(a) Any member whose membership has been terminated under Section 6 (a) of this Article may be reinstated to membership by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(b) Any member whose membership has been suspended may be reinstated to good standing in accordance with the terms, if any, of the suspension action; or at any time after six months from the date of such suspension by (1) vote of a majority of the Council, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(c) Any member disciplined by the Council of the Association shall resume good standing in accordance with the terms of the disciplinary action taken, or may be restored to good standing at any time by (1) vote of a majority of the Council members present and voting, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

ARTICLE V ORGANIZATION

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Section 1. Council. The establishment and direction of the general policy of the Association in the interim between Conventions is committed to a Council of eighteen members, which shall be elected at any annual Convention of the Association. The Council shall be constituted as follows:

(a) The President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex-officio members, and shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Council.

(b) Nine members of the Council shall be the eight district Vice-Presidents of this Association and a Vice-President-at-Large.

(c) Seven members-at-large elected by the Association at the annual Convention who shall serve for a term of one year, and who may be once re-elected as members-at-large but who shall not be eligible for election or

re-election as members-at-large after having served two terms as members-at-large.

A person who has become ineligible for election as a Vice-President as provided in this Article, by reason of having been elected and once re-elected, remains eligible for election as a member-at-large, subject to the limitations upon re-election which are prescribed for members-at-large.

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

(1) Immediately after election.

(2) At the time of the annual Convention, prior to the business session thereof.

(3) At such other times as the President may direct.

The Council, prior to the annual Convention, shall appoint a Committee to Nominate Officers, and a Committee on Committees, who shall report to the Convention nominees for officers and for the committees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year. It shall also appoint such other administrative committees as may be necessary for executing the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual Convention following his election.

Section 2. Executive Committee. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Association which shall consist of ten members and which shall be constituted as follows:

(a) The President, Vice-President-at-Large and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee.

(b) Seven members of the Executive Committee to serve for a period of one year shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual Convention or promptly by mail vote thereafter. At least two of these seven members shall be members of the Council.

For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is empowered to transact the business and administer the affairs of the Association, and to carry out the policies of the Association and the Council. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the Secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and to the Association at the annual Convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the ensuing fiscal year prior to the end of any current fiscal year. It shall have authority to employ, upon approval of the Council, an Executive Director and to employ such other persons as may be necessary to an efficient operation of the business of the Association. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual Convention.

Section 3. Officers.

(a) Designation of officers.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, eight district Vice-Presidents (one from each geographic district, each of whom shall be

a member of the faculty of a member institution in the district from which he is elected), a Vice-President-at-Large and a Secretary-Treasurer.

(b) Election of officers.

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual Convention.

The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected for a term of one year. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected for a term of two years, except that at the first election held under this Constitution, the Vice-Presidents elected from the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Districts shall be elected for a term of one year.

Vice-Presidents may be once re-elected but are not eligible for election or re-election as Vice-Presidents after having served two terms under this section.

(c) Duties of officers.

(1) President. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association, the Executive Committee, and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a special meeting of the Association when requested in writing by twelve or more members of the Council. In the absence of the President, or in case he is incapacitated, one of the Vice-Presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the President's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) District Vice-Presidents. Each district Vice-President shall represent the interests of his district. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual Convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants within his district for membership in the Association as provided in the By-laws and shall perform such other duties as the President may designate.

(3) Vice-President-at-Large. The Vice-President-at-Large shall represent the interests and viewpoints of the smaller institutions of the Association, work in close cooperation with the College Committee and aid in the formation of any policies to further the cause of intercollegiate athletics in smaller institutions.

(4) Secretary-Treasurer. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council, and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual Convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual Convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements, during the preceding fiscal year ending August thirty-first, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual proceedings. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

Prior to the end of any fiscal year he shall present to the Executive Committee a proposed operating budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

B. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

Section 1. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association,

it shall be divided into eight geographic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Puerto Rico.

3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Iowa.

6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, and New Mexico.

7. Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Montana.

8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, and Territory of Hawaii.

Section 2. The By-laws may provide for the inclusion of any member in any district other than the one above specified.

ARTICLE VI

BY-LAWS, EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

Section 1. By-laws. The Association may at any annual Convention adopt or amend any By-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution by a majority vote of the members present and voting, except where a greater majority may be required by the By-laws. Except as otherwise specifically set forth in this Constitution, the By-laws may provide rules and regulations governing the administration of collegiate athletics by any members of the Association; the eligibility of students for inter-collegiate athletic competition; the establishment and control of events, meets, tournaments, games and other athletic contests sponsored under the auspices of the Association; the procedures for administering and enforcing the provisions of this Constitution and of the By-laws; the adoption of rules of play and competition in the various sports, and the delegation of authority in connection with such subjects to other individuals, officers or committees. The enumeration of the foregoing particulars which may be included in the By-laws shall not limit in any way the general power and authority in the adoption of By-laws permitted by the first sentence of this Section.

Section 2. Executive Regulations. The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

Section 3. Resolutions. Legislation may be enacted through resolutions not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-laws at any annual Convention by a majority of the delegates present and voting, provided the legislation proposed is of a temporary character effective only for the time specified in the resolution itself; such resolution, if passed by a majority of the delegates present and voting, may on motion supported by a majority of the delegates present and voting be referred to the entire membership for a subsequent mail vote conducted by the officers under conditions approved by the Council. A two-thirds majority of the members voting in any such mail vote shall be required for the enactment of the legislation proposed in the resolution.

ARTICLE VII

MEETINGS

Section 1. Annual Convention. There shall be an annual Convention of this Association during the second week of January, or at such other time as may be provided in the By-laws.

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Association shall be called by the President on the written request of twelve or more members of the Council.

Section 3. Quorum. Fifty active members represented as prescribed in this Constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association.

Section 4. Representation at Meeting. Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual Convention and at special meetings by one to three accredited delegates.

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member and non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

Section 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates. Delegates shall be certified to the Secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall designate the delegate entitled to cast its vote.

Whenever the Association votes by roll call, either written or viva voce, on any question, on demand of any delegate the names of the delegates as they vote shall be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials. No delegate shall represent any active or allied member unless he is actually identified with such member.

ARTICLE VIII

COMMITTEES

The By-laws shall provide for such committees as the Association may consider necessary. The By-laws may establish the number of members and tenure of all committees established by this Constitution except the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended at any annual Convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention.

By-Laws of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

*As revised by the 48th annual Convention, Cincinnati, Ohio,
January 6-8, 1954*

ARTICLE I MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for membership, conditions and obligations of membership, classes of membership, termination of membership and reinstatement to membership are governed by Article IV of the Constitution of the Association.

Section 2. Election to Membership.

(a) Election to Active Membership.

An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the Secretary on a form prepared by the Secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues which would be payable by it if an active member of the Association. The Secretary shall determine whether the applicant is accredited by one or more of the following national and regional accrediting agencies acceptable to the Association, namely,

Association of American Universities
New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools
Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
Western College Association

or listed by the Committee on Special Projects of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars as an institution offering a bachelor's degree acceptable for admission to graduate standing. If the institution is not so accredited or so listed, the application shall be disapproved. If, however, the institution is so accredited or so listed, it shall be deemed to have satisfied the Association's requirement of acceptable academic standards and the Secretary shall refer its application to the Vice-President of the district in which the institution so applying is located. The Vice-President shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant has acceptable athletic standards. A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting in the district shall elect the applicant to membership provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district. When the vote has been completed the Vice-President of the district shall report it to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall thereupon certify the election or failure of election of the applicant and notify the applicant thereof. The number of votes cast for or against the applicant and the identity of the active members casting such votes shall not be disclosed by the Vice-President of the district or by the Secretary. Should the applicant fail to qualify academically or fail of election the dues paid by it shall be refunded.

(b) Election to Allied Membership.

Athletic conferences or associations, eligible for allied membership under Article IV, Section 3, (b), of the Constitution may be elected to such allied membership by a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

(c) Election to Associate Membership.

Educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, may be elected to associate membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

(d) Election to Affiliated Membership.

Other groups or associations eligible for affiliated membership under the provisions of the Constitution of this Association may be elected to affiliated membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council.

Section 3. Dues of Members.

(a) The annual dues of the various classes of membership shall be:

- (1) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 students, \$37.50.
- (2) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 students or over but not more than 1499 students, \$75.00.
- (3) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 1500 students or over but not more than 2499 students, \$112.50.
- (4) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 2500 students or over but not more than 3999 students, \$150.00.
- (5) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 4000 students or over, \$200.00.
- (6) Allied members which have an average undergraduate male enrollment in their member institutions of 1000 or more students, \$100.00; other allied members, \$25.00.
- (7) Associate members, \$25.00.
- (8) Affiliated members, \$25.00.

(b) Dues are payable on September first of each year and are delinquent ninety days from and after September 1. No member which is delinquent in the payment of its dues shall be permitted to vote, or to compete in meets or tournaments of the Association. The Constitution of the Association provides for termination of membership on failure of a member to pay dues for one year.

Section 4. The following transfer of active members from their regular geographic districts is hereby made in accordance with Article V, B, Section 2, of the Constitution:

West Virginia University from District 2 to District 3.
Marshall College from District 2 to District 4.
U. S. Naval Academy and Georgetown University from District 3 to District 2.
Bradley University and the University of Detroit from District 4 to District 5.
University of Iowa from District 5 to District 4.
University of Houston from District 6 to District 5.
University of New Mexico from District 6 to District 7.
University of Colorado from District 7 to District 5.
Idaho State College from District 8 to District 7.

Section 5. Discipline of Members. The Council shall receive and consider complaints which may be filed with the Association which charge the failure of any member institution to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or the failure of any member to meet the conditions and obligations of membership in the Association. The Council shall have the authority upon the filing of such a complaint, or upon its own initiative, to institute an inquiry or an investigation regarding the possible failure of any member institution to maintain such standards or meet such conditions or obligations.

Procedure governing the Council in the performance of its duties under this Section shall be formulated and published by it and circularized to the membership of the Association. A member under investigation shall be given notice of any specific charges against it and of the facts upon which such charges are based, and shall be given an opportunity to appear before the Council to answer any such charges by the production of evidence. All members of the Association are under obligation to cooperate with the Council and to answer all relevant inquiries submitted to them by it.

The Council shall determine whether it shall recommend that disciplinary action be taken by the next annual Convention or whether the Council shall itself impose disciplinary measures authorized by Section 6, Article IV of the Constitution.

ARTICLE II

FINANCES

Section 1. General Fund. All income from membership dues, from activities of the Association, and all income from other sources except as may be otherwise provided in the Constitution, By-laws or Executive Regulations, shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Expenditures. Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall have power by the adoption of Executive Regulations to provide for all fiscal arrangements concerning tournaments and meets conducted under the auspices of the Association, funds for Olympic Games, income and distribution of income of the Association, the requirement of bond for officers of the Association charged with the handling of funds, and provision for audits and accounts.

ARTICLE III

COMMITTEES

Section 1. (a) The following are the general committees established by the Association:

Executive Committee	Committee on Committees
Eligibility Committee	Committee on Credentials
Extra Events Committee	Committee on Ethics
Publications Committee	Olympic Committee
College Committee	Constitution and By-laws Committee
Nominating Committee	

(b) The Executive Committee is appointed as provided in the Constitution. Its duties are those assigned to it by the Constitution, the By-laws and the Executive Regulations.

(c) The Eligibility Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The Eligibility Committee shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of athletes competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation; provided, however, that the Executive Director is authorized to apply the eligibility rules of the Association subject to review by the Eligibility Committee upon the request of any member.

(d) The Extra Events Committee shall consist of five members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The duties and functions of the Extra Events Committee are set forth in Article VII of the By-laws.

(e) The Publications Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The Publications Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of and responsibility for the official national football, basketball and track and field statistical services conducted under the auspices of the Association, and the publication of the rule books, guides and other books and pamphlets of the Association. The Publications Committee also shall be responsible for the appointment and supervision of the various guide editors of the Association.

(f) The College Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and one at-large, to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The committee may consider and may bring to the attention of the Association by its recommendations any athletic matter of common interest to the smaller colleges in the Association and shall in particular be responsible for arranging and conducting the program of that session of the annual Convention which is devoted to the athletic interests of the smaller colleges.

(g) The Nominating Committee shall consist of nine members, four of whom shall be the Vice-Presidents of the Association whose terms do not expire that year and five of whom shall not be members of the Council or officers of the Association. At least one shall be appointed from each district of the Association not represented by the Vice-Presidents appointed to the Committee. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association, and the Council shall designate one of the members of the Committee as chairman. The Nominating Committee shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention one or more nominees for each of the offices of President, the eight district Vice-Presidents, the Vice-President-at-Large, the Secretary-Treasurer and the seven members-at-large of the Council.

(h) The Committee on Committees shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographical districts of the Association and one at large who shall be the chairman. The Committee on Committees shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association. The Committee on Committees shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention nominees for all of the rules committees and meets and tournament committees, as provided for in Section 2 and Section 3 of this Article, and of all general committees listed in Section 1, (a) of this Article except the Executive Committee, the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Committees, the Committee on Credentials, and the Committee on Ethics.

(i) The Committee on Credentials shall be appointed prior to the business session of each Convention by the Executive Committee. The committee shall consist of such number as the Executive Committee shall designate and shall have authority to examine the credentials of delegates to the annual Convention and to determine the authority of any delegate to vote or represent a member at the Convention, subject to appeal to the Convention.

(j) The Committee on Ethics shall consist of five members. The committee shall be concerned with any incident or occurrence which is deemed by the Council of this Association to be detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, and contrary to the principles set forth in Section 6, Article III of the Constitution. The Council, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, may direct the Committee to investigate any such occurrence or incident and ascertain all the available facts and information pertinent to the case.

The committee, in turn, shall report its findings with or without recommendation to the Council which shall review the report of the committee and determine whether the facts warrant further action. If it is the judgment of the Council that the facts clearly indicate that the occurrence or incident was detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, the Council shall:

(1) Censure the person or persons, organization(s) or institution(s) responsible for the occurrence or incident; and

(2) If the facts warrant, report the results of the investigation and the Council's decision to the officers of any other organization which would have similar responsibility or jurisdiction in such a matter.

The committee shall be composed of the President of the Association, the president of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the president of the national coaches association of the particular sport involved in the particular incident or occurrence being investigated, provided the particular national coaches association is an affiliated member of this Association. The other two members of the Committee shall be elected by the Council for a period of two years, and shall be men outside of the administration of intercollegiate athletics whose reputations, recognized standing and prominence in our American society and whose work and judgment may be expected to inspire general confidence as to thoroughness of investigation and soundness and fairness of judgment. If for any reason

the particular case under investigation does not involve a sport which would warrant the presence of the president of the national coaches association of the sport, or if in a particular incident the national coaches association affected is not an affiliated member of this Association, the President of this Association with the advice and consent of the other members of the committee shall appoint the fifth member of the committee.

(k) The Olympic Committee shall consist of nine members to serve for a period of four years, one member from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and a member-at-large to be elected as chairman. The Committee shall be elected by the annual Convention of the Association immediately following the last held Olympic Games. The Committee shall be responsible for the planning and direction of the Association's Olympic activities, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Through annual reports, it shall keep the membership informed of any developments related to the national or international Olympic movement which should be brought to the attention of the universities and colleges of the nation.

(l) The Constitution and By-laws Committee shall consist of three members to serve for a period of one year. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention, one to be elected as chairman. The Committee shall classify all legislation enacted by the Association which amends the Constitution or By-Laws and it shall be responsible for the accurate incorporation of such legislation into the Constitution or By-laws. The Committee's actions shall stand as final, subject to review at the next succeeding Convention of the Association at the request of any member.

Section 2. (a) The following are the rules committees established by the Association:

Basketball Rules
Football Rules
Swimming Rules
Track and Field Rules
Soccer Rules
Boxing Rules
Fencing Rules
Gymnastics Rules
Ice Hockey Rules
Lacrosse Rules
Wrestling Rules
Skiing Rules

It shall be the duty of the above committees to establish and maintain rules of play in their respective sports consistent with sound tradition of the respective sports and of such character as to insure good sportsmanship and healthful participation by the competitors. It shall also be the duty of rules committees in sports for which national records are maintained, to approve such records.

The rules committees for basketball, football, swimming and track and field shall be elected on the rotation district representation plan, under which not less than two members of the committee shall be elected each year. All members of these committees shall be elected for a term of four years. The members of all other rules committees shall be elected for a term of one year. The members of all rules committees shall be elected at

an annual Convention of the Association. The terms of members of the rules committees shall commence on the first day of February following their election, except that members of the Football Rules Committee shall take office the first day of January following their election.

The chairman of any rules committee may designate a secretary or rules editor, or both, from the membership of the committee. The Executive Committee may appoint a secretary, a rules editor or advisory committees from non-members of any rules committee upon the request of the chairman of the committee.

(b) The Basketball Rules Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and one at-large. One member of the committee shall be elected as chairman.

(c) The Football Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and two at-large. Of the two members elected at large, one shall serve as chairman and the other shall serve as secretary.

(d) The Swimming Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at-large, and one appointed by and representing the National High School Federation. One of the members shall be elected as chairman.

(e) The Track and Field Rules Committee shall consist of ten members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one at-large, and one appointed by and representing the National High School Federation. One of the members shall be elected as chairman.

(f) The Soccer Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(g) The Boxing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(h) The Fencing Rules Committee shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(i) The Gymnastics Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(j) The Ice Hockey Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman, and one of whom shall represent secondary school hockey interests.

(k) The Lacrosse Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. There may be an advisory committee of six members elected from the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

(l) The Wrestling Rules Committee shall consist of eight members, one of whom shall be appointed by and shall represent the National High School Federation. One of the members of the committee shall be elected as chairman.

(m) The Skiing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

Section 3. (a) The following are the tournament committees established by the Association:

Baseball Committee and Selection Committees
Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees
Golf Tournament Committee
Tennis Tournament Committee
Cross Country Meet Committee

(b) The Baseball Committee shall consist of eight members, one to be elected from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association. One member shall be elected as chairman. The Baseball Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Baseball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Section 2 of Article V. The Baseball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the Baseball Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

(c) The Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

The Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the Basketball Tournament and for a final Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Section 2 of Article V.

(d) The Golf Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The Golf Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Golf Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Section 2, Article V.

(e) The Tennis Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The Tennis Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual Tennis Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Section 2, Article V.

(f) The Cross Country Meet Committee shall consist of two members, the cross country coach of the host institution and a chairman, to be nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the annual Convention.

Section 4. The Association may from time to time establish other committees for any purpose and provide for their appointment or election, tenure and duties.

ARTICLE IV

ELIGIBILITY

Section 1. Any participant in an athletic contest under the auspices of the Association must meet all of the following requirements for eligibility:

(a) He must be eligible under the rules of the intercollegiate athletic conference of which his institution is a member, or, if his institution is not a member of any conference, then he must be eligible under the rules of his own institution.

(b) He must be a matriculated student at the certifying institution. That is, he must have been admitted under the published admission rules of that institution as a regular student in a curriculum leading to a degree or comparable objective.

(c) He must, at the time of competition, be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, or if the competition takes place between terms, he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition.

(d) He must have completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the member institution or a junior college, or he must have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one

calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution after transfer from an institution offering more than two years of college work.

(e) He must not previously have engaged in three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved, provided that participation by a freshman on a varsity team of an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or less shall not be counted as a season of varsity competition for purposes of this rule.

(Competition by a freshman on a varsity team must be charged as a season of varsity competition and must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to in paragraph (e), unless enjoyed at an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or less.)

(f) He must not have received or satisfied the requirements for a baccalaureate or equivalent degree, except that a student who is eligible during the term in which he completes the work for the degree remains eligible until the opening of the next regular academic semester or quarter.

(g) He must be an amateur as defined in Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution of the Association. (A student who signs a contract to play in professional athletics, whether for a money consideration or not, is not an amateur.)

(h) He must, if competing in the Boxing Tournament, comply with all of the requirements of the special boxing rules set forth in the Boxing Guide of the Association as the Official Boxing Rules, and as the same may be, from time to time, established by the Boxing Rules Committee.

Section 2. There shall be no waiver by the Association of any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any individual student or students, except that in times of national emergency the Council may waive any of said provisions.

Section 3. The Eligibility Committee shall not, prior to the conclusion of any tournament or meet under the auspices of this Association, rule on any protest received during the progress of such tournament or meet or within a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the same if the student protested has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for competition in that tournament or meet.

ARTICLE V

N.C.A.A. ATHLETIC EVENTS

Section 1. The following athletic events are established under the auspices of the Association:

- The National Collegiate Basketball Championship
- The National Collegiate Golf Championships
- The National Collegiate Tennis Championships
- The National Collegiate Track and Field Championship
- The National Collegiate Baseball Championship
- The National Collegiate Swimming Championships
- The National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship
- The National Collegiate Wrestling Championships
- The National Collegiate Fencing Championships
- The National Collegiate Boxing Championships
- The National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships
- The National Collegiate Cross Country Championships

Section 2. In all the above sports in which there is a tournament committee, the annual tournament or meet, shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the tournament committee for that particular sport subject to such requirements, standards and conditions as may be prescribed by the Executive Regulations. In all other cases, it shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the rules committee, in the sport involved, subject to such requirements, standards and conditions as may be prescribed by the Executive Regulations. In sports for which there is an established annual tournament or meet, but in which there is no rules committee or tournament committee, such events shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the Executive Committee of the Association or of such committee as it may appoint or designate for the purpose. Playoffs shall be considered a part of the meet or tournament of the particular sport.

ARTICLE VI

RECRUITING

Section 1. No member of an athletic staff or other official representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student with the offer of financial aid or equivalent inducements not permitted by his institution, or if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference.

Section 2. No member institution shall, directly or through its athletic staff members or by any other means, pay the traveling expenses of any prospective student visiting its campus, nor shall it arrange for or permit excessive entertainment of such prospective student during his visit there.

Section 3. No member institution shall, on its campus or elsewhere, conduct or have conducted in its behalf any athletic practice session or test at which one or more prospective students reveal, demonstrate, or display their abilities in any branch of sport.

ARTICLE VII

EXTRA EVENTS

Section 1. No member institution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall compete in any football game that is not scheduled as to the identity of a participating collegiate team before the beginning of the regular football season of the college for any academic year, unless the given contest complies with the following requirements:

(a) Any non-collegiate or non-conference sponsoring committee of any such game shall include in the membership of its administration committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association, one to be a faculty member, and one to be an athletic official, to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Association.

(b) No member institution shall participate in more than one such game during any academic year.

(c) Game officials shall be mutually agreed upon by the competing institutions.

(d) Competing institutions shall be allocated not less than one-third of the total seats in the stadium in such proportion as they may agree, or if they do not agree then with a minimum of one-sixth of the total seats in the stadium to be made available to each. An institution not requiring its full

allocation of tickets shall make available its unused portion of the allotment to the other institution. All unsold tickets shall be returned to any sponsoring persons or organization not less than 15 days in advance of the date of the game.

(e) The competing institutions shall receive a share of the gross receipts of the contest as prescribed by the Executive Regulations, but in no event shall more than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the gross receipts be paid to or retained by any sponsoring person or organization, and out of such portion of the gross receipts shall be paid all game expenses, including stadium rental, printing of tickets, ticket sellers, ticket takers, ushers, game officials, promotion, publicity, and any other game expense.

(f) Certification by an Extra Events Committee of this Association that the given contest meets the above qualifications and any other regulations of the Association.

Section 2. A general committee of this Association to be known as the Committee on Extra Events is hereby established. The functions of this committee shall include:

(a) Receiving evidence insuring that any contests covered by this Section which are presently established comply with the qualifications pertinent to them.

(b) Examining notices of intent for the inauguration of such contests, which are to be received from proposed sponsors only at an annual meeting of this Association and which the committee will approve or disapprove at the succeeding national Convention of the Association.

(c) Certifying that any given contest meets these qualifications and other regulations of the Association.

Section 3. Any football game scheduled by one college with another college to be played on a common and regular open date of their regular football season on the campus or in the regular playing stadium of either shall be excepted from coming within this Section even if scheduled after the season of either collegiate participant has commenced.

Section 4. This article shall be effective as of January 8, 1949, provided that it shall not affect legal and enforceable commitments made by any member prior to January 8, 1949, and shall be enforced only as to contests held subsequent to its adoption.

ARTICLE VIII

PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS

Section 1. Limitations on Playing Seasons.

(a) Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September first of each year or prior to two weeks before the first day of classes, whichever is earlier, and the regular playing schedule shall be limited to a maximum of ten games in a season (exclusive of post-season competition).

(b) Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to November first of each year; the first scheduled game shall not be played prior to December first, and the maximum number of regularly scheduled games shall not exceed twenty-six in a season (exclusive of post-season tournament contests).

Section 2. Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice.

(a) Organized post-season practice in football shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of thirty-six calendar days (vacation and examination days excluded).

(b) Organized post-season practice in basketball shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of thirty calendar days (vacation and examination days excluded).

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

These By-laws may be amended at any annual Convention by majority vote of the members present and voting, without previous notice, except that no amendments of the provisions of Articles VI, VIII and IX shall be proposed, voted upon or adopted except upon such notice as is provided for amendments of the Constitution in Article IX of the Constitution of the Association.

Executive Regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

I

CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

The agenda of the annual business meeting of the Association shall be established by the Council. All other arrangements for the annual Convention of the Association shall be made by the Executive Director and officers, subject to the direction and approval of the Executive Committee.

II

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF N.C.A.A. MEETS AND TOURNAMENTS

Section 1. Conduct of Meets and Tournaments. The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association shall be under the control and supervision of the rules committee in the sport involved. The rules committee shall appoint a games committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

In sports for which there is no rules committee elected by the Association, such tournaments or meets, if any, shall be under the control and supervision of a tournament committee especially appointed by the Association. Such a committee is to appoint a games committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

The games committee should include the chairman of the rules or tournament committee of the sport involved and the director of athletics of the host institution. The latter customarily conducts the event with the approval of the games committee. The functions of the director of athletics, as meet chairman, include such matters as the mailing of entry blanks and the acceptance of entries, the handling of publicity, the selection of officials with approval of the games committee, direction of ticket sales and the general details involved in staging and administering the event.

At all times the director of the host institution shall work in close cooperation with the chairman of the rules or tournament committee.

Section 2. Eligibility. The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of athletes competing in the various events conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association governing such participation.

For a particular tournament or meet, the chairman of the Eligibility Committee may designate a member of the faculty of the host institution to act as a temporary fourth member of the Eligibility Committee. It shall be the special responsibility of the temporary member to notify the chairman of any eligibility problem which in his opinion requires the attention of the Eligibility Committee, and otherwise to represent the Eligibility Committee on the day of the event.

A copy of the current Eligibility Rules shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and these rules shall be printed on the entry blanks.

Any student who has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for a National Collegiate athletic event shall not be withheld from participation because of any protest made or filed during the progress of the event or during a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the opening of the event; provided, however, that if the student is later declared to have been ineligible, the games committee shall determine what adjustments, if any, shall be made in the records of the event in which the ineligible student participated.

Section 3. Limitation of Entries. The games committee conducting any National Collegiate event may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such event to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved.

Institutions eligible to enter meets and tournaments of the Association shall be limited to active members, paid up and in good standing as of the first of the calendar year, except that institutions eligible to enter the Cross Country meet shall be limited to active members paid up and in good standing as of the first of September preceding the meet. Institutions which apply for membership prior to January 1 and are admitted thereafter, shall be eligible for meets and tournaments of that year following their election to membership.

A list of the institutions in good standing as members of the NCAA shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and rules committee chairman. This list should be carefully observed to assure that no entries are accepted from institutions which are not active NCAA members in good standing.

Section 4. Championship Awards. The NCAA has created standard awards for individuals who place in National Collegiate competition. The number of awards for each National Collegiate event shall be determined by the particular rules or tournament committee involved, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The awards include both plaques and medals and are ordered by the NCAA Executive Director from the manufacturer, who sends the awards direct to the athletic director of the institution acting as host to the particular event. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman for payment and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event.

These awards shall be the only awards granted by the Association for participation in National Collegiate events. Duplicate awards shall be presented to athletes tying for official places. If two athletes tie for second place, for example, each athlete shall receive an official second place medal with the engraving on the medal to denote a tie.

It is the responsibility of the games committee to secure trophies for recognition of the team champion.

Section 5. Financial and Related Reports. The following material shall be sent by the meet chairman to the NCAA office as noted:

(a) At least ten (10) copies of the entry blanks and related material shall be mailed to the NCAA office at the same time they are sent to the member colleges.

(b) Immediately following the close of competition, at least ten (10) copies of the official results of the meet or tournament as well as a list of entries and their colleges, officials and other pertinent details shall be sent to the NCAA office.

(c) The chairman of the rules or tournament committee of the sport

shall file at his earliest convenience a written report of the meet for inclusion in the annual Yearbook of the Association.

(d) A report covering the financial details of each championship meet or tournament shall be submitted to the Treasurer of the Association not later than ninety days following conclusion of competition and must bear the certification both of the meet chairman, in direct charge of the meet or tournament, and that of the rules or tournament committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on an approved form supplied by the Executive Director, and shall be published in the annual Yearbook of the Association.

Chairmen of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to all expenditures.

Section 6. Distribution of Receipts. The income from National Collegiate events shall be applied and distributed as follows:

(a) To pay the expenses of conducting and promoting the meet or tournament.

(b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.

(c) The balance of net receipts up to the amount of the traveling expenses of the competitors may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman, with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of track and field championships the prorating for payment of traveling expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.

(d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions a, b and c), shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

(1) To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.

(2) If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association, and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions, on a basis determined by the rules or tournament committee of the sport and approved by the Executive Committee.

Section 7. Deficits. If the receipts from a National Collegiate event are not sufficient to meet the actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event, the sponsoring institution shall absorb the deficit.

Section 8. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution. No sum out of the receipts of a National Collegiate event, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event.

Section 9. Films. If films are taken of a National Collegiate event, the original and whatever additional copies are ordered shall be sent to the NCAA office as promptly as possible.

These films shall be rotated among the competing institutions, in the order in which they finished in the event, and then supplied to member institutions in the order which their requests are received.

(a) The only cost to members for use of NCAA films shall be the expenses incurred in the express shipment of the films to and from the institution.

(b) Non-member colleges and other educational institutions (YMCA and church organizations included) shall be charged a \$3.00 rental fee. Other organizations shall be charged a \$5.00 rental fee. Fees shall be payable upon receipt of the films.

(c) The films are to be returned to the NCAA headquarter offices within one week after receipt.

The meet chairman of the sport shall communicate with the Executive Director on matters of film policy and should make certain that the films are developed and mailed as rapidly as possible.

Section 10. Designation of Dates and Sites. The NCAA conducts twelve national championship meets and tournaments. The rules or tournament committees of these twelve sports recommend by committee action, to the NCAA Executive Committee, the dates and sites for the championships each year.

The recommendation to the Executive Committee relative to the date and site of a particular National Collegiate event shall be accompanied by a proposed budget showing estimated income and expenses connected with the operation of the meet or tournament.

Executive Committee approval shall be obtained before final commitments are made with the host institution or host agency.

Section 11. Program Advertising. The Don Spencer Company, Incorporated, 271 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, is the official national advertising representative for the official programs issued in connection with National Collegiate events. The sale of all national advertising for these programs shall be handled through this organization.

Section 12. Television Rights. The live television policy for NCAA events shall be established by the games committee in direct charge of the event, subject to the approval of the NCAA Executive Committee.

The sale of television film rights to National Collegiate events shall be handled through the Association's headquarters, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Requests for film rights should be forwarded to the Executive Director, with the games committee chairman's recommendations.

Section 13. Exceptions. If in staging a National Collegiate event, special and unusual circumstances develop requiring exceptions to the foregoing, such matters should be presented to the Executive Director for consideration.

III

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Funds for Olympic Games. Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by the Olympic Committee of the Association, or a sub-committee thereof, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct.

Section 2. Committee Expenses. Any member of an NCAA committee who is entitled under the following regulations to reimbursement of expenses for attendance at a committee meeting, shall not receive such payment if he fails to remain in actual attendance at the meeting for its entire period as announced in advance; however, in any special case where a committee member for valid reason is granted permission by the chairman for late arrival or early departure he shall receive reimbursement in full.

(a) The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees (whether held in conjunction with the national meet or tournament in the sport involved, or otherwise) shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover only commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem allowance of \$12.00; all bills to be approved in writing by the committee chairman. Rules committees are requested to hold their meetings in conjunction with the national meet or tournament (if any) in their respective sport.

(b) The payment of expenses of the members of the Executive Committee for attendance at meetings of the committee shall be limited to commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem of \$12.00; all bills to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(c) The payment of expenses of the members of the Council for attendance at meetings of the Council shall be limited to commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard (lower berth) Pullman together with a per diem allowance of \$12.00; all bills to be approved by the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(d) Expense allowances for any special committees, engaged in official Association business, shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

(e) Expense allowances shall not be granted for any committee meeting held in connection with an annual Convention of the Association.

Section 3. Olympic Committee Expenses. The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending Olympic committee meetings.

Section 4. Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations. To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the Secretary-Treasurer or Executive Director, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, may make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as is deemed advisable.

IV

REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXTRA EVENTS APPROVED BY THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Finances. The Extra Events Committee of this Association shall require that all contests which are subject to the provisions of Article VII of the By-laws shall meet the following qualifications:

(a) In accordance with paragraph (e) of Section 1, Article VII of the By-laws, institutions competing in such contests shall receive not less than seventy-five per cent (75%) of the gross receipts, out of which each may be

required to defray its own traveling and other team expenses incidental to the game.

(b) The gross receipts shall be all revenues derived from the game including sale of tickets (less taxes), concessions, programs, radio rights, video rights, movie rights and any other income derived from the operation of the game. Any complimentary tickets shall be accounted for at face value and shall become a part of gross receipts.

(c) In instances in which any sponsoring person or organization may have made legal commitments prior to August 14, 1949, for capital improvements on the stadium in which the game is played it may in addition to the maximum of twenty-five per cent (25%) of gross receipts above permitted to be paid to or retained by it (and by a corresponding reduction of the above seventy-five per cent (75%) participation in gross receipts by the competing institutions) be allowed to receive or retain for the purpose of amortizing or of paying interest obligations on such commitments such amount as is necessary to meet its annual fixed obligations thereon, or where the same is not fixed then such amount as it may have paid thereon out of the receipt of any such previous game, but in no case exceeding for such purposes an amount of twenty per cent (20%) of the gross receipts of any game.

Official Interpretations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

As approved and adopted by the Council of the Association

1. Constitution: Article III, Section 1. Principle of Amateurism.

Financial aid awarded by an institution to an athlete should conform to the rules and regulations of the awarding institution and that institution's conference (if the institution holds such affiliation), but in the event such aid exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses it shall be considered to be "pay" for participation. In addition, the following practices are interpreted as constituting "pay" for participation in intercollegiate athletics:

(a) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award on the basis of an athlete's prowess or his contribution to a team's success.

(b) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of an injury which prevents the recipient from participating in athletics.

(c) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of an athlete's decision not to participate in athletics.

2. Constitution: Article III, Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility.

An institution's "responsibility" for the conduct of its intercollegiate athletic program is interpreted to include a responsibility for the acts of an outside agency or organization when said institution's executive or athletic administration has knowledge that the agency or organization exists for the furtherance of the institution's intercollegiate athletic program or when any staff member of the institution participates or assists in the functions of the agency or organization.

3. Constitution: Article III, Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards.

The phrases "good scholastic standing" and "satisfactory progress" are to be interpreted at each member institution by the academic authorities who determine the meaning of such phrases for all students, subject to controlling legislation by any conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

4. Constitution: Article III, Section 4. Principle Governing Financial Aid.

The phrase "administered by" is interpreted as follows: A scholarship or grant-in-aid is "administered by" an institution if the institution, through its regular committees or other agencies for the awarding of scholarships and grants-in-aid to students generally, has the final determination of the student who is to receive the award and the amount or value of the award he is to receive. Special committees appointed to award grants-in-aid or scholarships to athletes do not meet this requirement.

5. By-laws: Article VI, Section 2. Recruiting. The phrase "or by any other means" is interpreted to mean that no member of an institution's staff may participate in any manner in the payment of transportation costs of a prospective athlete or athletes to visit the campus. For example, staff members may not obtain or administer money or transportation tickets from any source for such purpose.

6. By-laws: Article VI, Section 3. Recruiting. The prohibition described in Section 3 is also applicable to any practice period prior to the first day of classes which is used as a test of athletic ability to determine whether aid is to be awarded to an entering student.

7. By-laws: Article VIII, Section 2. Playing and Practice Seasons.

(a) "Organized" practice is any practice held at the direction of or supervised by any member or members of an institution's coaching staff.

(b) "Post-season" practice is any practice or instruction in a sport held after the last game of an institution's playing season and before the first day of the practice season for the next ensuing year. It is recommended that this latter date be not earlier than September 1. Post-season practice does not include practice for any established event, participation in which is not prohibited by the NCAA.

(c) "Calendar days," in so far as the term applies to the period within which post-season practice in football or basketball must fall, are consecutive days, omitting vacation and examination days, officially announced on the institution's calendar.

(d) Engaging in any or all of the following activities on any day constitutes a "practice session" and must be counted as one of the allowed twenty sessions whether the participants are uniformed or not:

- (1) Field (or floor) practice
- (2) Chalk talk
- (3) Lecture or discussion of motion pictures

The duration and distribution of these activities on any day are to be determined by the institution itself, subject to controlling legislation by the conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

Official Procedure of the N. C. A. A. Committee on Infractions

As approved and adopted by the Council of the Association

1. The Council shall designate a Committee on Infractions to serve as the fact-gathering agency of the Council. The Committee shall be composed of three members. The Executive Director of the Association shall serve as an ex officio, non-voting member.

2. All allegations and complaints relative to a member's violation of the legislation or regulations of the Association shall be channeled through the Executive Director to the Committee. The Committee, so far as practicable, shall make a thorough inquiry and investigation of all reasonably-substantiated charges received from responsible sources. The Committee may conduct a preliminary inquiry to determine whether there is adequate evidence to warrant an official inquiry and investigation. It also may initiate an inquiry on its own motion when it has reasonable cause to believe that a member is or has been in violation of its obligations as a member of the Association.

3. If the Committee on Infractions determines that an allegation or complaint warrants an official inquiry, it shall direct a letter to the chief execu-

tive officer of the member involved (with copies to the faculty representative and athletic director of the member, to the executive officer of the conference of which the institution is a member, and to the Association Vice-President of the district in which the member is located) fully informing him of the matter under inquiry and requesting his cooperation to the end that the facts may be discovered. By this letter, the Committee shall call upon the chief executive officer of the member involved for the disclosure of any relevant information and may arrange for his appearance or the appearance of his representative before the Committee at a time and place which is mutually convenient, if such appearance is deemed necessary by the Committee. A member which is subject to inquiry shall upon its request, be given the opportunity to have a representative appear before the Committee.

4. When the Committee has completed its investigation it shall submit a written report to the Council. This report shall include:

- (a) A statement of the history of the case.
- (b) A detailed summary of the evidence before the Committee.
- (c) The findings of fact made by the Committee.
- (d) The Committee's conclusions as to whether the member has been in violation of its obligations as a member, and if so, the particular respects in which the member has been in violation.
- (e) The Committee's recommendations for the disposition of the case. (The Committee's recommendations shall be advisory only.)

The report of the Committee, less its recommendations if such are made, shall be made available to the member involved and it shall be notified that it is entitled to appear before the Council to challenge the findings of fact and the evidence upon which the report is based, to produce additional evidence, and to argue such matters of Association law as may be involved. The Council shall not act upon the report of the Committee until the report has been forwarded to the member involved and the member has had an opportunity to appear before the Council. (Note: If the particular institution involved is a member of an allied conference, the Committee's report also shall be forwarded to the executive officer of the conference.)

5. The Committee on Infractions and the Council shall treat all cases before it as confidential, except as provided above, until the same have been reported to the Council and announced by it.

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